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# BAHAMAS AND PUERTO RICO DRUG INTERDICTION ACTIVITIES

## HEARING

BEFORE A

## SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDREDTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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SPECIAL HEARING

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# CONTENTS


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Remarks of Senator Hatch | 2 |
| Remarks of Senator D'Amato | 3 |
| Prepared statement | 6 |
| Statement of Hon. Margaret E. McDonald, Bahamian Ambassador to the United States | 9 |
| Prepared statement | 11 |
| Remarks of Representative Glenn English | 158 |
| Statement of Adm. Paul Yost, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard | 182 |
| Prepared statement | 183 |
| Statement of George Heavey, Regional Commissioner, U.S. Customs Service, Southeast region, Department of the Treasury | 187 |
| Prepared statement | 188 |
| Statement of David L. Westrate, Assistant Administrator for Operations, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice | 193 |
| Prepared statement | 194 |
| Statement of Hon. Ann Wrobleski, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Narcotics Matters, Department of State | 209 |
| Prepared statement | 211 |
| Statement of Carlos Lopez Feliciano, Esq., superintendent of police, Puerto Rico Police Department | 233 |
| Prepared statement | 234 |
| Additional committee questions | 248 |

# BAHAMAS AND PUERTO RICO DRUG INTERDICTION ACTIVITIES

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1988

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE
AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
*Washington, DC.*

The subcommittee met at 1:35 p.m., in room SD–192, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Dennis DeConcini (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators DeConcini, Domenici, and D'Amato.

Also present: Senator Hatch and Representative English.

## NONDEPARTMENTAL WITNESSES

### OPENING REMARKS

Senator DECONCINI. The subcommittee will come to order.

This afternoon the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government is meeting to receive testimony on the issue of Federal drug interdiction and enforcement activities in the Bahamas and Puerto Rico.

Specifically, the subcommittee intends to examine the level of resources being used by our major drug enforcement agencies in and around the Bahamas and Puerto Rico; cooperation among the three principal drug enforcement agencies in the Bahamas and Puerto Rico; the level of cooperation and initiative being taken by the Bahamas and Puerto Rico to assist United States drug enforcement efforts; and the status of initiatives within the Bahamas to combat the narcotics traffickers and corruption.

We are delighted to have an excellent group of distinguished witnesses from the Government of the Bahamas and Puerto Rico, as well as witnesses from the State Department and the three major drug enforcement agencies operating in the Caribbean.

I am particularly pleased that Ambassador Margaret McDonald of the Embassy of the Bahamas in Washington, and the Attorney General of the Bahamas, Mr. Paul Adderley, are here today to present testimony for their country, and to describe to us their involvement and participation in a cooperative effort between our two countries.

I also want to thank all parties for accommodating us on the last minute time change. We had an unfortunate circumstance in our office of a long time employee having a death in the family and the funeral was this morning. So, I thank you and apologize for any inconvenience that might have caused you. Believe me, it was just something out of our control.

The purpose of this hearing is to gather information about how well, or how badly, we all are doing in fighting the drug trafficking and traffickers in the Bahamas, Puerto Rico, and off the coast of Florida. It is not intended to be a witch hunt or a grand jury hearing to try to indict anyone, either in the Bahamas or in our own country.

I want to hear the good news and I want to hear the bad news about how we are doing in our efforts to rid the Bahamas, Puerto Rico, and our own shores of drugs; how well you are getting along with each other in the cooperation of law enforcement in the various countries; and what steps the Bahamas are taking to help us fight the drug traffickers off our own coast.

Hopefully, these hearings will shed some light on how well we are using our Federal resources to achieve this end, and what effort the Government of the Bahamas and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are putting in toward this effort.

I am pleased to see that we have several of my good friends and colleagues who are going to join us today.

Senator Hatch is here, and although not on the Appropriations Committee, he has been a leader in an effort to stem the flow of drugs and fight organized crime. Serving on the Judiciary Committee with Senator Hatch, we have experienced a number of very strong positions toward organized crime and corruption in foreign countries as it relates to our own country.

I am also pleased, of course, to welcome my colleague. Senator D'Amato, a member of this subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, a leader in the real war against drugs since he first came to the Senate.

I think Senator Domenici will be joining us and, perhaps, Congressman Glenn English of Oklahoma, who has spearheaded, on the House side, a tremendous effort.

I will now yield to my good friend from Utah, Senator Hatch, for any opening statement he may have?

REMARKS OF SENATOR HATCH

Senator HATCH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am not a member of this subcommittee, but I thought I would come just for a few minutes and express my regard for the distinguished chairman and his leadership, and other members of this committee and their leadership in the fight against drugs.

I don't know of anybody in the Senate who has done more to try to accomplish success in those matters than Senator DeConcini.

I particularly wanted to be here to welcome my friends, Ambassador McDonald and, of course, Attorney General Adderley. We are happy to have you here.

Admiral Yost, we think you can add a great deal to this; as well as George Heavey, David Westrate, Ann Wrobleski, Carlos Lopez, and Hiram Sanchez.

I think this is going to be an excellent hearing and I am going to follow it with a great deal of interest. I can't stay, but I have copies of the testimony and I am going to read that, and I am going to stick with my good friend, Senator DeConcini, in doing everything we can to try and resolve these very serious problems, on the Judiciary Committee as well as this committee and other committees, as we both serve in the Senate.

I want to welcome you all here and say how pleased we are to have all of you come, and how pleased I personally am to have this committee pursuing this, in this way, at this time.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Senator Hatch.

The Senator from New York, Senator D'Amato?

REMARKS OF SENATOR D'AMATO

Senator D'AMATO. Mr. Chairman, let me commend you for calling this hearing.

Mr. Chairman, your leadership in this area has become legend, and the fact of the matter is that there is no one who has been more dedicated, more persistent in efforts to galvanize the resources of this country in making the real effort, a meaningful effort to martial our resources in this area.

I hate to think of what the efforts would be like without your having carried the torch.

I have to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that I have mixed feelings as it relates to certification in regards to the Bahamas. I voted with you last year and it was your leadership and strong voice that made possible the certification, lest there would have been a vote, I think, that would have been similar to the vote against Panama.

Of course, we have had some rather revealing testimony in relationship to Panama and the general who has made Panama and its people subservient to the drug cartel. He has sold his nation and its sovereignty, and it is totally under the domination of the Colombian drug cartel.

Notwithstanding the hot pursuit, which is permitted by the Bahamas, there are too many other areas that go unchecked. The fact is that we arrest the drug runners, but, if they are Bahamian, they are as quickly released to the streets never to be seen again, in most cases, and are just added to the list of drug fugitives.

It is one thing to say, we have a function which interdicts them and, if they are Bahamian nationals, they are turned over to the Bahamian Government. It is another matter to say, as a young staffer said to me, I can tell you everything about this, Senator.

I said, give me the bottom line. She said, I think we should certify them because they are really doing things. They are working with us. They permit hot pursuit and interdiction.

Then she told me that they have arrested many of these drug dealers. Someone asked the question: What happens after the arrest? How many are prosecuted, and how many are let out on bail? What percentage are never tried?

So, notwithstanding, Mr. Chairman, there are certain efforts that we see that haven't been undertaken before, it is a very real question as it relates to the genuineness of that effort.

I would remind people about General Noriega—who is acknowledged now by many, who are coming forward and saying, yes, it is true, he may have accumulated up to $1 billion—we were pikers when we thought that he might have had $200 or $300 million—in payoffs over the years from the drug lords. There were some, Mr. Chairman, who, up until rather recently, have been issuing him letters of commendation for his efforts against the drug dealers.

Let me say, it is such an outrageous case, I have to tell you, this is one doubting Senator.

If you are going to certify Noriega as being a hero in fighting drugs, what does your certification process portend in other cases?

Why? Because he allowed certain elements, who were not paying him off, to be captured. That is terrific. You had better buy his insurance policy, if you are running drugs, because if you don't, he will cooperate in turning you over.

There is a DEA letter, by our head of the DEA, saying what a wonderful person he is and how he is cooperating. This was literally just months ago, and right now there is in the process at the State Department a draft that calls for certification of Panama again.

Incredible.

The fact that that is a draft notwithstanding, I would like to ask, how the devil can you come up with something like that? What national security interest are you going to raise to say that somebody should be certified?

Might we then, Mr. Chairman, with your indulgence and permission, ask the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters, Ann Wrobleski, how she came to that conclusion?

You may say that this is a different country-setting. I would like to know, if you can certify Panama, I will bet you will give them five gold stars here. Your credibility is something that is at issue and at stake.

Mr. Chairman, I can tell you that, thank God, we have you and your leadership to try to keep this on the straight and narrow. This is one Senator who will look to you very strongly as it relates to not only the Bahamas, but the other countries we have been working with—Mexico and others.

This is an important issue and, if we really want to say that we are going to fight the battle, maybe we had better begin to take off the gloves and fight the battle.

PREPARED STATEMENT

But, I have not yet decided how I am going to vote this year in certifying the Bahamas. Certainly, there are some rather disturbing reports, and I am going to submit the balance of my statement in the record.

With your permission, I will insert it in its entirety, Mr. Chairman, and I commend you for calling this hearing.

[The statement follows:]

## STATEMENT OF SENATOR ALFONSE D'AMATO

I COMMEND YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN, FOR CALLING THIS HEARING. TWO WEEKS AGO, SENATOR KERRY AND I BEGAN FOUR FULL DAYS OF HEARINGS ON A CLOSELY RELATED SUBJECT: THE COLOMBIAN DRUG CARTELS, AND THEIR GREAT POWER IN PANAMA AND THROUGHOUT LATIN AMERICA.

WE LEARNED THAT DRUG TRAFFICKING IN THIS HEMISPHERE IS ONE OF THE GREATEST NATIONAL SECURITY THREATS WE FACE. ENTIRE COUNTRIES HAVE SURRENDERED THEIR SOVEREIGNTY, AND THAT OF THEIR PEOPLE, TO THE DRUG CARTELS.

ON FEBRUARY 5, OUR GOVERNMENT UNSEALED AN INDICTMENT OF MANUEL NORIEGA, THE HEAD OF PANAMA'S GOVERNMENT, FOR:

> "OFFERING NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS THE SAFE USE OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA AS A LOCATION FOR TRANSSHIPMENT OF MULTI-HUNDRED KILOGRAM LOADS OF COCAINE DESTINED FOR THE UNITED STATES.... PROVIDING A SAFE HAVEN FOR INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS; AND ALLOWING THE DEPOSIT OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF NARCOTICS PROCEEDS IN PANAMANIAN BANKS."

INCREDIBLY, SOME IN OUR STATE DEPARTMENT WANT US TO BELIEVE THAT THERE ARE OVER-RIDING NATIONAL INTERESTS THAT COMPEL US TO WINK AT NORIEGA'S CRIMES. ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, THE NEW YORK TIMES PUBLISHED A FRONT-PAGE STORY WITH THIS HEADLINE: "DRAFT U.S. REPORT ON DRUGS URGES NO PENALTY FOR MEXICO AND PANAMA -- STATE DEPARTMENT CITES LAX ENFORCEMENT BUT CONCLUDES 'NATIONAL INTERESTS' JUSTIFY EXEMPTIONS."

IS IT THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S POSITION THAT THERE ARE MORE IMPORTANT "NATIONAL INTERESTS" THAN THE WELL-BEING OF

OUR CHILDREN, THAN OUR OWN CITIZENS' INABILITY TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES AFTER DARK, THAN THE ESCALATING TOLL OF MURDER AND VIOLENCE IN OUR CITIES? THERE IS NO GREATER THREAT TO THIS COUNTRY THAN THE DRUG TRAFFICKERS. THEY ARE KILLING OUR CHILDREN, UNDERMINING OUR COUNTRY AND DESTROYING OUR WAY OF LIFE, AND I AM SICK AND TIRED OF WAITING FOR OUR STATE DEPARTMENT, AND THE REST OF OUR GOVERNMENT, TO RECOGNIZE THAT FACT, AND TO TRY SERIOUSLY TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I RECOGNIZE THAT THERE ARE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES AMONG THE DRUG PRODUCING AND DRUG TRANSIT COUNTRIES. LAST YEAR, I DID NOT VOTE TO DECERTIFY THE BAHAMAS. I RECOGNIZE THAT THE BAHAMAS PERMITS "HOT PURSUIT", WHEREBY AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TEAM UP WITH THEIR BAHAMIAN COUNTERPARTS IN DRUG INTERDICTION EFFORTS. THE BAHAMAS HAS INCREASED ITS COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES TO HIRE MORE DRUG INTERDICTION PERSONNEL, AND TO ACQUIRE MORE DRUG PATROL BOATS. IT IS ALSO PERMITTING THE UNITED STATES TO SET UP RADAR BALLOONS ON ITS TERRITORY TO TRACK DRUG SMUGGLING BOATS AND AIRCRAFT.

I HAVE NOT YET DECIDED HOW I AM GOING TO VOTE THIS YEAR ON CERTIFYING THE BAHAMAS. COOPERATION IN THE AREA OF DRUG INTERDICTION IS OFFSET BY SEVERAL OTHER FACTORS, INCLUDING THE FOLLLOWING:

1. REPORTS THAT GEORGE BARON, AN ADMITTED DRUG SMUGGLER, TESTIFIED RECENTLY IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA THAT HE PAID BAHAMAS PRIME MINISTER PINDLING $400,000 FOR PROTECTION, AND THAT COCAINE KINGPIN CARLOS LEHDER TOLD MR. BARON THAT HE TOO PAID MR. PINDLING FOR PROTECTION;

2. LANGUAGE IN A JANUARY 20, 1988 STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT ON DRUG-RELATED CORRUPTION CITING "THE ABSENCE OF A SERIOUS COMMITMENT BY THE BAHAMIAN GOVERNMENT TO FIGHT CORRUPTION." THAT REPORT ALSO STATES:

> "A POLICE UNIT TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WAS FORMED BUT REPORTEDLY HAS DONE NOTHING. THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS IN THE BAHAMIAN NEWS MEDIA THAT THE SENIOR DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, WHO WOULD NORMALLY SUCCEED THE OUTGOING COMMISSIONER, IS BEING FORCED TO RETIRE BECAUSE HE IS HONEST. NOTWITHSTANDING THE ADOPTION OF STRONGER ANTI-NARCOTICS LAWS AND THE CREATION OF A SPECIAL MAGISTRATE COURT TO PROCESS DRUG CASES, THE POOR PERFORMANCE OF THE BAHAMIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN DEALING WITH DRUG OFFENDERS PROVIDES A LOW-RISK ENVIRONMENT FOR DRUG SMUGGLERS. THE BAHAMIAN GOVERNMENT'S COMPLACENCY OVER CORRUPTION CONTINUES TO UNDERMINE THE OPTIMAL EFFECTIVENESS OF JOINT INTERDICTION EFFORTS."

3. THE SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF BAHAMIAN CITIZENS CHARGED WITH DRUG CRIMES WHO ARE RELEASED ON BAIL, ONLY TO DISAPPEAR, SWELLING THE RANKS OF DRUG FUGITIVES;

4. THE FAILURE OF THE BAHAMAS TO EXTRADITE NIGEL BOWE AND OTHER NOTORIOUS DRUG TRAFFFICKERS; AND

5. DOUBTS ABOUT WHEN THE BAHAMAS WILL ENACT LEGISLATION NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT A MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATY.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH WE BEGIN TO GET COOPERATION ON THESE SPECIFIC MATTERS WILL BE A MAJOR FACTOR IN MY DECISION AS TO HOW TO VOTE ON CERTIFYING THE BAHAMAS. I URGE MY COLLEAGUES ON THIS COMMITTEE TO FOCUS ON THESE AND OTHER <u>CONCRETE</u> STEPS WHEN CONSIDERING THE QUESTION OF BAHAMIAN COOPERATION. WE ALREADY HAVE TOO MUCH RHETORIC AND EMPTY PROMISES -- FROM OUR OWN GOVERNMENT, AS WELL AS OTHERS.

Senator DECONCINI. Senator D'Amato, thank you very much.

I think you set the stage well of the frustration that we have here. I want the record to show that you and I have also been critical of our own country for its consumptive use and lack of education and commitment in that area, and worked to correct some of that in the drug bill of 1986.

I commend the administration, at least in the education area, their 1989 budget is different from their 1988 budget, there is a substantial commitment above the authorized amount in the drug bill of 1986 for education.

So we, certainly as a country, have to accept responsibility for being a consumptive nation that has not addressed this problem internally.

But, likewise, I concur with the Senator from New York, we need to be upfront. You can't cozy with people or nations that are dealing with drugs, just as we could not expect them to cozy up and deal with us if we had that corruption in our high offices.

I am just as astounded and dismayed by the DEA's position toward Mr. Noriega, where intelligence information has been rampant for some time in relation to his involvement, but we will get to that.

I do want to tell our witnesses, this is not a hearing to bash or bang on anybody. We expect to take criticisms for both the Congress and our Government, even our people, if you feel that our Nation has not responded in a more responsible way as to help you and your country in its fight against the drug problem.

Certification is a serious matter here. The purpose of this hearing is to find out what the areas of concern are, particularly the Bahamas.

We are very appreciative that the Attorney General would take the time from his very busy schedule and come to Washington to be with Ambassador McDonald as our leadoff witness, because I think we have someone here who has demonstrated his personal commitment, his willingness to give and take with the U.S. law enforcement and State Department.

I know the Ambassador is dedicated to putting together a cooperative effort, and we are very grateful that you are here.

I will now yield to Ambassador McDonald.

**STATEMENT OF HON. MARGARET E. McDONALD, BAHAMIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES**

**ACCOMPANIED BY:**

**HON. PAUL L. ADDERLEY, ATTORNEY GENERAL AND ADMINISTER OF EDUCATION, COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS**

**JOHN T. CUSACK, CONSULTANT**

**MARIA TERESA BUTLER, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE MISSION, BAHAMIAN EMBASSY IN THE UNITED STATES**

Ambassador MCDONALD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Margaret Evangeline McDonald, and I am the Ambassador of the Bahamas accredited to the United States of America.

Seated at my left is the Honorable Paul L. Adderley, Attorney General and administer of education of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

It is of interest to note that Mr. Adderley has served continuously in the capacity of Attorney General of the Bahamas for the last 14½ years. His present portfolio includes, among other subjects, responsibility for the national security forces, that is, the Royal Bahamas Police Force and the Royal Bahamas Defense Force.

He is, therefore, most eminently qualified to address the issues forming the subject of today's hearings.

Seated at Administer Adderley's left is Mr. John Cusack, an independent professional consultant to the Attorney General for the examination and evaluation of procedures for drug law enforcement now being utilized by the Bahamas, and also in the government's joint cooperative efforts with the United States of America to control drug traffic in and through the Bahamas.

Mr. Cusack has served for 40 years in the field of narcotics law enforcement and control. He has worked, not only in the United States of America, but in many countries of the world, including Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. His expertise in the area of narcotics control and law enforcement is recognized internationally.

Seated at my right is Ms. Maria Teresa Butler, deputy chief of the mission in the Bahamas' Embassy here in Washington DC.

PREPARED STATEMENTS

Mr. Chairman, in the interest of time, and with your kind permission, sir, I wish to forego the reading of my prepared statement, but would ask that the statement in its entirety be recorded in the proceedings of today's hearings.

A statement, also prepared for inclusion in the record of these hearings, will be read by the Attorney General, Mr. Paul L. Adderley, following which he will entertain questions.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DECONCINI. Without objection, the record will certainly have the Ambassador's full statement and Mr. Adderley's full statement inserted into the record.

[The statements follow:]

## STATEMENT OF MARGARET E. McDONALD

I AM MARGARET E. McDONALD, BAHAMIAN AMBASSADOR ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. I WISH FIRST TO EXPRESS THE APPRECIATION OF MY GOVERNMENT FOR YOUR INVITATION TO PLACE ON RECORD A FACTUAL ACCOUNT OF THE BAHAMAS' ROLE IN THE WAR AGAINST THE TRAFFIC AND ABUSE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND RELATED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY.

THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTIC PROBLEM IS A LARGE ONE SEEMINGLY WITHOUT LIMITATION OR SPECIFIC CHARACTER. THE INABILITY OF GOVERNMENTS TO EFFECTIVELY FIGHT THIS MENACE IN EITHER SUPPLY (COLOMBIA, BOLIVIA AND PERU) OR DEMAND MARKETS (USA) HAS CREATED A DRUG NIGHTMARE FOR THE BAHAMAS WHICH, BY ACCIDENT OF GEOGRAPHY, LIES IN THE DIRECT PATH OF THE NARCOTICS TRADE ROUTE LINKING SOUTH AND NORTH AMERICA, FOR NOT ONLY HAVE THE GOVERNMENTS OF PRODUCER COUNTRIES FAILED TO BRING THE DRUG SITUATION UNDER CONTROL, BUT IN EACH OF THESE COUNTRIES MORE COCA AND MORE COCAINE IS REPORTEDLY BEING PRODUCED FOR TRAFFICKING WORLDWIDE.

### HISTORY

THE BAHAMAS HAS NEVER BEEN A PRODUCER OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND NARCOTIC DRUG ABUSE WAS ALMOST UNKNOWN IN THE BAHAMAS PRIOR TO THE MID 1960s. INDICATIONS ARE THAT UP UNTIL THAT TIME AS MUCH AS 90 PERCENT OF THE MARIJUANA USED IN THE U.S.A. CAME FROM MEXICO. BEGINNING IN 1959, CRIMINALS FOUND AMONG THE RANKS OF THE CUBAN REFUGEES IN SOUTHERN FLORIDA INITIATED THE MARIJUANA TRAFFIC FROM MEXICO. THE INADEQUATE MEXICAN SUPPLY WAS SOON SUPPLEMENTED WITH MARIJUANA FROM JAMAICA. WHEN SUPPLIES THERE PROVED INSUFFICIENT, THE CUBANS IN SOUTH FLORIDA DEVELOPED LINKS WITH COLOMBIAN TRAFFICKERS IN THE NORTH COAST REGION OF COLOMBIA. AN EMBRYONIC CULTIVATION OF MARIJUANA INTRODUCED IN THE COLOMBIAN MOUNTAIN RANGES AND CLOSE TO THE VENEZUELAN BORDER AROUND 1970 WAS TURNED INTO AN ESTIMATED 44,000 HECTARES OF ILLICIT MARIJUANA CULTIVATION BY 1980. AT FIRST FROM JAMAICA AND THEN COLOMBIA THE MARIJUANA WAS SMUGGLED NORTH BY RELATIVELY SMALL SAILING AND MOTOR YACHTS AND SPORT FISHING BOATS AND LIGHT SINGLE AND TWIN ENGINE AIRCRAFTS. THEIR DESTINATION WAS USUALLY SOUTH FLORIDA. IT NOW APPEARS THAT FROM THE VERY BEGINNING THEY CLANDESTINELY USED THE DOCKS AND MARINAS, AND AIR STRIPS OF THE BAHAMAS FOR REFUELING AND TRANSFER PURPOSES.

BY 1968 THE PROBLEM WAS RECOGNIZED BY THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT WHICH ESTABLISHED IN THAT YEAR A DRUG SQUAD WITHIN THE ROYAL BAHAMAS POLICE FORCE. DURING THE 1970s THE PRODUCTION OF MARIJUANA IN COLOMBIA AND JAMAICA STEADILY GREW IN RESPONSE TO AN INCREASE IN THE AMERICAN MARKET AND THE SMUGGLING PATTERN VIA THE BAHAMAS INCREASED ACCORDINGLY. DURING THAT PERIOD OF TIME BAHAMIAN DRUG ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, JAMAICA AND THROUGHOUT THE GREATER AND LESSER ANTILLES GREW STEADILY.

U.S. DRUG ENFORCEMENT SPECIALISTS ADVISE THAT BY 1973 EFFORTS BY MAJOR TRAFFICKERS TO SURREPTITIOUSLY EVADE U.S. CUSTOMS CONTROLS AT AIRPORTS AND SEAPORTS WERE AUGMENTED BY A FRONTAL ASSAULT BY AIRCRAFT AND BOATS MAINLY IN SOUTH FLORIDA BUT ALSO ALONG THE ENTIRE EAST COAST. THE AIRCRAFT LANDED AT REMOTE AIRPORTS, OPEN FIELDS AND EVEN ON HIGHWAYS. THE BOATS CAME IN FROM THE SEA VIA THE HUNDREDS OF UNCONTROLLED WATERWAYS AND INLETS TO UNLOAD AT PRIVATE DOCKS OR FRIENDLY MARINAS AND COMMERCIAL DOCKS FROM FLORIDA TO MAINE.

FROM THE NORTH COAST OF COLOMBIA BOTH THE AIRCRAFT AND VESSELS CAME VIA THE WINDWARD OR MONA PASSAGES. AIRCRAFT USED A NUMBER OF BAHAMIAN ISLANDS FOR REFUELLING: INAGUA, MAYAGUANA, CROOKED

ISLAND, LONG ISLAND, CAT ISLAND, EXUMA, SAN SALVADOR, ELEUTHERA, ANDROS, THE BERRY ISLANDS, ABACO, GRAND BAHAMA, BIMINI AND CAYS. THERE ARE 22 GOVERNMENT-OWNED AIRPORTS IN THE BAHAMAS AND 39 PRIVATE AIRPORTS. 21 OF THE LATTER ARE REGISTERED AND 18 ARE NOT.

THE YACHT TYPE VESSELS SMUGGLING MARIJUANA FROM COLOMBIA AND JAMAICA TO FLORIDA OR FURTHER NORTH ALONG THE COAST INCLUDING CANADA USED THE NUMEROUS MARINAS AND DOCKS THAT ABOUND IN THE BAHAMAS.

THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 50 MARINAS; 48 ARE PRIVATELY OWNED AND 2 ARE GOVERNMENT OWNED. DOCKS TOTAL 51; 38 ARE GOVERNMENT OWNED AND 13 PRIVATELY OWNED.

WHILE SOME VESSELS STILL SAILED DIRECTLY FROM COLOMBIA AND JAMAICA TO FLORIDA BY THE LATE 1970s MORE AND MORE MOTHERSHIPS OFF THE COAST OF FLORIDA OR IN BAHAMIAN WATERS WERE MET BY FISHING AND PLEASURE BOATS TO PICK UP QUANTITIES OF MARIJUANA, PARTICULARLY AT BIMINI, GRAND BAHAMA, THE BERRY ISLANDS AND ANDROS FOR DELIVERY TO SOUTH FLORIDA.

BY 1973 COLOMBIA DISPLACED CHILE AND PERU AS THE MAJOR SUPPLIER OF COCAINE TO THE UNITED STATES AND WORLDWIDE. POWERFUL ORGANIZED CRIMINAL GROUPS IN COLOMBIA DEVELOPED NETWORKS TO BRING COCA PASTE FROM BOLIVIA AND PERU IN TON QUANTITIES FOR CLANDESTINE MANUFACTURE INTO COCAINE IN LABORATORIES THEY SET UP IN MOST OF THE MAJOR CITIES OF COLOMBIA AND SUBSEQUENTLY IN REMOTE JUNGLE AREAS. BY THE LATE 1970s THEY HAD ESTABLISHED THEIR DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, CANADA AND WESTERN EUROPE. THE MAJOR COLOMBIAN DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS USED VARIOUS TRIED AND PROVEN METHODS FOR SMUGGLING LARGE QUANTITIES OF COCAINE. THE SMUGGLING TECHNIQUE FROM COLOMBIA WHICH AFFECTS THE BAHAMAS IS THE LIGHT, FAST, NON-COMMERCIAL TWIN ENGINE AIRCRAFT WHICH HAVE THE CAPACITY TO FLY FROM MIAMI TO COLOMBIA, PICK UP ABOUT ONE HALF TON OR MORE OF COCAINE AND RETURN TO SOUTH FLORIDA AFTER A FUEL STOP IN THE BAHAMAS. OTHER AIRCRAFT STOP AND UNLOAD THE COCAINE CARGO IN THE BAHAMAS FOR TRANSFER TO ONE OR MORE BOATS FOR DELIVERY TO FLORIDA VIA THE NUMEROUS UNCONTROLLED INLETS AND WATERWAYS OF THE FLORIDA COAST AND OFFSHORE CAYS.

FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1936 THE U.S. COAST GUARD BEGAN IN 1973 PATROLLING THE STRAITS OF FLORIDA FOR CONTRABAND SMUGGLING. YACHTS WERE SEIZED COMING FROM JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA WITH LARGE QUANTITIES OF MARIJUANA. BY THE LATE 1970s MOTHERSHIPS BEGAN TO BE SEIZED OFF FLORIDA IN THE BAHAMAS AND IN THE WINDWARD AND MONA PASSAGES. THEN, AS NOW, BECAUSE OF THE PAUCITY OF PATROL BOATS AND AIRCRAFT, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT LESS THAN 2 PERCENT OF THE DRUG LADEN AIRCRAFT AND BOATS HEADING FOR FLORIDA ARE INTERCEPTED BY THE U.S. AUTHORITIES.

REPORTEDLY, CAYS IN THE BAHAMAS PARTICULARLY THE UNINHABITED WERE USED TO STOCKPILE QUANTITIES OF MARIJUANA WHICH WERE UNLOADED FROM COLOMBIAN MOTHERSHIPS. BOATS FROM FLORIDA WOULD COME OUT TO SMUGGLE IT ONWARD TO SOUTH FLORIDA.

OVER THE PAST TWELVE YEARS TRADITIONAL BAHAMIAN SOCIETY HAS SUFFERED THE MOST SERIOUS SHOCKS OF ITS HISTORY. UNSUSPECTING AND UNSOPHISTICATED SETTLEMENTS ON MANY OF OUR ISLANDS, SCATTERED OVER 70,000 SQUARE MILES OF OCEAN, HAVE BEEN VIOLATED BY A NETWORK OF SOPHISTICATED CRIMINAL CARTELS WHICH HAVE CONSPIRED NOT ONLY TO USE BAHAMIAN TERRITORY TO THEIR CRIMINAL BENEFIT BUT FURTHER TO INTRODUCE CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND ADDICTION TO OUR LOCAL POPULATION TO ENSURE THEMSELVES OF ACCOMPLICES AND CO-CONSPIRATORS IN THE TRADE.

THE BAHAMAS HAS RESPONDED TO THIS THREAT ON ITS NATIONAL

INTEGRITY AND SECURITY TO THE BEST OF ITS ABILITY. REGRETTABLY, OUR RESPONSE, WITH INADEQUATE RESOURCES AND INADEQUATE CAPACITY HAS BEEN WOEFULLY SHORT IN SERIOUSLY CURTAILING THE WORK OF ORGANIZED CRIME. BEGINNING IN 1975, THE BAHAMAS BEGAN ACTIVE COOPERATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN SPECIFIC EFFORTS TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS THROUGH THE BAHAMAS. THESE JOINT U.S.-BAHAMIAN EFFORTS CONTINUE TODAY WITH THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS, AS I AM SURE INVOLVED U.S. AUTHORITIES WILL ATTEST.

INCREASINGLY, HOWEVER, THE BAHAMAS HAS FOUND ITSELF FIGHTING A WAR ON TWO FRONTS - ONE WITH NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS AND ANOTHER WITH CERTAIN ELEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY WHO HAVE FOUND IT CONVENIENT, INDEED EASIER, TO MAKE THEIR STAND ON THE WAR AGAINST DRUGS BY PENALIZING A SMALL, VICTIM STATE RATHER THAN BY ADDRESSING, WITH SERIOUS INTENT, THE PROBLEM OF ELIMINATING SUPPLY AND EDUCATING AGAINST DEMAND. WE IN THE BAHAMAS KNOW FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE THAT THE WAR AGAINST ABUSE IS A LONG AND SLOW ONE WITH FEW NEWS HEADLINE OPPORTUNITIES. AN EQUALLY LONG AND SLOW PROCESS IS THAT OF RE-EDUCATING SUPPLY SOCIETIES AWAY FROM DRUG PRODUCTION. BUT, I WILL NOT DWELL ON THESE SUBJECTS SINCE YOUR OWN EXPERTS ARE SO MUCH MORE CONVERSANT WITH THE SPECIFICS.

I WOULD WISH RATHER TO PUT BEFORE YOU WHAT HAS BEEN MY GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE TO THE DRUG PHENOMENON IN THE BAHAMAS AND WITH YOUR KIND INDULGENCE SUGGEST SOME AREAS OF EXPANDED COOPERATION FOR OUR MUTUAL BENEFIT.

BEFORE VENTURING INTO THESE DETAILS I DO WISH TO RECORD THE APPRECIATION OF MY GOVERNMENT TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THIS AUGUST BODY WHO HAVE STRIVEN OVER TIME TO BRING MUCH NEEDED TECHNICAL, MANPOWER AND HARDWARE ASSISTANCE TO THE BAHAMAS TO BETTER ARM US TO FACE A COMMON ENEMY. SIMILARLY, WE WISH TO NOTE THE IMPORTANT ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE EXTENSIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROGRAMMES IN AND THROUGH THE BAHAMAS. WE TRUST THAT WE CAN RELY ON A CONTINUING COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIP IN THIS MOST IMPORTANT AREA. IT IS ONLY THROUGH CONTINUED AND EXPANDED COOPERATION THAT WE MAY FINALLY REALIZE OUR JOINT OBJECTIVE OF ELIMINATING THIS MENACE FROM OUR SOCIETIES.

## 1. DOMESTIC RESPONSE TO THE DRUG PROBLEM

### A. USE OF POLICE AND DEFENCE FORCES

THE BAHAMAS HAS LED THE WAY FROM THE MID NINETEEN SEVENTIES, IN USING ITS ARMED FORCES TO HELP STEM THE FLOW OF DRUGS. AT THAT TIME THE MARINE DIVISION OF THE POLICE FORCE WAS EXPANDED AND THE ROYAL BAHAMAS DEFENCE FORCE (RBDF) CREATED TO OPERATE THE FOUR MK 60 FT PATROL BOATS PREVIOUSLY OWNED BY THE POLICE FORCE. CURRENTLY THE RBDF IS OPERATING 25 VESSELS RANGING IN SIZE FROM 28 FT TO 100 FT. IT HAS AN OFFICER CORP OF 59 AND 569 MARINES. THE CORP EXPECTS TO TAKE ON AN ADDITIONAL 100 MARINES DURING 1988 AS WELL AS 7 ADDITIONAL OFFICERS. ORIGINALLY CREATED TO COMBAT THE PROBLEM OF ILLEGAL FISHING AND ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION, INCREASINGLY THE RBDF IS INVOLVED IN ANTI-DRUG SMUGGLING ACTIVITY.

IN 1984 IN RESPONSE TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY WAS SPECIALLY CREATED FOR THE PURPOSE OF COORDINATION OF ALL BAHAMIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES EFFORTS AGAINST ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFICKING. THE MINISTRY WAS MANDATED TO TAKE ALL NECESSARY AND EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ERADICATE NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CORRUPTION.

EVEN PRIOR TO THE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS, BEGINNING IN 1981, POLICE OFFICERS WERE DETAILED TO ISLAND SETTLEMENTS WHERE PREVIOUSLY THERE HAD BEEN NO POLICE PRESENCE BUT WHERE DRUG SMUGGLING WAS KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO BE TAKING PLACE. IN AN EFFORT TO MAINTAIN INTEGRITY IN THESE REMOTE SETTLEMENTS WHERE POLICE WERE ASSIGNED, THE OFFICERS WERE ROTATED ON A REGULAR SHORT TERM BASIS.

IN FULFILLMENT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY IN THE PERIOD LEADING UP TO 1986, THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY CARRIED OUT A REORGANIZATION OF THE ROYAL BAHAMAS POLICE FORCE TO BETTER PREPARE IT TO DEAL WITH THE CHALLENGES PRESENTED BY THE ILLEGAL NARCOTIC CARTELS. IN LATE 1987 A NEW EXPANDED DRUG ENFORCEMENT BRANCH WAS APPROVED FOR THE POLICE FORCE WITH A FULL NARCOTIC OPERATIONAL AND INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITY WITH REGIONAL FIELD OFFICES AT NASSAU, FREEPORT, GRAND BAHAMA AND GEORGETOWN, EXUMA. THE ORGANIZATION IS DESIGNED TO CONFRONT THE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN COCAINE AND MARIJUANA AFFECTING THE BAHAMAS AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

AT PRESENT THE DRUG SQUAD IN NEW PROVIDENCE TOTALS 18 OFFICERS UNDER A CHIEF INSPECTOR. IN FREEPORT IT CONSISTS OF 3 OFFICERS.

THE NEW DRUG ENFORCEMENT UNIT OF 270 PEOPLE WILL INCLUDE 1 CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, I SUPERINTENDENT, 2 ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS, 3 INSPECTORS, 18 INSPECTORS, 23 SERGEANTS, 118 CONSTABLES, 66 STRIKE FORCE PERSONNEL AND 38 CLERICAL SUPPORT PEOPLE. SMALLER FIELD OFFICES AT ANDROS AND ELEUTHERA WILL REPORT TO NASSAU, AND THOSE AT ABACO AND BIMINI WILL REPORT TO FREEPORT. 51 CARS, 46 JEEP TYPE VEHICLES AND 2 BOATS WILL BE PROVIDED THE NEW UNIT.

TRAINED PERSONNEL NECESSARY TO FILL THESE POSITIONS WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE BY UTILIZING CIVILIANS TO PERFORM CLERICAL AND SUPPORT FUNCTIONS, DUTIES WHICH DO NOT REQUIRE POLICE TRAINING BUT WHICH ARE PRESENTLY PERFORMED BY THE POLICE. WITH A RECRUITING CAMPAIGN AIMED AT ATTRACTING QUALIFIED YOUNG PEOPLE INTO THE POLICE SERVICE, AND WITH MORE ATTENTION TO THE RECRUITMENT OF SUITABLY QUALIFIED YOUNG WOMEN, WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT WE WILL BE ABLE TO PROVIDE THE PERSONNEL RESOURCES NEEDED. THE FIRST PHASE OF THE NEW DRUG ENFORCEMENT BRANCH INVOLVING 160 PERSONS IS EXPECTED TO BE FULLY STAFFED AND OPERATIONAL BY MID 1988 (SEE ATTACHED).

OUR MOST IMMEDIATE NEED WILL BE PROVIDING PROFESSIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATOR TRAINING TO OUR POLICE PERSONNEL AS WELL AS TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR OUR PEOPLE IN FILE AND RECORD KEEPING, DRUG INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION AND IN DEVELOPING A COMPUTER CAPABILITY.

I NOW UNDERSTAND THAT THE U.S. EMBASSY IN NASSAU HAS ADVISED THAT THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION (BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS MATTERS OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT) HAS IDENTIFIED $50,000 FOR TWO FIVE-WEEK DRUG ENFORCEMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS. WE HOPE THAT ADDITIONAL REQUESTS FOR OTHER REASONABLE FORMS OF TRAINING WILL ALSO MEET WITH POSITIVE RESULT.

WE ARE ALSO CONSIDERING OPTIONS ON THE TYPE OF INTERNAL SECURITY UNIT THAT WILL BE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN THE PROFESSIONAL INTEGRITY OF THE NEW UNIT AND PREVENT CORRUPTION. REGRETTABLY, WE MUST ANTICIPATE INSTANCES OF CORRUPTION. IT IS OUR INTENTION TO PUT IN PLACE EVERY MEASURE NECESSARY TO DETECT IT AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE AND ENABLE US TO TAKE CORRECTIVE ACTION.

FURTHER, IN VIEW OF THE ANTICIPATED INCREASE IN NARCOTIC DRUG ARRESTS, SEIZURES AND PROSECUTIONS BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE MAJOR EXPANSION OF THE POLICE NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT ARM, ONE OR MORE CHEMISTS WILL LIKELY BE ADDED TO THE STAFF OF THE POLICE LABORATORY.

B. INVESTIGATION OF CORRUPTION: DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND THE ROLE OF BAHAMIAN COURTS.

AS A RESULT OF INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING FROM TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY SUGGESTING IMPROPER CONDUCT, OFFICERS INCLUDING AN ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, WERE FORCED TO RESIGN THEIR COMMISSIONS.

ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS IN THE ROYAL BAHAMAS POLICE FORCE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATING UNIT CANNOT BE COMMENTED ON AT THIS TIME IN ORDER THAT THE INVESTIGATIONS NOT BE COMPROMISED.

HOWEVER, I SHOULD LIKE TO EXPLAIN HERE THAT THE PURVIEW OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY WAS NOT THAT OF A COURT OF LAW. THEREFORE, TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMISSION DID NOT HAVE TO MEET THE SAME REQUIREMENTS AS THAT OF A COURT OF LAW. THE COMMISSION RECEIVED MUCH HEARSAY TESTIMONY WITHOUT CORROBORATING EVIDENCE. WHILE ADMINISTRATIVE/DISCIPLINARY ACTION WAS TAKEN BY THE POLICE FORCE AS A RESULT OF INVESTIGATIONS PROMPTED BY TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE COMMISSION, THERE WAS INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO WARRANT COURT ACTION.

COURT ACTION WAS INSTIGATED AGAINST A FORMER CABINET MINISTER, A MEMBER OF THE BAHAMAS SENATE AND A BUSINESS/POLITICAL ASSOCIATE OF CABINET MINISTERS. HOWEVER, IN EACH CASE THE DEFENDANTS WERE ACQUITTED DUE TO LACK OF EVIDENCE AND IN ONE CASE, DUE TO THE INABILITY OF THE PROSECUTION WITNESS (AN AMERICAN NATIONAL) TO IDENTIFY THE ACCUSED. ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS MEMBERS OF THIS CONGRESS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION HAVE MADE STATEMENTS WHICH SUGGEST THAT THEY ARE IN POSSESSION OF EVIDENCE OF CORRUPTION IN THE BAHAMAS, INCLUDING PAYMENT OF BRIBES TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. I WISH TO RECOUNT THAT MANY OFFICIAL BAHAMIAN REQUESTS TO THE OFFICE OF THE U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL AND TO THE OFFICES OF RELEVANT SENATORS REQUESTING ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING ACCESS TO SUCH EVIDENCE TO PROVIDE FOR PROSECUTION IN THE BAHAMAS HAVE REMAINED UNANSWERED. (SEE COPIES ATTACHED)

NOTWITHSTANDING THE RELUCTANCE OF U.S. AUTHORITIES TO COOPERATE WITH THE BAHAMAS ON THESE MATTERS I CAN ADVISE THAT THE RBPF CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION UNIT CONTINUES TO PURSUE EVIDENCE IN A NUMBER OF CASES INVOLVING CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AMONG MEMBERS OF THE BAHAMAS PUBLIC SERVICE.

I WOULD ALSO WISH TO ADVISE THE SUBCOMMITTEE THAT THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY IN 1984, HAS BEEN AWARE OF AN URGENT NEED TO UPGRADE THE INVESTIGATORY CAPABILITY OF ITS POLICE FORCE/DRUG SQUAD WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT CRIME.

EVEN PRIOR TO THIS TIME, THROUGH A PROGRAMME OF EDUCATIONAL "IN-SERVICE AWARDS" MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE WERE ABLE TO PURSUE ADVANCED OR SPECIALIZED TRAINING. IT WAS THROUGH THIS PROGRAMME THAT THE PRESENT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OBTAINED A BACHELORS OF LAW DEGREE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES IN 1978.

WITH A NEW INCREASED EMPHASIS NOW BEING PLACED ON BOTH LOCAL "IN-HOUSE" TRAINING AND SPECIALIZED TRAINING ABROAD, IT IS EXPECTED THAT THOROUGH INVESTIGATIONS BY SPECIALLY TRAINED POLICE OFFICERS DEALING WITH NARCOTICS AND NARCOTICS RELATED CRIME WILL NOW RESULT IN INCREASED SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTIONS IN THE BAHAMAS.

YET, SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THIS CONGRESS CONTINUE TO EXPRESS RESERVATIONS ON THE BAHAMAS' COMMITMENT TO STAMP OUT THE DRUG MALIGNANCY. ON A NUMBER OF OCCASIONS THE QUESTION OF LENIENCY OF BAHAMIAN COURTS IN THIS REGARD HAS BEEN CITED. IT MIGHT BE NOTED THAT SENTENCING FREQUENTLY EVOKE CRITICISM WHETHER THE SENTENCE IMPOSED IS, IN THE MINDS OF THE CRITICS, TOO LENIENT OR TOO

HARSH. THE COURTS IN THE BAHAMAS, AS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MUST DETERMINE SENTENCING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW IN FORCE AT ANY PARTICULAR TIME. POSSESSION OF A NARCOTIC DRUG WITH THE INTENT TO SUPPLY CARRIES A MANDATORY PRISON SENTENCE IN THE BAHAMAS, THOUGH IN CASES OF POSSESSION ONLY, THE JUDGE HAS THE DISCRETION TO IMPOSE A SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT OR A FINE OR BOTH.

I BELIEVE MR. CHAIRMAN THAT THE U.S. UNIFORM CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT PROVIDES FOR SIMILAR TREATMENT THOUGH IN PRACTICE THE APPLICATION OF THE LAW MAY DIFFER.

THE BAHAMAS HAS SIMILARLY BEEN ACCUSED OF NOT EXPEDITIOUSLY ADDRESSING DRUG RELATED CASES ARISING FROM ARRESTS OF PERSONS AT U.S. CUSTOMS FACILITIES AT NASSAU AND FREEPORT. I HAVE ATTACHED HERETO A LIST PROVIDED BY THE BAHAMIAN COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF "PERSONS ARRESTED AND DRUGS CONFISCATED BY U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE AT NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT" DURING 1987 AND A SIMILAR LIST COVERING ARRESTS AND SEIZURES BY "U.S. CUSTOMS AT THE PRECLEARANCE FACILITY AT FREEPORT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT". A TOTAL OF 118 ARRESTS AND SEIZURES WERE MADE AT NASSAU AND 13 AT FREEPORT. A REVIEW OF THESE CASES WILL DEMONSTRATE THE TIMELY HANDLING OF THESE CASES PARTICULARLY AT NASSAU WHERE THE CASE LOAD IS HEAVY. THE SENTENCES HANDED DOWN APPEAR FIRM AND CONSISTENT BASED ON THE QUANTITIES OF DRUGS SEIZED. IN PARTICULAR I WISH TO NOTE THAT INDIVIDUALS ATTEMPTING TO SMUGGLE WHOLESALE QUANTITIES IN THE POUND AND KILO RANGE ARE RECEIVING SENTENCES OF 6 MONTHS, 1 YEAR AND 14 AND 18 MONTHS, 2 AND 3 YEARS.

I BELIEVE, MR. CHAIRMAN THAT THE BAHAMIAN RECORD STANDS WELL AGAINST NOT ONLY THE RECORD OF SIMILAR THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES, WITH LIMITED RESOURCES, BUT ALSO AGAINST THE RECORD OF THE MORE SOPHISTICATED AND BETTER FINANCED LEGAL SYSTEMS IN THE DEVELOPED WORLD. IF I MIGHT REFER TO A **WASHINGTON POST** ARTICLE OF 30 DECEMBER, 1987 CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF DRUG SMUGGLERS AT U.S. CUSTOMS BOARDER POINTS:

> "BECAUSE OF A SMUGGLER GLUT IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM, MANY OF THE ACCUSED, ESPECIALLY THOSE CARRYING SMALLER AMOUNTS, ARE ALLOWED TO PLEAD GUILTY AND PAY A FINE OF $100.00 - $150.00."

MR. CHAIRMAN, IN ADDITIONAL ANNEXES FOR THE PERIOD 1984-1987 I HAVE INCLUDED STATISTICAL INFORMATION WHICH WILL DEMONSTRATE THAT IN RECENT YEARS THE BAHAMIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM, LIKE ALL OTHER COUNTRIES BESET BY A SERIOUS DRUG TRAFFICKING AND/OR ABUSE PROBLEM, HAS BEEN OVERWHELMED WITH DRUG CASES. THIS HAS CREATED A BACKLOG OF PENDING CASES WHICH IS NOW BEING ADDRESSED WITH MORE COURTS AND MAGISTRATES. IMPROVEMENTS CAN BE SEEN FROM 1984-1987 IN THE MOVEMENT OF CASES AND IN THE SEVERITY OF SENTENCES HANDED DOWN. A HIGH RATE OF CONVICTION HAS BEEN CONSISTENT.

IN AN EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN ITS HAND IN DEALING WITH DRUG TRAFFICKERS, IN JANUARY, 1987 THE BAHAMAS PARLIAMENT BROUGHT INTO EFFECT THE TRACING AND FORFEITURE OF PROCEEDS OF DRUG TRAFFICKING ACT 1986 TO PROVIDE NEW POWERS FOR THE TRACING AND FREEZING OF THE PROCEEDS OF DRUG CRIMES AND OF A CONFISCATION ORDER TO BE IMPOSED ON A PERSON CONVICTED OF A DRUG OFFENCE. THE BILL ALSO PROVIDES FOR COOPERATION WITH OTHER STATES IN THE PURSUIT OF TRAFFICKERS. AMENDMENTS IN NOVEMBER, 1986 TO THE DANGEROUS DRUG ACT (1961) ESTABLISHED MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES FOR BOTH DRUG TRAFFICKING CONVICTIONS IN THE BAHAMAS AND FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF ILLEGAL DRUGS TO CHILDREN.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1987 THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT FURTHER SIGNIFICANT DRAFT LEGISLATION CRAFTED TO ASSIST THE BAHAMIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM TO ADDRESS THE CRIMINAL

ASSAULT OF NARCOTICS TRAFFIC AND ABUSE MORE EFFECTIVELY. INCLUDED IN THIS LEGISLATION ARE BILLS FOR ACTS TO AMEND THE DEFENCE ACT (1979) AND THE POLICE ACT (1965), TO PROVIDE FOR COMPULSORY URINE DRUG TESTING OF THE SECURITY FORCES. A SEPARATE BILL SEEKS TO AMEND THE DANGEROUS DRUG ACT, TO IMPOSE A LIFE SENTENCE IN THE CASE OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF POSSESSION OF CERTAIN QUANTITIES OF DANGEROUS DRUGS.

MEANWHILE, 1987 CABINET REORGANIZATION GAVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE POLICE AND DEFENCE FORCES TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS MORE DIRECT LINK BETWEEN INVESTIGATION, THE COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE AND PROSECUTION WILL INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE BAHAMAS.

FURTHER, IN JULY, 1987 A MAGISTRATE'S COURT WAS DESIGNATED TO DEAL EXCLUSIVELY WITH DRUG OFFENSES IN AN EFFORT TO EXPEDITE THE BACKLOG OF CASES PENDING IN THE COURTS. THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT'S BUDGET FOR 1988 HAS MADE PROVISION FOR A SECOND SUCH COURT TO DEAL WITH DRUG CASES.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I CANNOT OVERSTATE THE FACT THAT THE UNENDING AND EVER EXPANDING TRAFFICKING OF COCAINE AND MARIJUANA THROUGH THE BAHAMAS FROM THE SOURCE COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AMERICA TO THE MARKET IN THE UNITED STATES HAS RESULTED IN A VERY SERIOUS DOMESTIC DRUG TRAFFICKING PROBLEM IN THE BAHAMAS WHICH WOULD NEVER HAVE OCCURRED IF THE GEOGRAPHIC POSITION OF THE BAHAMAS DID NOT MAKE IT THE PERFECT AIR AND SEA ROUTE FOR SMUGGLING TO SOUTHERN FLORIDA. THE BAHAMAS HAS ALWAYS RECOGNIZED ITS OBLIGATION TO PREVENT AND SUPPRESS THIS SMUGGLING ACTIVITY. THE INCREASING SEVERITY OF THE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC HAS PROMPTED THE BAHAMAS TO GREATLY EXPAND ITS DRUG ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO COUNTER THIS THREAT. WE TRUST THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WILL RECOGNIZE ITS OBLIGATION TO PROVIDE THE BAHAMAS WITH EXPANDED TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO HELP DEFEND ITSELF AND THE UNITED STATES FROM THIS TRAFFIC.

IT IS INDEED UNFORTUNATE THAT THOSE PERSONS CHARGED WITH INFORMATION GATHERING TO ASSIST AMERICAN LEGISLATORS IN THEIR FOREIGN POLICY DELIBERATIONS EITHER DELIBERATELY OR INADVERTENTLY PROVIDE UNJUSTIFIABLE AND CRITICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BAHAMAS.

CONTINUED AND RECENT SUGGESTIONS BY U.S. GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES THAT THE BAHAMAS JUDICIARY IS NOT COMMITTED TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF TOUGH ANTI-DRUG LAWS IS A MOST SERIOUS MATTER AS I FEEL CERTAIN, MR. CHAIRMAN, THAT IT IS THIS TYPE OF SUGGESTION WHICH UNDERSTANDABLY INFLUENCES YOUR COLLEAGUES CONSIDERING THE DRUG PROBLEM IN THE BAHAMAS.

IF I MIGHT REFER AS AN EXAMPLE, TO A RECENT ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE BAHAMIAN LOCAL PRESS IN DECEMBER OF LAST YEAR ATTRIBUTING THE FOLLOWING TO AN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN:

> "THE EMBASSY SAID THAT LAWS ARE MEANINGLESS IF THEY ARE NOT TO BE ENFORCED AND THIS IS, TO BE FRANK, AN AREA OF CONCERN TO MANY IN THE U.S. CONGRESS WHO ARE LOOKING TO SEE WHAT HAPPENS IN THE BAHAMAS TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS AND THEIR ILLEGAL PROFITS AND PROPERTIES."

IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO THE EMBASSY IS BASED UPON EVIDENCE KNOWN TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS NOT BEEN ACTED UPON BY BAHAMIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. HOWEVER, I MUST AGAIN STATE THAT AS RECENTLY AS 7 JANUARY, 1988, THE BAHAMIAN ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE INFORMED THE U.S. EMBASSY THAT IT WAS NOT IN POSSESSION OF ANY EVIDENCE WHICH COULD JUSTIFY THE EMBASSY'S STATEMENT. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REQUESTED THAT THE EMBASSY PROVIDE HIM WITH SUCH EVIDENCE SHOULD IT EXIST SO THAT

APPROPRIATE ACTION COULD BE INITIATED AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKERS. THIS WAS A RENEWED REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE FROM AMERICAN AUTHORITIES IN THIS REGARD. YOU WILL NOTE THAT EARLIER IN THIS STATEMENT, I MADE MENTION OF SEVERAL SUCH REQUESTS TO THE U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL AND TO MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS.

ON A RELATED MATTER, MR. CHAIRMAN, I WOULD LIKE TO INFORM YOU THAT UNTIL VERY RECENTLY THE MAJOR TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT AND CONVICTED IN THE BAHAMAS WERE UNITED STATES CITIZENS OR RESIDENTS. HOWEVER, NO CONFISCATION ORDER, AGAINST THE DRUG-DERIVED ASSETS OF CONVICTED DRUG TRAFFICKERS, MADE IN THE BAHAMAS IS ENFORCEABLE IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO SOURCES AT THE U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. WHILE BAHAMIAN LAW PERMITS THE GOVERNMENT TO ENTER INTO A RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR SUCH CONFISCATION OF ASSETS, THIS IS REPORTEDLY NOT ALLOWED BY U.S. LAW. IN JULY, 1987 AN OFFICIAL OF THE U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT SUGGESTED TO THE BAHAMAS ATTORNEY GENERAL THAT HE WOULD PROPOSE A FORM OF WORDS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE BAHAMAS, WHICH MIGHT BE ADDED AS A PROTOCOL TO THE MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATY WHICH WHEN ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES WOULD ALLOW THE ENDORSEMENT OF BAHAMIAN CONFISCATING ORDERS AGAINST U.S. RESIDENTS AND CITIZENS.

IN JANUARY OF THIS YEAR, THE BAHAMAS RAISED THIS MATTER WITH THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT NASSAU, REQUESTING THAT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT PUT SOME PRIORITY TO THIS EFFORT. WE ARE AWAITING A RESPONSE FROM EITHER THE EMBASSY OR THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. YOU WILL BE INTERESTED TO KNOW THAT THE NUMBERS OF DRUG CASES WHERE VIOLATORS WERE CHARGED THROUGHOUT THE BAHAMAS OVER THE LAST THREE YEARS ENDING IN 1986 HAVE SHOWN STEADY INCREASES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1984 | - | 1126 |
| 1985 | - | 1161 |
| 1986 | - | 1259 |

OF THE DRUG CASES CHARGED IN 1986 THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE:

| | |
|---|---|
| CASES CHARGED | 1259 |
| DEFENDANTS CONVICTED | 582 |
| DEFENDANTS ACQUITTED | 44 |
| CASES PENDING TRIAL | 1104 |
| CASES DISMISSED | 4 |

OVER TIME A LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED BEFORE BAHAMIAN COURTS IN CONNECTION WITH DRUG OFFENSES HAVE FAILED TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL. IN RECENT YEARS BAHAMIAN COURTS HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE TO THIS PRACTICE AND INCREASINGLY MAGISTRATES AND JUDGES HAVE BEEN INCLINED TO DENY BAIL ESPECIALLY TO FOREIGN NATIONALS WHO APPEAR UNLIKELY TO REMAIN IN THE COUNTRY OR TO RETURN FOR TRIAL. PRESENTLY, THERE ARE THIRTEEN (13) EXTRADITION REQUESTS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE RETURN OF THE IMPORTANT SUSPECTED DRUG OFFENDERS CHARGED BEFORE BAHAMIAN COURTS AND BELIEVED TO BE RESIDENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS FOLLOWS:

| | |
|---|---|
| YVETT KING | 17 SEPTEMBER, 1987 |
| GLADYS WILLIAMS | 17 SEPTEMBER, 1987 |
| KRISTI ANN MILLER | 17 SEPTEMBER, 1987 |
| EVELYN JHON | 5 OCTOBER, 1987 |
| RANDAL P. JOHNSON | 16 OCTOBER, 1987 |
| MICHAEL A. HATFIELD | 16 OCTOBER, 1987 |
| JACQUELINE A. McTUSH | 20 OCTOBER, 1987 |
| RENAY GAVAIL ADAMS | 20 NOVEMBER, 1987 |
| ANGEL DIAZ | 18 DECEMBER, 1987 |
| JUANITA SIMMONS | 18 DECEMBER, 1987 |
| CYNTHIA BROWN | 18 DECEMBER, 1987 |
| PERCY LEE AVENT | 18 DECEMBER, 1987 |
| VINCENTE R. GONZALES | 23 DECEMBER, 1987 |

FURTHER, WE ARE LOOKING INTO THE POSSIBILITY OF OFFERING OUR EVIDENCE TO GOVERNMENTS SUCH AS THE U.S.A., FOR PROSECUTION OF OTHER SUSPECTS IN THEIR HOME JURISDICTIONS.

THE BAHAMAS HAS RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE CRITICISM FOR ITS PRACTICE OF GRANTING BAIL TO SUSPECTED DRUG OFFENDERS. SENATORS, YOU WILL AGREE THAT THE LEGAL RIGHT TO HABEAS CORPUS IS NOT ONE TO BE LIGHTLY SET ASIDE. FURTHER, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT AMERICAN LEGISLATORS UNDERSTAND THAT AS IN THE UNITED STATES, THE EXECUTIVE CANNOT AND DOES NOT INTERFERE IN THE BUSINESS OF THE COURTS. FIRST LET US BE CLEAR ON ONE MATTER, MAGISTRATES AND SUPREME COURT JUSTICES DO NOT TAKE INSTRUCTION ON THE PRACTICE OF GRANTING BAIL, NOR WOULD THE EXECUTIVE THROUGH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE SEEK TO INFLUENCE THIS PRACTICE.

THE TENETS OF AN IMPARTIAL, INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY IS PART AND PARCEL OF BAHAMIAN COMMON LAW TRADITION. TO TAMPER WITH THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE COURT SYSTEM IS TO INVITE THE VERY CORRUPTION WHICH WE ARE ALL SO VOCALLY COMMITTED TO ATTACK. A SMALL NATION AS IS THE BAHAMAS HAS LITTLE OTHER THAN PRINCIPLE AND RESPECT FOR CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER ON WHICH TO STAKE ITS LEGITIMACY; WE WILL NOT ACT IN ANY WAY WHICH COULD CALL THIS LEGITIMACY INTO QUESTION.

AS YOU SHOULD BE AWARE, IN THE BAHAMAS AS IN THE UNITED STATES, CONCERN AND INTEREST WITH THE ANTI-DRUG WAR TRANSCENDS POLITICAL PARTIES, STRATA OF SOCIETY, LEVELS OF EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION. THIS CONCERN TO ADDRESS THE EXTRAORDINARY PROBLEMS CREATED BY CRIMINAL DRUG ACTIVITY CANNOT, HOWEVER, GIVE WAY TO EXTRA LEGAL ACTIVITY SANCTIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE FUNDAMENTALS OF OUR LEGAL CONVENTIONS.

THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT THEREFORE TAKES STRONG OBJECTION TO CONTINUED SUGGESTIONS BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND PERSONNEL WHO COMMENT TO THE BAHAMIAN PRESS (MOST RECENTLY IN THE TRIBUNE, DEC. 23, 1987) AND PRESUMABLY TO THE AMERICAN PRESS AND TO MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS, IN A WAY AS TO CAST GRATUITOUS SLURS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE BAHAMIAN SUPREME COURT AND BY IMPLICATION THE INTEGRITY OF ITS JUDGES.

IN A LOCAL PAPER THE TRIBUNE DATED DECEMBER 23, 1987, AN AMERICAN EMBASSY SPOKESMAN IS QUOTED AS FOLLOWS:

> THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS NOTED THAT AT THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT LEVEL, THERE APPEARS TO BE A MUCH FIRMER ATTITUDE TOWARDS GRANTING BAIL TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS THAN AT HIGHER LEVEL COURTS.
>
> HOWEVER, AGAIN, BASED ON OUR OBSERVATIONS WHEN THE MATTER IS APPEALED TO THE SUPREME COURT, TRAFFICKERS IN MOST CASES, HAVE BEEN GRANTED BAIL. MOST OF THESE TRAFFICKERS CONTINUE TO BE ABLE TO THEN SLIP OUT OF THE COUNTRY AND THUS NEVER STAND TRIAL. THIS IS VERY FRUSTRATING TO ALL OF US, PARTICULARLY TO THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, AMERICANS (AND WE ASSUME BAHAMIANS AS WELL), WHO RISK THEIR LIVES TO BRING THESE TRAFFICKERS TO JUSTICE, THE EMBASSY SAID.

I WISH TO ADVISE. MR. CHAIRMAN THAT FOLLOWING THE PUBLICATION OF THIS ARTICLE, THE BAHAMAS ATTORNEY GENERAL REQUESTED A REVIEW OF THE RECORDS OF THE BAHAMIAN SUPREME COURT, FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDING IN DECEMBER, 1987. HIS REPORT INDICATES THAT OF THE 38 DRUG CASES WHERE BAIL WAS REFUSED BY MAGISTRATES AND WHERE AN APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF BAIL WAS MADE TO THE SUPREME COURT, IN NO CASE WAS BAIL GRANTED BY A SUPREME COURT JUDGE TO A NON-BAHAMIAN DEFENDANT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, YOU WILL BE INTERESTED TO KNOW THAT THE BAHAMIAN ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE 6 JANUARY, 1989 DREW THESE FACTS TO THE ATTENTION OF THE U.S. EMBASSY AND OFFICIALLY REQUESTED THE EMBASSY TO PROVIDE HIS OFFICE WITH ANY EVIDENCE WHICH WOULD CONTRADICT THE RECORD OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THIS MATTER. THIS COMMUNICATION REMAINS UNANSWERED AT THIS TIME; THOUGH THE U.S. EMBASSY ON THE 8 JANUARY SOUGHT TO CORRECT ITS STATEMENT AS IT APPEARED IN THE TRIBUNE TO READ "SOME" AND NOT "MOST" DRUG TRAFFICKERS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, YOU WILL APPRECIATE THAT WHETHER THE WORD BE "MOST" OR "SOME" IS IMMATERIAL, THE SLUR AGAINST THE INTEGRITY OF THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT REMAINING EQUALLY OFFENSIVE HAVING REGARD TO THE CONTEXT OF THE STATEMENT. MOREOVER, FOR SOME TIME NOW, THE SUPREME COURT HAS BEEN MINDFUL OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF THE NON-BAHAMIAN DRUG TRAFFICKER ABSCONDING AND THE IMPORTANCE OF SUCH PERSONS BEING MADE TO STAND TRIAL. THE SUPREME COURT, CONTRARY TO U.S. EMBASSY CONTENTION, HAS CONSISTENTLY REFUSED BAIL TO NON-BAHAMIAN DRUG TRAFFICKING SUSPECTS EXCEPT IN EXCEPTIONAL CASES WHEN AN ACCUSED PERSON WAS BELIEVED MORE LIKELY TO STAND TRIAL THAN ABSCOND.

C. HEALTH AND REHABILITATION ASPECTS OF THE DRUG PROBLEM

THE PEOPLE OF THE BAHAMAS ARE RESOLUTE IN THEIR COMMITMENT TO HALTING THE SPREAD OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE. THE BAHAMAS IS A SMALL COUNTRY OF LESS THAN A QUARTER OF A MILLION PEOPLE - A POPULATION SMALLER IN ITS TOTALITY THAN THAT OF MANY AMERICAN CITIES, BUT DISTRIBUTED OVER AN AREA OF 70,000 SQUARE MILES AND INCLUDING 700 ISLANDS. I DO NOT KNOW HOW BEST TO EXPRESS TO YOU THE SINGULAR IMPORTANCE OF THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF EACH ONE OF OUR CITIZENS TO THE WELLBEING OF OUR COUNTRY. WE CANNOT AFFORD THE LOSS OF ONE LIFE, YET ON A DAILY BASIS WE MUST WITNESS THE DEGRADATION OF THE QUALITY OF LIVES OF TENS OF OUR YOUTH WHO HAVE BEEN ENTRAPPED BY THE ILLEGAL SUBCULTURE OF DRUG ADDICTION. WE KNOW THAT WE SHARE THIS TRAGEDY WITH THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WHO, NO LESS THAN WE, DEPLORE THE DESTRUCTION OF THEIR NATION'S GREATEST ASSET - ITS PEOPLE.

THE PROBLEM OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN THE BAHAMAS BECOMES INCREASINGLY ALARMING AS THE POLICE REPORT THAT AN INCREASING AMOUNT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IS BEING LEFT IN THE BAHAMAS, AS PAYMENT TO BAHAMIAN COLLABORATORS, AND AS SPILL OVER FROM THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

FURTHER, INFORMATION PROVIDED BY DRUG ABUSERS IS THAT THE STREET PRICES OF ILLICIT NARCOTIC DRUGS ARE PRESENTLY SO LOW AS TO MAKE THE DRUG MORE AFFORDABLE AND THUS AVAILABLE TO A LARGER CROSS SECTION OF THE POPULATION.

DATA ON THE GROWING INCIDENCE OF DRUG ABUSE ARE COLLECTED PRINCIPALLY FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:

(a) HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS
(b) OUTPATIENT VISITS
(c) PRISON AND COURT REFERRALS.

THE RECORDS SHOW THAT DRUG ABUSE AFFECTS VIRTUALLY EVERY STRATA OF BAHAMIAN SOCIETY. COCAINE ABUSE CONSTITUTES THE GREATEST THREAT. PERSONS SEEKING TREATMENT HAVE RANGED IN AGE FROM 11 TO 55 THOUGH THE AVERAGE BAHAMIAN ADDICT IS OLDER THAN 19 AND YOUNGER THAN 40. ABUSERS ARE PRINCIPALLY MALE, BUT THE NUMBER OF FEMALES IS INCREASING.

EFFORTS TO ACCURATELY ASSESS THE SEVERITY OF THE DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM AND ESTIMATE THE POPULATION AFFECTED ARE HAMPERED BY THE TENDENCY OF FAMILIES TO HIDE OR DISGUISE THE PROBLEM OR TO SEEK PROFESSIONAL TREATMENT ABROAD.

THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE PROBLEM, HOWEVER, HAS SPURRED PUBLIC MOTIVATION AND PRIVATE INITIATIVES TO RESPOND TO THE GROWING THREAT TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELLBEING AND SECURITY OF THE BAHAMAS. THESE INCLUDE SUPPORT GROUPS FOR RECOVERING ADDICTS SUCH AS NARCOTICS ANONYMOUS, ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS AND FAMILIES ANONYMOUS; POLICY ADVISORY BODIES SUCH AS THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON DANGEROUS DRUGS AND THE NATIONAL DRUG COUNCIL; TREATMENT CENTERS AS THE SANDILANDS REHABILITATION DRUG TREATMENT CENTER WHICH IS GOVERNMENT OWNED AND OPERATED; VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE DRUG ACTION SERVICE IN NASSAU WHICH OPERATES A HALFWAY HOUSE FOR MALE RECOVERING ADDICTS IN ADDITION TO A HOTLINE SERVICE TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND COUNSELLING; MOTHERS AGAINST DRUGS, AN ANTI-DRUG ABUSE LOBBY; AND OPERATION HOPE IN FREEPORT, GRAND BAHAMA WHICH OFFERS SIMILAR COUNSELLING AND INFORMATION SERVICES TO AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS IN THE SECOND LARGEST POPULATION CENTER IN THE BAHAMAS.

THERE IS AN OUTSTANDING NEED TO ESTABLISH INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT SERVICES TO TREAT DRUG ABUSERS IN OTHER POPULATION CENTERS IN THE BAHAMIAN ARCHIPELAGO AND ASSIST WITH ORDERLY REINTEGRATION WITH SOCIETY FOLLOWING TREATMENT. DURING 1986 PRELIMINARY OUTREACH PROGRAMMES FOR THE "FAMILY ISLANDS" WERE INITIATED INCLUDING A SEMINAR FOR RELIGIOUS LEADERS, A MEDIA CAMPAIGN, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM AND THE CONDUCTING OF A "FAMILY" ISLAND DRUG CONFERENCE. THESE EFFORTS MUST ALL BE EXPANDED AND STRENGTHENED IN THE FUTURE.

IT IS FOR THESE REASONS THAT BAHAMIAN HEALTH EXPERTS HAVE BEEN IN THE FOREFRONT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF REHABILITATIVE TREATMENT FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSERS. IN 1985 THE BAHAMAS WELCOMED THE ASSISTANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S BUREAU FOR INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS MATTERS IN FINANCING THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL DRUG SYMPOSIUM IN NASSAU, BAHAMAS. THE SYMPOSIUM BROUGHT TOGETHER DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT EXPERTS FROM THIS COUNTRY WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM THROUGHOUT THE CARIBBEAN AND FROM AS FAR AFIELD AS PERU. THIS SYMPOSIUM WAS THE GENESIS OF A BAHAMIAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE ON CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

PRIMARILY A NATIONAL PROGRAMME, THE INSTITUTE HOLDS THE POTENTIAL TO SERVE AS A RESOURCE BASE FOR SUBREGIONAL (CARIBBEAN) PROGRAMMES IN DRUG REHABILITATION. THROUGH COOPERATION WITH REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS THE OAS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (U.N. COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS), IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE TRAINING ASPECTS OF THE CENTER CAN BE PRODUCTIVELY EXPANDED. A 1987 OAS GRANT OF $25,000.00 WILL FACILITATE THE TRAINING OF DRUG TREATMENT OFFICERS AT THE ADDICTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION IN TORONTO, CANADA. CERTAINLY CONTINUED CONTACT WITH AMERICAN EXPERTS IN THE FIELD WILL BE CRUCIAL TO THE CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT. FELLOWSHIPS FOR BAHAMIAN HEALTH OFFICIALS TO PARTICIPATE IN TRAINING COURSES AT U.S. FACILITIES ARE PARTICULARLY HELPFUL AS COMPLEMENT TO TRAINING NOW SPONSORED BY THE UN FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL (UNFDAC). DURING 1987 FOR EXAMPLE THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT ARRANGED FOR HEALTH OFFICERS AND/OR COMMUNITY WORKERS TO ATTEND TRAINING PROGRAMMES AT THE FOLLOWING CENTERS: ROBERT, FITZMAHAN AND ASSOCIATES OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON; THE FRANKLIN COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH BOARD OF COLUMBUS, OHIO; THE ACUPUNCTURE DETOXIFICATION CENTER OF LINCOLN MEDICAL CENTER IN NEW YORK AND THE CARAN FOUNDATION OF WERNERSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

ORGANIZERS ARE PRESENTLY SEEKING FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR A FOLLOW-UP MEETING OF THE 1985 SYMPOSIUM TO TAKE PLACE IN NASSAU. SIMILARLY, THE BAHAMAS DRUG ACTION SERVICE IS SEEKING EXTERNAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO ASSIST WITH THE FIRST REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE IN NASSAU FROM THE 6-9 APRIL.

THE WORKSHOP WILL BRING TOGETHER EXPERTS FROM THE REGIONAL ORGANIZATION, PEOPLE ADVANCING CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (PACCT). PARTICIPANTS ARE EXPECTED FROM THROUGHOUT THE ENGLISH SPEAKING CARIBBEAN AS WELL AS FROM NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WORKSHOP IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE UP-TO-DATE, APPROPRIATE TRAINING STRATEGIES IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

(A) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES
(B) MEDIA INVOLVEMENT
(C) TREATMENT
(D) YOUTH PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT
(E) PERSPECTIVES ON TRAFFICKING
(F) DRUG/AIDS INFORMATION UPDATE.

FINANCIAL AND IN KIND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WOULD BE WELCOMED BY THE WORKSHOP AND SYMPOSIUM ORGANIZERS. IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE U.S. EMBASSY IN NASSAU. IT IS HOPED THAT THE INM OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE WILL BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY FUNDS FROM ITS TRAINING RESOURCES TO HELP IN THIS IMPORTANT AREA.

UNILATERALLY, THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT IS PRESENTLY INVOLVED WITH THE EXPANSION OF ITS FACILITIES AT THE SANDILANDS REHABILITATION CENTER, THE GREATER MAJORITY OF NEW BED SPACE TO BE ALLOTTED TO DRUG ABUSERS. THE GOVERNMENT IS SIMULTANEOUSLY SEEKING COOPERATION FROM PRIVATE SECTOR AND FOREIGN SOURCES TO ASSIST WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LONGER TERM VOLUNTARY HALF-WAY HOUSE FOR RECOVERING ADDICTS AND EXPANDED THERAPEUTIC CAPABILITY FOR ITS COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY DEPARTMENT.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH ESTIMATES THAT OVER A SIXTEEN MONTH PERIOD FROM JANUARY, 1985 TO APRIL, 1986 SOME $3.4 MILLION WAS EXPENDED ON REHABILITATION, TREATMENT AND OTHER HEALTH-RELATED ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH DRUG ABUSE. EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION ARE CRUCIAL FACTORS IN REDUCING THE DEMAND FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS. THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT IN SEPTEMBER, 1987 INTRODUCED INTO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM A CULTURE SPECIFIC DRUG PREVENTION CURRICULUM. PARTICULAR ATTENTION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO YOUTH EDUCATION GIVEN THAT SOME 60% OF THE BAHAMIAN POPULATION IS COMPRISED OF YOUTH.

WE HAVE ALSO INCREASED PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES USING IN PARTICULAR, THE AUDIO-VISUAL MEDIA. SOME OF THE AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL IN USE ARE U.S. IMPORTS I.E., FILM STRIPS FROM THE "JUST SAY NO" ANTI-DRUG CAMPAIGN. THESE COMPLIMENT LOCALLY PRODUCED BAHAMIAN ANTI-DRUG ABUSE MESSAGES.

BAHAMIAN EDUCATION OFFICIALS HAVE STUDIED A VARIETY OF THE ANTI-DRUG MATERIAL PREPARED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. IT MAY BE THAT AN INCREASED SHARING OF INFORMATION IN THIS AREA WOULD PROVE USEFUL.

## 2. INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE TO THE DRUG PROBLEM

IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN ABUNDANTLY CLEAR TO THE BAHAMAS THAT ITS RESOURCE CAPABILITY WAS HOPELESSLY INADEQUATE TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE PRESENTED BY THE ONSLAUGHT OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTIC CARTELS. THE BAHAMAS HAS THEREFORE ALWAYS SOUGHT TO IDENTIFY ITSELF WITH INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND BILATERAL EFFORTS WHICH WOULD GIVE GREATER EFFECT TO BAHAMIAN NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG EFFORTS.

AT THE UNITED NATIONS, THE BAHAMAS WAS AMONG THE FIRST OF THE CARIBBEAN SUBREGIONAL COUNTRIES TO SEEK ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAMMES OF THE U.N. COMMISSION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS (CND). THE BAHAMAS HAS USED ITS PRESENCE ON THE U.N. CND TO ENCOURAGE THE INSTITUTION OF INTERNATIONAL POLICIES WHICH RECOGNIZE THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF NARCOTIC TRANSIT STATES. IN THIS AREA, BAHAMIAN REPRESENTATION HAS SPEARHEADED RESOLUTIONS TO MANDATE ACTION ON PREVENTION OF THE ILLICIT MOVEMENT OF DRUGS.

RECENTLY, MY GOVERNMENT DEPOSITED ITS INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION FOR THE CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES OF 1971 WITH THE

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS. IT TOOK EFFECT ON NOVEMBER 29, 1987. AND THE RECENTLY SIGNED MLAT AGREEMENT BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES FORMALIZES A U.S.-BAHAMIAN RELATION OF LONG STANDING WHICH IS COVERED BY ARTICLE 36 OF THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS OF 1961.

AT THE OAS, THE BAHAMAS BECAME A CHARTER MEMBER ELECTED TO SERVE ON THE INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION. THE BAHAMAS EXPECTS THROUGH ITS MEMBERSHIP TO GARNER REGIONAL SUPPORT FOR ACTIVITY VITAL TO SAFEGUARDING THE PEOPLE OF THE CARIBBEAN SUBREGION FROM UNRESTRAINED EXPLOITATION BY THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CARTEL.

THE BAHAMAS IS CONVINCED THAT THE WORK OF THE OAS IN THIS IMPORTANT AREA CAN PROVIDE THE MISSING LINK IN ANTI-DRUG ACTIVITY IN THIS HEMISPHERE - THAT IS COORDINATED PROGRAMMES TARGETED TO IMPROVE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PRODUCER AND TRANSIT STATES, TO COMPLEMENT THE EXISTING IMPORTANT LINKS WHICH ALREADY EXIST BETWEEN PRODUCER AND CONSUMER STATES AND TRANSIT AND CONSUMER STATES.

HOWEVER THE OVERRIDING EXTERNAL RELATIONSHIP OF IMPORTANCE TO THE BAHAMAS IN ITS WAR AGAINST THE DRUG CARTEL HAS ALWAYS BEEN ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE AND THE GOODWILL OF THE UNITED STATES, MOST BAHAMIAN EFFORTS WOULD BE RENDERED INCONSEQUENTIAL. IT IS FOR THIS REASON THAT THE HIGHEST PRIORITY IS GIVEN TO COOPERATIVE INITIATIVES INVOLVING THE ADMINISTRATION AND AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A. BAHAMIAN - U.S.A. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

IT IS THEREFORE WITH A GREAT DEAL OF FRUSTRATION THAT BAHAMIAN LEADERS LEARN OF THE CONTINUED BELIEF IN SOME QUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, THAT THE BAHAMAS IS NOT SERIOUS IN ITS INTENT TO FIGHT THE DRUG WAR TO ITS FULLEST ABILITY. WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO THE NEGOTIATION AND CONCLUSION OF A MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATY AND OF A NEW EXTRADITION TREATY, BAHAMIAN OFFICIALS ARE INCREASINGLY CHAGRINED TO DISCOVER THAT QUITE OFTEN GOOD FAITH EFFORTS TO PROCEED ARE MISINTERPRETED BY MISINFORMED MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS WHO ACT IN GOOD FAITH BUT ON INACCURATE INFORMATION WHICH MALIGN THE NAME OF THE BAHAMAS.

1. MLAT

IT MIGHT BE HELPFUL IF YOU WERE AWARE THAT THE ORIGINAL IDEA FOR A LEGAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES CAME FROM THE OFFICE OF THE BAHAMAS ATTORNEY GENERAL IN 1980. IN MARCH, 1983, THE BAHAMAS ATTORNEY GENERAL WROTE TO HIS U.S. COUNTERPART COMMENTING ON THE LACK OF PROGRESS IN THIS IMPORTANT AREA AND REQUESTING DISCUSSION OF THE MATTER AT THE RELEVANT EXECUTIVE LEVEL.

I BELIEVE THAT YOU ARE NOW ALL AWARE THAT AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPAL ON A MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATY (MLAT) WAS ARRIVED AT IN AUGUST, 1985 AT WHICH TIME THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT ADVISED THE U.S. GOVERNMENT OF CERTAIN RESERVATIONS WITH THE ORIGINAL TEXT. IN NOVEMBER, 1986 THE BAHAMIAN ATTORNEY GENERAL WROTE THE AMERICAN ATTORNEY GENERAL SUGGESTING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS. BASED UPON THESE SUGGESTIONS, THE TWO SIDES MET IN NASSAU ON MARCH 6, 1987 AND AGREED UPON THE FINAL TEXT OF THE TREATY WHICH THE BAHAMAS WAS PREPARED TO SIGN AT THAT TIME.

FOLLOWING DELAYS IN U.S. ADMINISTRATION ACTION, THE BAHAMAS UNILATERALLY SIGNED THE MLAT ON JUNE 12, TWO MONTHS PRIOR TO U.S. GOVERNMENT SIGNATURE OF MLAT ON AUGUST 18, 1987. THE DELAYED SIGNATURE OF MLAT BY U.S. AUTHORITIES OCCURRED WHILE THE BAHAMIAN

PARLIAMENT WAS IN DISSOLUTION FOLLOWING GENERAL ELECTIONS. THE NEW PARLIAMENT MET ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1987 WITH A LENGTHY DEBATE OF THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE. THIS WAS FOLLOWED ON THE 16TH NOVEMBER WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988. DEBATE ON THIS PRIORITY MATTER LASTED THROUGH THE CHRISTMAS RECESS PRECLUDING ANY PARLIAMENTARY ACTION ON THE MLAT IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION.

PRIOR TO THE BAHAMIAN SIGNATURE OF MLAT, THE BAHAMIAN ATTORNEY GENERAL OUTLINED, IN A LETTER DATED 31 MARCH, 1987 TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT NASSAU THAT, IN HIS ESTIMATION, A PERIOD OF FOUR MONTHS COULD BE ANTICIPATED BETWEEN THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY AND THE ADOPTION OF IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION IN THE BAHAMAS PARLIAMENT. THIS SCHEDULE WAS OF COURSE RENDERED VOID BY THE DELAY IN THE U.S. SIGNATURE OF THE MLAT, AND THE DISSOLUTION OF THE BAHAMIAN PARLIAMENT TO WHICH I HAVE ALREADY ALLUDED. THE BAHAMIAN ATTORNEY GENERAL IN A LETTER DATED THE 20 NOVEMBER, 1987 TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT NASSAU ADVISED THAT A COPY OF THE MLAT HAD BEEN LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT ON THE 2 SEPTEMBER, 1987. HE FURTHER ADVISED OF THE REQUEST FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE WHICH WOULD BE COMPOSED OF MEMBERS OF BOTH SIDES OF THE HOUSE "TO CONSIDER SUCH LEGISLATION AS WILL BE NECESSARY TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE BAHAMAS FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS; WITH POWER TO SEND FOR PERSONS AND PAPERS, WITH LEAVE TO SIT DURING THE [PARLIAMENTARY CHRISTMAS] RECESS."

MR. CHAIRMAN, I WISH TO EMPHASIZE THAT MY GOVERNMENT, RECOGNIZING THAT THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MLAT WAS UNLIKELY TO TAKE EFFECT PRIOR TO MARCH, 1988 GAVE WRITTEN ASSURANCE TO THE U.S. AMBASSADOR ON THE 20TH NOVEMBER, 1987 OF ITS FULL INTENTION TO RENDER ASSISTANCE TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PENDING ENACTMENT OF RELEVANT LEGISLATION THROUGH THE "EMPLOY OF ANY LAWFUL DEVICES WHICH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL MAY NOW USE" IN THE PURSUIT OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO OBTAIN EVIDENCE IN THE BAHAMAS TO IMPLEMENT THE OBJECTIVES OF THE AGREED TREATY. THIS PRACTICE, I MIGHT ADD, HAS ALWAYS EXISTED ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

I BELIEVE, SENATORS, THAT YOU MUST AGREE THAT BAHAMIAN ACTION WITH REGARD TO THE CONCLUSION OF AN MLAT HAS NOT BEEN THAT OF A RELUCTANT OR UNWILLING PARTNER, AND FURTHER, THAT THE BAHAMAS HAS BEEN UNJUSTLY CRITICIZED FOR THE DELAY. INDEED, THE BAHAMAS' ONLY CONCERN WITH THE MLAT IS THAT ITS RATIFICATION BY THE U.S. SENATE OCCUR IN A TIMELY FASHION SO AS NOT TO DELAY FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS IMPORTANT AGREEMENT.

I UNDERSTAND, THAT IN ADDITION TO LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS, AMERICAN LEGISLATORS HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE BAHAMIAN BANKING INDUSTRY. I SHOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS ALWAYS HAD RECOURSE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON SUSPECT BANK ACCOUNTS HELD IN THE BAHAMAS THROUGH A PROCESS OF LETTERS ROGATORY. THERE ARE NO NUMBERED ACCOUNTS OR BEARER SHARES IN THE BAHAMAS.

THE BAHAMAS STRENUOUSLY OPPOSES ANY EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ATTEMPT TO COMPROMISE BANK SECRECY, A PRINCIPLE COMMON TO THE LEGAL AND BANKING SYSTEMS OF BOTH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS, WHO SHARE A COMMON ANGLO-SAXON LEGAL TRADITION. THE BAHAMAS IS EQUALLY OPPOSED TO THE ABUSE OF ITS BANKING SYSTEM BY ANY CRIMINAL ELEMENT.

THE BAHAMAS BANKING INDUSTRY HAD ITS GENESIS IN THE 1960'S, A DEVELOPMENT NOT UNRELATED TO THE EMERGENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EURODOLLAR MARKET.

BY 1965 MORE THAN 600 BANKS HAD BEEN REGISTERED IN THE BAHAMAS. BUT WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF GOVERNMENT LICENSING AND SUPERVISION

IN 1965 MANY DUBIOUS BANKS WERE CLOSED. BY 1967 THERE WERE ONLY 90 BANKS IN THE BAHAMAS. WITH THE ADVENT OF INDEPENDENCE IN THE BAHAMAS IN 1973 STRICTER BANK SUPERVISION WAS ESTABLISHED TO COINCIDE WITH THE CREATION OF THE CENTRAL BANK IN 1974. IN THE ENSUING YEARS THE CENTRAL BANK HAS TIGHTENED ITS LICENSING CRITERIA, ITS SCRUTINY OF APPLICANTS AND ITS SUPERVISORY PROCEDURES, DOUBLING IN THE PROCESS ITS SUPERVISORY STAFF.

THE SCRUPULOUS REVIEW AND GOVERNANCE OF THE BAHAMAS' SECOND LARGEST INDUSTRY, BANKING, BY THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE BAHAMAS, AND SELF MONITORING OF THE INDUSTRY BY THE ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES HAVE CLEARED THE BAHAMAS OF QUESTIONABLE BANKING INSTITUTIONS. BANKERS SUBSCRIBING TO THE "CODE OF CONDUCT" OF THE ASSOCIATION SEEK TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE THE REPUTATION OF THE BAHAMAS AS A LEGITIMATE, INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CENTER AND TO PREVENT THE USE OF BANKS AND COMPANIES IN THE BAHAMAS FOR CRIMINAL PURPOSES.

I WOULD FURTHER WISH TO REMIND THE COMMITTEE THAT BAHAMIAN GOVERNMENT'S CONCERN REGARDING DIMINISHED CONTROL OVER THE LEGITIMATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF BAHAMIAN LAND THROUGH SPECULATIVE UNCONTROLLED LAND PURCHASE BY FOREIGN NATIONALS RESULTED IN THE ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION WHICH CAME INTO FORCE IN OCTOBER, 1983, PREDATING THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY AND THE CONSIDERATION OF THE COMPLETION OF A MLAT. THE NEW ACT MAKES MANDATORY THE SCRUTINY OF APPLICATION OF ALL FOREIGN NATIONALS SEEKING TO ACQUIRE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY IN THE BAHAMAS. THE SALE OF "ENTIRE" ISLANDS OF CROWN LAND TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS IS NO LONGER PERMITTED BY THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT. THE SALE OF PRIVATELY OWNED ISLANDS AND CAYS ARE CLOSELY SCRUTINIZED.

2. EXTRADITION

BAHAMIAN LEGISLATORS ARE SIMILARLY PERPLEXED OVER CONTINUED ACCUSATIONS OF BAHAMIAN INTRANSIGENCE OVER MATTERS CONCERNING EXTRADITION INCLUDING THE CONCLUSION OF A NEW EXTRADITION TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE RELUCTANCE TO PROCEED TO NEGOTIATIONS FOR A NEW TREATY HAS BEEN SOLELY ON THE PART OF THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION WHICH HAS CONSISTENTLY AFFIRMED THAT IT DID NOT WISH TO PROCEED WITH NEGOTIATIONS ON AN EXTRADITION TREATY PRIOR TO THE COMPLETION OF THE MLAT.

NO SUCH LINKAGE HAS EVER EXISTED IN THE MINDS OF THE BAHAMAS EXECUTIVE. INDEED, THE MATTER OF A NEW U.S.- BAHAMIAN EXTRADITION TREATY WAS FIRST RAISED BY BAHAMIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN 1973 PRIOR TO OUR INDEPENDENCE IN JULY OF THAT YEAR. HOWEVER, EVEN IN THE FACE OF ITS FAILED EFFORT TO SECURE THE EXTRADITION OF ROBERT VESCO IN 1973 FOR PERFECTLY LEGITIMATE, LEGAL REASONS UNDER THE 1931 U.S.-U.K. EXTRADITION TREATY, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT DID NOT PURSUE THE MATTER OF A NEW U.S. - BAHAMIAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

ON ATTAINING INDEPENDENCE IN 1973 THE BAHAMAS INDICATED ITS INTENTION TO CONTINUE TO BE BOUND BY THE EXISTING U.S.-U.K. 1931 TREATY. IN 1978 THROUGH AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE BAHAMAS FORMALLY AGREED TO THE CONTINUED APPLICATION OF THE 1931 TREATY "PENDING ANY NEW TREATY WHICH MIGHT BE CONCLUDED."

IT IS NOT FOR THE BAHAMAS TO CONJECTURE WHY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HAVING CONCLUDED NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR A NEW EXTRADITION TREATY IN 1973, WHICH WAS TO ENTER INTO FORCE IN JANUARY, 1977, DID NOT AT THAT TIME PURSUE A SIMILAR TREATY WITH THE BAHAMAS. IT WOULD APPEAR HOWEVER, THAT IN THOSE DAYS THE BAHAMAS DID NOT FIGURE PROMINENTLY IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S

PERCEPTION OF ITS DRUG PROBLEM AND THUS AN EXTRADITION TREATY WAS OF A LOW PRIORITY.

COGNIZANT OF THE ABOVE, YOU WILL APPRECIATE, THE BASELESSNESS OF ANY SUGGESTION THAT PRESENT BAHAMIAN EXTRADITION LAWS HAVE BEEN TAILOR-MADE TO PROTECT ANY CRIMINAL ELEMENT WHICH MAY HAVE FROM TIME TO TIME BEEN RESIDENT IN THE BAHAMAS.

YOU WILL SIMILARLY APPRECIATE THAT MOST, IF NOT ALL, OF THE TECHNICAL OBJECTIONS WHICH HAVE DELAYED THE NIGEL BOWE EXTRADITION APPLICATION WOULD NOT HAVE HAPPENED HAD THE U.S. GOVERNMENT 10 OR 14 YEARS AGO, SHOWED MORE INTEREST IN A NEW TREATY.

BUT THIS IS NOW ALL IN THE PAST. MR. CHAIRMAN, I BELIEVE THAT YOU ARE AWARE THAT IN OCTOBER, 1986 THE BAHAMAS SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, AMENDMENTS TO A PROPOSED DRAFT OF A NEW BAHAMAS-U.S.A. EXTRADITION TREATY. THE UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION FAILED TO RESPOND TO THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS. RENEWED BAHAMIAN GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONCLUSION OF THE EXTRADITION TREATY IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER OF 1987 FINALLY RESULTED IN EXTRADITION TREATY NEGOTIATIONS ON FEBRUARY 8, 1988. THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT HOPES TO SIGN THE TREATY EARLY IN 1988.

IN A RELATED MATTER THE BAHAMIAN GOVERNMENT DOES NOT ACCEPT THE REPEATED CLAIMS OF U.S. LEGISLATORS AND OF ADMINISTRATION REPRESENTATIVES WHO MAINTAIN THAT THE BAHAMAS EXECUTIVE HAS NOT PROCEEDED EXPEDITIOUSLY WITH EXTRADITION AND THAT THE REQUEST FOR THE EXTRADITION OF NIGEL BOWE, IN PARTICULAR, HAS BEEN HELD UP, IF NOT OBSTRUCTED, ON BASELESS LEGAL TECHNICALITIES. FURTHER, THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT REFUTES CLAIMS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE EFFECT THAT PROGRESS IN THIS LATTER EXTRADITION HAS ONLY BEEN MADE SINCE THE U.S. GOVERNMENT RETAINED THE SERVICES OF PRIVATE COUNSEL.

THE FACTS OF THIS CASE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

THE INITIAL REQUEST FOR THE EXTRADITION OF MR. BOWE WAS MADE IN SEPTEMBER, 1985. THE PRESENT PROCEEDINGS IN WHICH MR. CLYDE NICHOLS, Q.C., APPEARS ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, INVOLVES THE THIRD WARRANT ISSUED FOR THE EXTRADITION OF MR. BOWE.

THE FIRST WARRANT INITIATED PROCEEDINGS IN OCTOBER, 1985 IN WHICH THE LATE MAGISTRATE VAN SERTIMA RULED IN NOVEMBER, 1985 THAT HE HAD NO JURISDICTION TO ENTERTAIN THE PROCEEDINGS AS THE OFFENCE OF CONSPIRACY WITH WHICH MR. BOWE WAS CHARGED WAS NOT AN EXTRADITABLE OFFENCE. THAT RULING WAS CHALLENGED BY THE BAHAMAS ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE IN REVIEW PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT IN DECEMBER, 1985. IN FEBRUARY, 1986 JUSTICE SIR DENNIS MALONE RULED THAT CONSPIRACY WAS AN EXTRADITABLE OFFENCE BUT HELD THAT THE FORM OF THE WARRANT ISSUED BY THE MAGISTRATE IN OCTOBER, 1985 WAS DEFECTIVE BY REASON OF A THEN RECENT RULING OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS IN ENGLAND. THIS REQUIRED A NEW WARRANT TO BE ISSUED. [EXPLAIN CONNECTION OF HOUSE OF LORDS RULING TO BAHAMIAN COURTS.]

THE SECOND WARRANT WAS ISSUED IN MARCH, 1986 BY MAGISTRATE CHRISTIE WHO IN MAY 1986 AFTER THE PRESENTATION OF THE CASE OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT BY THE BAHAMAS ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE CALLED ON MR. BOWE FOR A DEFENCE AS TO WHY HE SHOULD NOT BE COMMITTED FOR EXTRADITION. AT THIS STAGE OF THE PROCEEDINGS MR. BOWE APPLIED TO A JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT TO QUASH THE DECISION OF MAGISTRATE CHRISTIE. MR. JUSTICE GONSALVES-SABOLA REFUSED THE APPLICATION OF MR. BOWE. MR. BOWE FURTHER APPEALED TO THE BAHAMAS COURT OF APPEALS IN NOVEMBER 1986 AND IN FEBRUARY 1987 THE COURT OF APPEAL OVER-RULED THE DECISION OF JUSTICE

GONSALVES-SABOLA AND DIRECTED HIM TO RE-HEAR THE APPLICATION OF MR. BOWE. ON DOING SO, JUSTICE GONSALVES-SABOLA CONCLUDED THAT THE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE MAGISTRATE CHRISTIE WERE IMPROPER AS THE ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS INITIATING THEM SHOULD HAVE BEEN SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL NOTWITHSTANDING THE CONTRARY PRACTICE DURING THE PREVIOUS 14 YEARS SINCE INDEPENDENCE.

THEREUPON A THIRD WARRANT WAS ISSUED IN MARCH 1987 AFTER THE FORMAL ORDER HAD BEEN SIGNED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL WHICH FORMS THE BASIS OF THE CURRENT PROCEEDINGS IN WHICH MR. NICHOLS APPEARS. AT THIS POINT MR. BOWE AGAIN APPLIED TO THE SUPREME COURT FOR AN ORDER QUASHING THESE PROCEEDINGS AND FURTHER SOUGHT THE PRODUCTION OF THE REQUEST MADE BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT FOR HIS EXTRADITION. THE APPLICATION FOR PRODUCTION WAS RESISTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE BEFORE MR. GONSALVES-SABOLA, WHO AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF HEARING RULED AGAINST THE APPLICATION BY MR. BOWE LEAVING THE APPLICATION TO QUASH THE PROCEEDINGS FOR HEARING BY MR. JUSTICE ADAMS. AT THAT HEARING IN WHICH MR. CLYDE NICHOLS, Q.C. APPEARED IN THE MATTER FOR THE FIRST TIME MR. JUSTICE ADAMS RULED IN AUGUST LAST AGAINST THE APPLICATION OF MR. BOWE. THAT RULING HAS SINCE BEEN THE SUBJECT MATTER OF AN APPEAL BY MR. BOWE TO THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE BAHAMAS AND THE DECISION ON WHICH IS DUE TO BE GIVEN IN FEBRUARY, 1988.

YOU WILL OBSERVE FROM THE ABOVE THAT IN PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING THE FIRST AND SECOND WARRANTS EVIDENCE WAS IN FACT TAKEN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES. MORESO IN THE SECOND APPLICATION THE CASE FOR EXTRADITION HAD BEEN PRESENTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE WITH THE RESULT THAT THE MAGISTRATE CALLED FOR A DEFENCE BY MR. BOWE. THE TENDER OF EVIDENCE IN THE PRESENT PROCEEDINGS IN WHICH MR. NICHOLAS IS ENGAGED IS YET TO BEGIN. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT IT CANNOT BE ACCURATELY STATED OR SUGGESTED THAT PROGRESS HAS ONLY NOW BEEN MADE. THE FOREGOING FURTHER SHOWS THAT MANY OF THE LEGAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE PRESENT PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN TO SOME DEGREE RULED UPON BY THE COURTS IN THE HEARINGS RELATING TO THE FIRST AND SECOND WARRANTS BEFORE THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WAS REPRESENTED BY MR. NICHOLS. HITHERTO THESE ISSUES WERE NOT SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSED BY THE EXTRADITIONS MADE ON PREVIOUS REQUESTS BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. IT MUST BE RECOGNISED THAT ANY SEEMING DELAY IN THE CONCLUSION OF THE EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MR. BOWE ARISES BECAUSE THE LATTER HAS CHOSEN TO EXERCISE THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS WHICH HE HAS AND MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIAL BENCH HAVE EXPRESSED THEIR INDEPENDENT OPINIONS ON THE LEGAL ISSUES.

WITH REGARD TO OTHER OUTSTANDING REQUESTS FOR EXTRADITION BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, THE FOLLOWING STATUS REPORT AS OF 8 JANUARY, 1988 WAS FORWARDED TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT NASSAU ON THAT DATE:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. | MAXWELL ANTHONY DEAN | THE MINISTRY RECENTLY SUBMITTED A REQUEST TO EMBASSY FOR CERTAIN ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE; |
| B. | ANTHONY CURTIS BAIN | THE WARRANT FOR ARREST IS STILL OUTSTANDING AS MR. BAIN CANNOT BE LOCATED; |
| C. | IAN SAMUEL BUTLER | MATTER FOR HEARING ON 22 MARCH, 1988. THIS CASE THEREFORE, WITH THOSE MENTIONED HEREUNDER HAVE BEEN ADJOURNED ON THE BASIS THAT THE PRESIDING MAGISTRATE CONSIDERS THE RULING ANTICIPATED IN FEBRUARY IN THE BOWE MATTER WOULD AFFECT MANY OF THE LEGAL ISSUES INVOLVED; |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D. | MARCUS & MARILYN DEAN | FOR HEARING 26TH AND 27TH APRIL, 1988; |
| E. | KENNETH DeROSA | ON THE 30 MAY, 1985 A MEMORANDUM TO THE U.S. EMBASSY EXPRESSED THE FEAR THAT THE FUGITIVE WAS EXPECTED TO LEAVE FREEPORT ON THE 24 MAY OF THAT YEAR. THE THEN NOTE (144) FROM THE EMBASSY INDICATED THAT THE SUSPECT DID INTEND TO LEAVE FOR VENEZUELA ON THAT DATE. TO DATE THE SUSPECT HAS NOT BEEN LOCATED; |
| F. | GERALD LYLE HEMP | MEMORANDUM DATED 2 JUNE, 1986 TO THE THEN CONSUL GENERAL, INFORMED HIM OF THE INABILITY TO PROCEED FURTHER WITH THE MATTER WITHOUT BETTER PARTICULARS AS TO THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE SUBJECT. THE POLICE ARE UNABLE TO LOCATE THE SUBJECT IN FREEPORT OR ELSEWHERE; |
| G. | CHARLES GIBSON | ADJOURNED FOR HEARING TO 4 MARCH, 1988; |
| H. | IVY HALL | FOR HEARING ON 7 MARCH, 1988; |
| I. | STEPHEN KEY | FOR HEARING ON 21 MARCH, 1988; |
| J. | WELLINGTON ROLLE | WARRANT TO BE EXECUTED; |
| K. | ANTHONY SMITH | WARRANT OF ARREST TO BE EXECUTED AS SUSPECT CANNOT BE LOCATED; |
| L. | TYRONE MILLER | WARRANT OF ARREST TO BE EXECUTED AS SUSPECT CANNOT BE LOCATED; |
| M. | DEREK ANDREW TAYLOR | WARRANT TO BE EXECUTED AS SUSPECT CANNOT BE LOCATED; |
| N. | EUGENE TURNQUEST | FOR HEARING 8 JANUARY, 1988 AT 3:00 P.M. |

3. BAHAMIAN DRUG INTERDICTION EFFORTS

I HAVE THROUGHOUT MY STATEMENT HERE THIS MORNING STRESSED THE OVERRIDING IMPORTANCE OF THE U.S.-BAHAMIAN RELATIONSHIP IN DRUG INTERDICTION AND DRUG ABUSE CONTROL. THIS IS IN REALITY ONLY A REFLECTION OF THE LONG AND CLOSE TIES BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES IN ALL ASPECTS OF OUR LIFE. THE BAHAMIAN PEOPLE EXPECT THEIR GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN CLOSE RELATIONS WITH OUR NEAR NEIGHBOUR TO THE NORTH. OUR PEOPLES HAVE A COMMON HERITAGE, A SIGNIFICANT PERCENTAGE OF OUR POPULATION HAVING IMMIGRATED FROM WHAT WERE THEN SOUTHERN COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN. TODAY, BAHAMIAN NATIONALS STUDY, SEEK MEDICAL TREATMENT AND ABSORB THE CULTURAL MILIEU OF THE UNITED STATES AS A MATTER OF COURSE. MANY OF OUR PEOPLES INTER-MARRY, FORGING STILL CLOSER PERSONAL LINKS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

OUR ECONOMIES ARE INEXTRICABLY MESHED. IN 1987 SOME 90% OF THE TOURISTS VISITING THE BAHAMAS ORIGINATED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. WE IN TURN SPEND NEARLY 90% OF OUR TOTAL TOURISM DERIVED REVENUE IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES IN PAYMENT FOR CONSUMER GOODS, HARDWARE AND FOODSTUFFS. THE U.S. IS BY FAR THE LARGEST TRADING PARTNER OF THE BAHAMAS, SUPPLYING MORE THAN 70% OF ALL ITS IMPORTS. WE THEN LOOK TO SHARE OUR GOOD TIMES WITH AMERICANS, AS WE MUST ALSO LOOK TO AND EXPECT SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT FROM AMERICANS IN OUR BAD TIMES.

MR. CHAIRMAN, WHEN THE BAHAMAS WAS CONFRONTED WITH THE FIRST THREATS OF CRIMINAL DRUG ACTIVITY IN 1975, ONLY TWO YEARS FOLLOWING OUR COUNTRY'S MOVE TO POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE, IT WAS NATURAL THAT WE SHOULD LOOK FIRST AT THE UNITED KINGDOM (THE FORMER COLONIAL MOTHER COUNTRY) AND TO THE UNITED STATES (THE FAMILIAR, NEAR FRIEND) FOR ADVICE, TRAINING AND ASSISTANCE IN THE FORMATION AND ORGANIZATION OF A BAHAMAS DEFENCE FORCE. THUS, THE OFFICER CORPS OF THE ROYAL BAHAMAS DEFENCE FORCE IS TRAINED AT THE ROYAL NAVY COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND; AND BAHAMIAN MARINES ARE FROM TIME TO TIME BENEFICIARIES OF SHORT TERM TRAINING UNDER THE U.S. MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES.

AS EARLY AS 1981, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BAHAMAS MADE KNOWN TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.A. THAT GIVEN ITS LIMITED RESOURCES, THERE WERE INHERENT DIFFICULTIES IN EFFECTIVELY POLICING AN ARCHIPELAGO COMPRISING OF SOME TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED ISLANDS CAYS AND ROCKS. MR. CHAIRMAN, YOU WILL RECALL THAT YOUR FIRST CONTACT WITH THE BAHAMIAN GOVERNMENT IN THIS IMPORTANT AREA PREDATES 1981, THOUGH BEGINNING IN THAT YEAR (1981) WE CAN TRACE AN UNBROKEN LINE OF CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF BOTH OUR COUNTRIES. IF I MAY SUMMARIZE:

A. IN 1982 OPERATION BAT (OPBAT) INSTITUTED COOPERATIVE EXERCISES. OPBAT IS AN ONGOING OPERATION WHICH INTERDICTS AND DISRUPTS THE ILLEGAL NARCOTICS NETWORK WORKING BETWEEN SOURCE, TRANSIT AND CONSUMER STATES.

B. OPBAT HAS BEEN SUPPLEMENTED BY THE FOLLOWING JOINT OPERATIONS:

(i) OPERATION BLUE LIGHTNING - APRIL, 1985. THE OPERATION INCLUDED 26 DIFFERENT AGENCIES OF BOTH GOVERNMENTS, 85 LAW ENFORCEMENT VESSELS, 30 AIRCRAFT AND A TOTAL OF 775 PERSONS.

(ii) OPERATION THUNDERSTORM - AUGUST THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1985. SIMILAR IN COMPOSITION TO BLUE LIGHTNING, SEIZURES FROM THE OPERATION AMOUNTED TO 87,000 POUNDS OF MARIJUANA, 750 KILOS OF COCAINE, AND 36 PERSONS WERE ARRESTED.

(iii) OPERATION HAT TRICK II AND III. COMMENCED IN JUNE, 1985 AND CONTINUED TO MAY, 1987. IT INVOLVED FOUR HELICOPTERS AND THREE TEAMS OF MEN AND COVERED THE ISLANDS OF EXUMA, GRAND BAHAMA AND NEW PROVIDENCE.

(iv) OPERATION MOP UP II - NOVEMBER THROUGH DECEMBER, 1986.

(v) (a) PROJECT CARIBALL. IN DECEMBER, 1984 AN AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED WITH REGARD TO THE INSTALLATION OF AN AEROSTAT BALLOON IN THE BAHAMAS. IN APRIL, 1985 A RADAR-EQUIPPED AEROSTAT BALLOON WAS DEPLOYED IN HIGH ROCK, GRAND BAHAMA IN THE NORTHERN BAHAMAS. THIS FACILITY IS ABLE TO MONITOR MOVEMENT OF SUSPECT AIRCRAFT IN THE NORTHERN BAHAMAS TARGETED AT THE FLORIDA COAST. THE RADAR IS MANNED BY U.S. PERSONNEL WHO TRANSMIT DATA TO U.S. CUSTOMS IN SOUTH FLORIDA AND/OR TO DEA OFFICIALS IN SOUTH FLORIDA AND IN NASSAU. INFORMATION OBTAINED BY THE AEROSTAT FACILITATES DETECTION AND INTERDICTION OF SUSPECT DRUG AIRCRAFT BY JOINT U.S.-BAHAMIAN TEAMS OPERATING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE OPBAT PROJECT OR BY THE HOT PURSUIT TEAMS COMPOSED OF U.S. CUSTOMS AND BAHAMIAN POLICE OFFICERS.

(b) IN 1986 AGREEMENT WAS REACHED FOR THE PLACEMENT OF A SECOND AEROSTAT BALLOON AT GEORGETOWN, EXUMA.

ADDITIONALLY, THE U.S. OMNIBUS ANTI-DRUG ACT OF 1986 MADE PROVISION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A U.S. COAST GUARD/ROYAL BAHAMAS DEFENCE FORCE BOAT LIFT AND REPAIR FACILITY.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE BOAT LIFT FACILITY HAS COMMENCED AT THE CORAL HARBOUR BASE OF THE RBDF. THE LIFT IS CRUCIAL TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SURVEILLANCE EXERCISES OF THE RBDF WHICH PRESENTLY OPERATES 25 VESSELS, MANY OF WHICH HAVE BEEN IN SERVICE FOR UP TO TWELVE YEARS AND WHICH NOW REQUIRE MAJOR OVERHAUL AND REFIT. INDEED RBDF OFFICIALS ADVISE THAT NINE OF THESE VESSELS ARE UNDERGOING MAINTENANCE AT ANY GIVEN TIME. REPAIR OF THE VESSELS IN PRIVATE SHIP YARD FACILITIES IS BOTH UNTIMELY AND EXPENSIVE.

ADMINISTRATIVE GLITCHES BETWEEN U.S. CUSTOMS AND COAST GUARD PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN SURVEYING SITES FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE SECOND AEROSTAT IN THE CENTRAL BAHAMAS AND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BOAT REPAIR SITE CONTRIBUTED TO DELAYS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE TWO FACILITIES. THIS PROBLEM WAS AGGRAVATED BY BAHAMIAN CONCERN THAT THE AEROSTAT BALLOON BE PLACED AT A SUFFICIENTLY SOUTHERN LOCATION TO PROVIDE RADAR COVERAGE OF THE SOUTHERN MOST ISLANDS OF THE ARCHIPELAGO, THE INCREASINGLY FAVOURED POINT OF ENTRY OF ILLEGAL DRUGS INTO THE BAHAMAS AND SUBSEQUENTLY, BY SAFETY CONCERNS RAISED BY BAHAMIAN CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITIES WITH REGARD TO THE PLACEMENT OF THE AEROSTAT IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AT GEORGETOWN, EXUMA AND TO THE SITE OF A NEW AIRPORT PROPOSED FOR MOSS TOWN, EXUMA.

IN NOVEMBER, 1987 AN AGREED SITE FOR PLACEMENT OF THE AEROSTAT AT GEORGETOWN, EXUMA WAS ARRIVED AT. IN A COMMUNICATION DATED THE 10 NOVEMBER, 1987 THE BAHAMAS COMMUNICATED ITS AGREEMENT (WITH MINOR MODIFICATIONS) TO AN AMERICAN PROPOSED "MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING" BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING THE EXUMA STATION (SITE OF DOCKING FACILITY AND AEROSTAT BALLOON). THE BAHAMAS FURTHER INFORMED AT THAT TIME THAT CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION AT THE STATION COULD COMMENCE IMMEDIATELY.

ON THE 27 NOVEMBER, THE BAHAMAS RETURNED A SIGNED COPY OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING TO THE U.S. EMBASSY IN NASSAU, FOR SIGNATURE BY THE APPROPRIATE U.S. AUTHORITIES. SUBSEQUENTLY CIVIL AVIATION CONCERNS WERE AGAIN RAISED IN JANUARY, 1988. THE FINAL SITING OF THE AEROSTAT WAS AGREED TO IN NASSAU IN EARLY FEBRUARY WITH INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO) CONCURRENCE.

(vi) IN SEPTEMBER, 1986 THE BAHAMAS BECAME THE FIRST COUNTRY TO ALLOW U.S. AGENCIES ACCESS TO ITS NATIONAL TERRITORY AND AIRSPACE IN HOT PURSUIT OF SUSPECT DRUG TRAFFICKERS. THIS ARRANGEMENT WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE AGREEMENT OF BOTH GOVERNMENTS TO STATION BAHAMIAN POLICE OFFICERS IN FLORIDA FROM WHERE THEY COULD JOIN U.S. CUSTOMS PURSUIT FLIGHTS DESIGNED TO FACILITATE THE APPREHENSION OF DRUG TRAFFICKERS WHO ENTER THE BAHAMAS TO AVOID DETECTION BY U.S. AUTHORITIES.

(vii) DURING 1987 IN AN AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES, THE BAHAMAS ESTABLISHED AN ADVANCED MARINE OUTPOST IN THE NORTHWESTERN BAHAMAS AT GUN CAY FROM WHERE BAHAMAS DEFENSE FORCE AND U.S. CUSTOMS HAVE BEEN JOINTLY OPERATING. GUN CAY PROVIDED U.S./BAHAMIAN ANTI-DRUG TRAFFICKING AGENCIES THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO JOINTLY UTILIZE MARINE AND AIR RESOURCES EQUAL TO THE OPERATING THREAT POSED BY THE TRAFFICKERS. BY MAINTAINING AN ADEQUATE AIR AND SEA PATROL FULL TIME, THE TRAFFICKERS COULD NO LONGER USE BIMINI, A SMALL BUT IMPORTANT SECTOR IN THE DRUG SMUGGLING NETWORK TO SOUTH FLORIDA. IT NOW APPEARS THAT TRAFFICKERS ABANDONING BIMINI HAVE SOUGHT ALTERNATIVE BASES IN ANDROS, THE BERRY ISLANDS, WALKERS' CAY AND WEST END ON GRAND BAHAMA. THE BAHAMAS IS PRESENTLY PREPARING A PROPOSAL FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR VARIATIONS OF THE "GUN CAY" TECHNIQUE TO NEUTRALIZE THE CURRENTLY ACTIVE SUBSTITUTE SITES MENTIONED AS WELL AS SITES FARTHER SOUTH IN THE BAHAMIAN CHAIN.

(viii) DURING SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1987 AN EXPERIMENTAL PATROL OF THE SOUTHEASTERN BAHAMAS AROUND LONG ISLAND, CROOKED ISLAND, ACKLINS AND MAYAGUANA ISLANDS, WAS CARRIED OUT BY THE U.S. COAST GUARD CUTTER SPENCER (WMEC 905). THE PLAN CALLED FOR AN OPBAT TEAM TO BE CARRIED BY THE SPENCER ALONG WITH AN OPBAT HELICOPTER. THE USE OF A HELICOPTER WAS AN INNOVATION IN THAT IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT A HELICOPTER WITH AN INTERDICTION RESPONSE CAPABILITY WAS CARRIED ABOARD A COAST GUARD CUTTER.

I WOULD WISH TO OUTLINE FOR YOU THE RECORD OF THIS EXPERIMENT AS FOLLOWS:

ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1987 TWO BAHAMIAN POLICE STRIKE FORCE CONSTABLES AND A DEA SPECIAL AGENT TRAVELLED ABOARD A U.S. COAST GUARD 'OPBAT' HELICOPTER FROM NASSAU AND LANDED ABOARD THE U.S. COAST GUARD CUTTER SPENCER AT GEORGETOWN. THIS WAS THE INAUGURATION OF OPERATION 'SEABAT' WHEREBY AN 'OPBAT' TYPE HELICOPTER MANNED WITH BAHAMIAN POLICE STRIKE FORCE PERSONNEL AND A DEA SPECIAL AGENT WOULD BE CARRIED ABOARD A COAST GUARD CUTTER IN INTERNATIONAL WATERS SURROUNDING THE SOUTHEAST BAHAMAS. IT IS OFTEN THE CASE THAT WHEN ENCOUNTERING A U.S. COAST GUARD CUTTER DRUG SMUGGLING VESSELS ENTER BAHAMIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS TO EVADE BOARDING AND CAPTURE. OPERATION SEABAT WAS DESIGNED TO COUNTER THIS PROVIDING A BAHAMIAN STRIKE FORCE TEAM WITH THE AUTHORITY TO BOARD SUSPECT VESSELS WHEN THEY ENTER BAHAMIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS TO SEARCH THEM AND MAKE ARRESTS AND SEIZURES IF ILLICIT DRUGS WERE FOUND.

AT ABOUT 9:30 A.M. ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 30, THE SPENCER PATROLLING OFF LONG ISLAND ENCOUNTERED A 65 FOOT MOTOR VESSEL NAMED 'CATERINA' AND CARRYING THE CUBAN FLAG. THE VESSEL RAN INSIDE BAHAMIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS AND SET ITSELF AFIRE.

THE STRIKE FORCE AND COAST GUARD BOARDING PARTY WERE BROUGHT TO THE BURNING VESSEL IN A SMALL BOAT LAUNCHED BY THE SPENCER. THE FIRE WAS EXTINGUISHED AND 8 INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD JUMPED IN THE WATER WERE RESCUED AND SUBSEQUENTLY ARRESTED BY THE STRIKE FORCE CONSTABLES. FOUR ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUALS ESCAPED CAPTURE IN A SMALL DINGHY AND ELUDED AN IMMEDIATE FOLLOW UP SEARCH TEAM.

AN INVESTIGATION WAS INITIATED BY THE BAHAMIAN STRIKE FORCE TEAM THE FOLLOWING MORNING AT DEADMAN'S CAY, LONG ISLAND. THEY MET WITH POLICE SERGEANT #263 GORDON AND INFORMED HIM OF THE FOUR FUGITIVES FOR WHOM THEY WERE SEARCHING. THEY PATROLLED FOR

SEVERAL HOURS WITH SGT. GORDON IN HIS JEEP. AT ABOUT 3 P.M. THEY HAD TO RETURN TO THE SPENCER. SERGEANT GORDON TOLD THE STRIKE FORCE TEAM THAT HE WOULD FIND THE FUGITIVES IF HE HAD TO ENLIST THE HELP OF EVERY SINGLE PERSON ON THE ISLAND (POPULATION 3,358).

MEANWHILE A BOARDING PARTY HAD BOARDED THE CATERINA AND RETRIEVED THREE BALES OF MARIJUANA. THEY ESTIMATED ABOUT 300 BALES WERE STILL ON BOARD BUT COULD NOT BE REMOVED UNTIL THE VESSEL COOLED DOWN. THE VESSEL STARTED TO SINK AND BECAUSE IT WAS SHALLOW WATER IT WAS TOWED TO DEEP WATER WHERE IT SANK IN 4,350 FT. OF WATER. THE MARIJUANA CARGO WAS ESTIMATED AT 21,000 POUNDS.

ON OCTOBER 2, THE STRIKE FORCE TEAM RETURNED TO CLARENCE TOWN, LONG ISLAND BY HELICOPTER AND MET WITH SERGEANT GORDON WHO TURNED OVER TO THEM THE FOUR FUGITIVES WHOM HE CAPTURED WITH THE HELP OF THE LOCAL CITIZENS BETWEEN 6:20 P.M. ON OCTOBER 1 AND 4:00 A.M. ON OCTOBER 2.

ALL TWELVE MEMBERS OF THE CATERINA CREW WERE COLOMBIAN NATIONALS AND THE VESSEL APPEARED TO HAVE ORIGINATED ITS VOYAGE AT BARANQUILLA, COLOMBIA.

THE TWELVE PRISONERS AND EVIDENCE WERE TRANSFERRED BY HELICOPTER TO NEW PROVIDENCE ON OCTOBER 2 WHERE THEY WERE CHARGED AND HELD.

ON OCTOBER 3 OFF BOOBY CAY AT MAYAGUANA ISLAND THE 'PRIANNAH' OF PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI WAS BOARDED BY THE STRIKE FORCE TEAM FROM THE SPENCER. NO ONE WAS FOUND ABOARD BUT NINETY BALES OF MARIJUANA WEIGHING ABOUT 6,750 POUNDS WERE DISCOVERED AND SEIZED. THE VESSEL WAS TOWED TO GEORGETOWN, EXUMA AND TURNED OVER TO THE POLICE UNIT THERE.

ON OCTOBER 4, AT ABOUT 2:00 P.M. OFF LONG ISLAND, A WHITE CABIN CRUISER OF ABOUT 50 FT., THE ANA MARIA, FLYING A BAHAMIAN FLAG WAS BOARDED; 270 BALES OF MARIJUANA WEIGHING 20,250 POUNDS WERE SEIZED. SIX COLOMBIAN NATIONALS, THREE FROM CARTAGENA, TWO FROM BARANQUILLA AND ONE FROM SANTA MARTA WERE ARRESTED. THE VESSEL AND PRISONERS WERE TAKEN TO GEORGETOWN.

ON OCTOBER 10, WHILE IN INTERNATIONAL WATERS NEAR THE ISLAND OF MAYAGUANA AT 2:00 A.M., THE SPENCER ENCOUNTERED AND BOARDED A CABIN CRUISER OF ABOUT 50 FT., BEARING THE AMERICAN FLAG NAMED THE SEA ADVENTURE. FIVE INDIVIDUALS WERE FOUND ON THE VESSEL, FOUR AMERICANS AND ONE JAMAICAN, ALONG WITH 200 BALES OF MARIJUANA WEIGHING AN ESTIMATED 14,000 POUNDS. THE U.S. COAST GUARD ASSUMED CUSTODY OF THIS VESSEL, THE CREW AND THE MARIJUANA FOR PROCEEDINGS AT MIAMI.

ON OCTOBER 15, AT 9:00 A.M. THE SPENCER ARRIVED AT NASSAU. THE OPBAT HELICOPTER HAD FLOWN OFF TO RETURN TO ITS BASE AND THE STRIKE FORCE TEAM REPORTED BACK TO ITS OFFICE.

THIS SEABAT OPERATION RESULTED IN THE ARREST OF 25 DRUG SMUGGLERS AND THE SEIZURE OF FOUR VESSELS AND 62,000 POUNDS OF MARIJUANA. THIS HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL OPERATION WAS CARRIED OUT IN A TWO WEEK PERIOD AND AGAIN DEMONSTRATES THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JOINT DRUG ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE BAHAMAS AND THE UNITED STATES. THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF THE PARTICIPANTS OPERATING TOGETHER AS A TEAM FROM THE ROYAL BAHAMAS POLICE FORCE THE U.S. COAST GUARD AND THE U.S. DEA THAT MADE THE SUCCESS POSSIBLE, REFLECTS GREAT CREDIT ON THEIR ORGANIZATIONS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THIS LIST OF COOPERATIVE PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS TELLS ONLY A PART OF THE TALE, BECAUSE IN SPITE OF ALL ITS ATTEMPTS TO ASSIST THE UNITED STATES IN THE EFFORT TO FIGHT DRUG TRAFFICKERS OUTSIDE U.S. JURISDICTION, BAHAMIAN OFFICIALS CONTINUE TO BE MALIGNED AS CORRUPT FACILITATORS OF THE ILLICIT MOVEMENT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS THROUGH THE BAHAMAS AND INTO THE

UNITED STATES --- AND THIS IN CONTRADICTION TO THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE OF BAHAMIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS AND POLICY MAKERS.

I AM COMPELLED, FIRST OF ALL TO RECORD THAT BAHAMIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DO NOT HAVE THE DOMINANT ROLE IN ANY OF THE JOINT COOPERATIVE EFFORTS OF OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS. INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE U.S. COMMANDED AEROSTAT BALLOON IS, FOR EXAMPLE TRANSMITTED TO U.S. CUSTOMS IN FLORIDA OR TO U.S. DEA AGENTS IN NASSAU WHO THEN DIRECT THE SPECIFIC REACTION, BE IT HOT PURSUIT FLIGHT OUT OF FLORIDA OR AN OPBAT INTERVENTION OUT OF EXUMA. BAHAMIAN POLICE OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO EITHER OF THESE PROGRAMMES ARE NOT INVOLVED IN THE INFORMATION GATHERING EXERCISE AND ARE THEREFORE NOT IN A POSITION TO CONSPIRE AGAINST PLANNED INTERDICTION TO THE CRIMINAL BENEFIT OF TRAFFICKERS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, WE ARE FREQUENTLY REMINDED OF THE FAILURES OR SHORTCOMINGS OF THE VARIOUS ANTI-DRUG TRAFFIC PROGRAMMES BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES. INDEED, I BELIEVE THERE IS A VIEW IN WASHINGTON THAT THE ONLY PROGRESS AGAINST DRUGS IN THE BAHAMAS IS BEING MADE BY AMERICANS. I WOULD THEREFORE WISH NOW TO SHARE WITH YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES THE KIND OF SUCCESSES WHICH ARE REALIZED REGULARLY IN THE BAHAMAS, WITH BAHAMIAN PARTICIPATION AND FULL SUPPORT. THESE INCIDENTS, SIR, REFLECT ONLY MAJOR STRIKES WHICH OCCURRED OVER A SHORT FOUR MONTH PERIOD:

(i) AT STELLA MARRIS, LONG ISLAND, BAHAMAS ON JULY 11, ACTING ALONE, CONSTABLE ALBERT J. STUBBS LEARNED THAT AN AIRCRAFT HAD LANDED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT. HE IMMEDIATELY WENT TO THE STRIP AND FOUND ONE AIRCRAFT WITH A WARM ENGINE. HE EXAMINED IT AND FOUND 742 POUNDS OF COCAINE ABOARD, WHICH HE SEIZED. HE SEARCHED THE SURROUNDING BRUSH AREA, LOCATED AND ARRESTED AND HELD TWO INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD BROUGHT THE AIRCRAFT IN.

(ii) THE SEIZURE AT STANIEL CAY OF ABOUT 1,000 POUNDS OF COCAINE IN LATE AUGUST, BY AN OPBAT TEAM. THEY CAME IN ON A HELICOPTER IN RESPONSE TO INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPED BY DEA, THAT A DELIVERY WOULD BE MADE. THREE CUBAN RESIDENTS OF MIAMI WERE ARRESTED ALONG WITH A BAHAMIAN FROM THE CAY WHO WAS UTILIZING HIS PICK-UP TRUCK TO FACILITATE THE SMUGGLING TRANSFER OPERATION, PRESUMABLY FROM THE AIRCRAFT TO A BOAT TO TAKE THE COCAINE TO MIAMI.

(iii) THE CASE AT WALKERS CAY IN EARLY SEPTEMBER WHERE A LONE POLICE CONSTABLE, LEARNING OF THE ARRIVAL OF A SUSPICIOUS AIRCRAFT FOUND THE AIRCRAFT ABANDONED, BUT DISCOVERED AND SEIZED 200 KILOS OF COCAINE.

(vi) ON OCTOBER 24, AS A RESULT OF BEING PICKED UP BY THE OPBAT AIR SEARCH RADAR NETWORK A TWIN ENGINE AIRCRAFT WAS HANDED OFF TO A CHASE AIRCRAFT IN THE SOUTHERN BAHAMAS AND TRAVELLED NORTH WHERE OPBAT HELICOPTERS JOINED IN. WHEN THE AIRCRAFT LANDED AT SCOTLAND CAY, THE OPBAT HELICOPTER CAME IN BEHIND IT AND THE POLICE STRIKE FORCE TEAM ARRESTED THE OCCUPANTS, A CUBAN RESIDING IN MIAMI AND A PILOT OF LEBANESE ORIGIN ALSO BELIEVED TO BE A MIAMI RESIDENT AND SEIZED 1,120 POUNDS OF COCAINE. THE FLIGHT HAD ORIGINATED FROM THE NORTH COAST OF COLOMBIA EARLIER THE SAME DAY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I BELIEVE THAT THE SEIZURES AT WALKERS CAY AND THE ARREST AND SEIZURES AT STELLA MARRIS CONVINCINGLY DEMONSTRATE THE HIGH INTEGRITY, COURAGE AND COMPETENCE OF TWO INDIVIDUAL POLICE CONSTABLES, WHO UNASSISTED, TOOK ACTION TO PREVENT TWO LARGE SHIPMENTS OF COCAINE FROM ENTERING THE UNITED STATES AND FROM ANY PORTION OF IT "SPILLING OVER" INTO THE BAHAMAS.

THE SEIZURES AT STANIEL CAY DEMONSTRATE HOW EFFECTIVE IS THE COMBINATION OF DEA INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AND THE ENFORCEMENT MOBILITY OF OPBAT AND HOW THE BAHAMIAN AND U.S. AGENCIES WORK TOGETHER TO BRING ABOUT A SUCCESSFUL RESULT.

THE ARREST AND SEIZURE ACTION AT SCOTLAND CAY ON OCTOBER 24 WAS AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF INTERNATIONAL DRUG ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION ON THE PART OF BAHAMIAN AND U.S. ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, SKILLFULLY UTILIZING HIGH TECHNOLOGY WITH WELL CONCEIVED AND BRILLIANTLY EXECUTED OPERATIONAL TACTICS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MAJOR PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE THROUGH COOPERATIVE PROGRAMMES OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES IN THE WAR AGAINST THE TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS, BUT WE HAVE NOT YET SEEN THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAIN. AS OUR GOVERNMENTS SEEK TO EQUITABLY ALLOCATE SCARCE FUNDING TO ALL OF OUR RESPONSIBILITIES, INCLUDING THE DRUG PROBLEM, WE ARE CONFRONTED BY ORGANIZED CRIMINALS WITH APPARENT LIMITLESS RESOURCES TO FINANCE ILLEGAL ACTIVITY WITH STATE OF THE ART TECHNOLOGY AND HARDWARE. IN SO MANY INSTANCES OUR SHORTCOMINGS ARE THE RESULT OF BEING OUT-SPENT, OUT-MANNED AND OUT-MANOEUVRED, BY DRUG TRAFFICKERS INTENT ON SWELLING THEIR COFFERS AT THE EXPENSE OF OUR PEOPLE.

DRUG SEIZURES FOR THE FOUR YEAR PERIOD ENDING IN 1987 MAY BE STUDIED IN THIS REGARD. AMOUNTS ARE IN POUNDS AND REFLECT TOTAL SEIZURES INCLUDING SEIZURES TAKEN BY JOINT OPBAT OPERATIONS:

| YEAR | MARIJUANA | COCAINE |
|---|---|---|
| 1984 | 151,638 | 2,227 |
| 1985 | 70,807 | 9,148 |
| 1986 | 4,116 | 3,479 |
| 1987 | 172,408.3 | 23,126.1 |

THE INCONSISTENCY IN THE AMOUNTS OF DRUGS SEIZED APPEAR TO SUGGEST INCONSISTENCY IN INTERDICTION PROGRAMMES. IT IS LIKELY THAT PAST YEARS WITH LARGE DRUG SEIZURES REFLECT A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF LUCK AND NOT NECESSARILY SUCCESS OF INTERDICTION PATTERNS. 98,000 POUNDS OF THE 1987 MARIJUANA SEIZURE FOR EXAMPLE WAS TAKEN IN ONE SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. MOREOVER, POLICE AND HEALTH EXPERTS REPORT THAT IN SPITE OF INCREASED SEIZURES IN 1987 THE QUANTITIES OF DRUGS AVAILABLE ON THE STREET AND THE RELATIVELY LOW PRICES DO NOT REFLECT A REDUCTION IN SUPPLY.

THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT IS CONVINCED THAT AN IMPORTANT MOVE TOWARD CONSISTENCY IN INTERDICTION IN THE BAHAMIAN ARCHIPELAGO CAN BE REALIZED THROUGH EXPANDING AND STRENGTHENING THE MARITIME INTERDICTION CAPABILITY OF THE BAHAMAS DEFENSE FORCE UTILIZING PATROL VESSELS WITH AIR PATROL SUPPORT AND DOUBLING UP WITH OR SUBSTITUTING U.S COAST GUARD OR CUSTOMS WHEN NEEDED IN CERTAIN SECTORS, AVOIDING OVERLAP OR DUPLICATION.

AS I HAVE MENTIONED EARLIER, THE JOINT U.S./BAHAMIAN OPERATION AT GUN CAY HAS CLOSED THE BIMINI/CAT CAY SECTOR AS A TRANSIT BASE FOR RUNS TO SOUTH FLORIDA. VARIATIONS OF THESE MUST BE DUPLICATED AT CERTAIN KEY SECTORS IN THE BAHAMIAN CHAIN.

THE BAHAMAS GOVERNMENT SPENT $12 MILLION OVER THE PAST FISCAL YEAR TO ACQUIRE ADDITIONAL SEA CRAFT FOR THE RBDF IN AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE FORCES' SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITY. BUT WE ARE STILL SHORT. A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS OF THE FORCE SUGGEST THAT ADDITIONAL SEA AND AIRCRAFT MUST BE ADDED TO ITS INVENTORY IN SHORT ORDER. OUR NEEDS PRESENTLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

1. THE URGENT NEED FOR SIX (6) VESSELS WITH AT LEAST THE CAPACITY OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD 95 FT. CAPE CLASS PATROL BOAT. GIVEN THE AGE AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS OF

EXISTING CAPE CLASS BOATS, IT MAY BE THAT THE NEW 110 FT ISLAND CLASS PATROL BOAT PRESENTLY UNDER ACQUISITION BY THE U.S. COAST GUARD WOULD PROVE MORT SUITABLE ESPECIALLY AS THESE ARE OF THE VOSPER-THORNY CRAFT DESIGN ALMOST IDENTICAL TO THE PATROL BOATS PRESENTLY IN SERVICE IN THE BAHAMAS DEFENCE FORCE. THESE BOATS WOULD ALLOW THE BAHAMAS TO INCREASE AND INTENSIFY PATROLS IN THE SOUTHEAST BAHAMAS.

2. THE NEED FOR TWO (2) HIGH-SPEED BOATS OF THE 36 FT SEA FOX TYPE USED BY THE U.S. NAVY SEA TEAMS AND BUILT BY UNIFLITE OF BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON. THESE WOULD ASSIST IN THE TRANSPORT OF DEFENCE FORCE MILITARY OPERATIONS PLATOON PERSONNEL ON DRUG RAIDS.

3. THE NEED FOR TWO SMALL AUXILIARY, SERVICE AND AMPHIBIOUS VESSELS TO PROVIDE TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR THE DEFENCE FORCE. (WE UNDERSTAND THAT A NUMBER OF THIS TYPE VESSEL ARE PRESENTLY IN THE U.S. NAVY 'MOTH-BALLED' RESERVE.)

4. THE NEED FOR PATROL BOATS IN THE 60 FT TO 70 FT RANGE FOR OPERATIONS IN GRAND BAHAMA, ABACO, EXUMA, RAGGED ISLAND AND ANDROS. (SEVERAL VERSIONS OF THE U.S. NAVY'S PATROL BOAT PB MARK I OR THE PCF MARK II ARE CAPABLE OF PERFORMING THIS TASK.)

5. THE NEED FOR A PATROL BOAT OF THE 29-35 FT CATEGORY TO ASSIST WITH OFFSHORE PATROL AT BIMINI, BERRY ISLANDS AND NEW PROVIDENCE. (A VERSION OF THE UNIFLITE 36 FT SEA FOX MIGHT BE CONSIDERED FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT AS MIGHT THE MORE RUGGED U.S. COAST GUARD 41 FT PATROL BOAT.)

6. THE NEED TO CONSIDER AIR CAPABILITY FOR THE DEFENCE FORCE FOR RAPID DEPLOYMENT, ROUTINE TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT. (THE TWIN OTTER TYPE MIGHT BE CONSIDERED IN SOME FORM OF "LEND LEASE ARRANGEMENT" BETWEEN THE BAHAMAS AND THE UNITED STATES.)

7. THE NEED FOR HELICOPTER CAPABILITY FOR THE DEFENCE FORCE.

WE IN THE BAHAMAS BELIEVE THAT WE ARE DOING ALL THAT IS PRESENTLY FINANCIALLY POSSIBLE TO FULFILL OUR OBLIGATIONS TO OUR CITIZENS AND TO THE WORLD COMMUNITY, OF WHICH WE ARE A RESPONSIBLE MEMBER, IN THE AREA OF PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF THE ABUSE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS. BAHAMIAN EXPENDITURE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, HEALTH REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION DIRECTLY RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFIC AND ABUSE HAS TOTALLED MORE THAN $**** IN 1987. IN 1975 OUR LAW ENFORCEMENT BUDGET WAS $9.9 MILLION. IN 1985 IT WAS $41 MILLION, IT WILL BE $77.7 MILLION IN 1988. LAW ENFORCEMENT NOW OCCUPIES THE SECOND HIGHEST POSITION OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AT 13.1% OF THE TOTAL NATIONAL BUDGET, SECOND ONLY TO EDUCATION AND SLIGHTLY AHEAD OF HEALTH WHICH WILL ALSO RECEIVE SOME 13.1% OF TOTAL BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE IN 1988. THIS COMPARES WITH A 6% EXPENDITURE FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR ONE THIRD OF THE COUNTRY'S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP), MOST OF THE COUNTRY'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND SOME 70% OF EMPLOYMENT.

I HOPE THAT I HAVE OUTLINED IN STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER, THE REAL CHALLENGES CONFRONTING THE BAHAMAS IN THIS DIFFICULT SITUATION. I WISH NOW ONLY TO PLEDGE MY GOVERNMENT'S CONTINUED COMMITMENT TO THIS WAR. I HOPE THAT WE MIGHT CONTINUE TO RECEIVE THE SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT FOR CONTINUED AND EXPANDED PROGRAMMES OF COOPERATION IN OUR JOINT EFFORTS TO CUT OFF THE FLOW OF DRUGS THROUGH THE BAHAMAS AND TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. I SIMILARLY HOPE THAT INFORMATION RELAYED TO YOU THIS MORNING WILL CONVINCE OUR CRITICS THAT THE BAHAMAS IS IN FACT WITHOUT EQUAL IN ITS JOINT DRUG ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION EFFORTS WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## ATTACHMENTS

**MEMORANDUM**

18 February, 1988

FROM: P. L. Adderley
ATTORNEY GENERAL

TO : Senator Dennis DeConcini

1. I welcome the invitation to meet with you on 22 February and I have set out below some of my thoughts in this paper which I shall leave with you.

2. It is unfortunate that so much of the criticisms directed at The Bahamas focus on, highlight and emphasizes the negative exceptions and pay little attention, if at all, to the really positive things which have been accomplished in The Bahamas, some with your help and some without over a great many years in entrapping drugs transiting The Bahamas to the U. S.

3. We are not perfect but overall we think in the worldwide scope of the international narcotic control cooperation you receive we deserve a great deal more than the unjust criticism which we get. One could say we do not think that the United States has been fair to us. The fact that our overall joint cooperation has been, and is a great success is very much underplayed. We know what we must do and I would like to outline for you where we now stand and what we propose to accomplish in the coming year.

4. We feel that what we are accomplishing far outweighs what we might be failing to do and that we are entitled to a recognition of that truth. If negative things must be said, they ought not be said in a way which appears to outweigh the positive good.

5. We recognize the pioneer and leadership role the United States has played in developing the international narcotic control system going back to 1909, with the League of Nations and then in the United Nations. We know the system worked so well we did not experience a problem in The Bahamas until the mid 1960s. The unselfish leadership of the United States in the international organizations brought about a narcotic control mechanism that restricted the production, traffic and abuse of narcotic drugs to minimum levels on a worldwide basis from 1931 through 1964. All mankind benefited from this.

6. In this regard, the United States is to be commended for the pivotal role it played at the successful United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDAIT) at Vienna in June 1987. The Bahamas was pleased to attend and with the good results achieved. We look forward to working closely with the United States in preparing the new convention on illicit trafficking scheduled for a conference under United Nations auspicies late this year or in early 1989.

7. In the course of a dialogue that ensued at the ICDAIT meeting at Vienna, we came to realize that through an inadvertence we had not ratified the Convention on Psychotropic Substance of 1971. We deposited our instrument of ratification with the Secretary General of the United Nations and it took effect on November 29, 1987.

8. I think the narcotic control cooperation we have with each other is the best in the world. Programmes such as OPBAT, SEABAT, and SEA RIDER are joint operations in each others territory which are the most advanced, and productive in the way of major drug arrests and seizures between any two countries. We have molded together the high technology and human resources to accomplish incredible operational successes that can be found nowhere else.

9. Some of our critics who concede we are cooperative because we authorize and support joint operations in our territory, then complain that we do nothing or not enough on our own to suppress the drug smuggling transiting our country enroute to the U. S. That is untrue, unfair and distorts the real facts. With 700 islands, islets and cays spread over an expanse of ocean of 70,000 square miles roughly 450 miles north to south and 300 miles east to west, we are expected to control the movement of drugs in and out of this vast archipelago on our own with a population of only 250,000 people and a Police Force presently averaging 1,600 officers.

10. We are an exposed and vulnerable target of perhaps the most determined and violent band of criminals the world has ever seen--the organized Colombian narcotic traffickers. They have selected our islands as one of the routes through which to penetrate the South Florida coast by sea and air to deliver a portion of the vast quantity of cocaine they smuggle in annually. With all your human, financial and technical resources, you have failed to stop this traffic from penetrating your coast but we with practically nothing in comparison are expected to prevent the use of these islands for transit trafficking from Colombia to South Florida.

11. The Bahamas has recognized from the late 1960s when our territory first began to be used that we have had an obligation to prevent the use of our territory for the delivery of marijuana and cocaine to your country. Even without an international obligation to do this, we would cooperate with you. We also knew very well that this traffic in marijuana and cocaine would infect our population and it has. The by-products of corruption, crime and violence have also come with the drugs.

12. What offends us the most is the judgment that if it were not for corruption and indifference in this country, The Bahamas would not and could not be used as a transit route for the smuggling of Colombia cocaine and marijuana to South Florida. If the corruption and indifference that is perceived were to magically disappear, the rate of smuggling might not diminish at all simply because I regret to say the United States has not put the personnel, equipment and operating funds into doing what needs to be done in The Bahamas. Both our organizations in The Bahamas and South Florida have been overwhelmed and continue to be so. If we bring our joint operational programmes to the strength and competence that is needed to get the job done, we will effectively suppress the traffic and corruption simultaneously in The Bahamas and South Florida.

What we have accomplished to date has been remarkable but it has not been enough to diminish the traffic or deter the traffickers. I am proposing in the next few weeks to jointly examine where we are and what we can do together to prevent The Bahamas from being used as a transit base for Colombian cocaine and marijuana smuggling to Florida.

I see a need for more air search radar installations, more joint bases strategically positioned, with helicopters and OPBAT Strike Force Teams, more air reconnaissance patrols, more sea patrols utilizing the SEA RIDER and SEABAT techniques,

and intensified joint undercover and conspiracy investigations by the Royal Bahamas Police Force and DEA in The Bahamas and South Florida, to implicate the Colombians, Cuban residents of South Florida, Americans and Bahamians involved in this traffic.

13. We all know that we shall never be able to achieve substantial and long-term reductions in the illicit manufacture and traffic of cocaine until the vast illicit production of coca leaf and cocaine in Peru, Bolivia and Colombia can be brought under control. Until such time as progress can be made in bringing this about in those producer countries where the problem seems to be worsening, we must increase our joint efforts to close down the drug smuggling corridor through The Bahamas from Colombia to the United States. It can only be done through a jointly planned, organized and implemented strategy using the full human and material resources of both countries.

14. It has to be said that we are offended when we know we have had a long term and mutually successful drug control relationship with the United States yet are still questioned on our commitment and sincerity. The DEA, Customs and Coast Guard are working in The Bahamas hand in hand with the Royal Bahamas Police Force and Royal Bahamas Defence Force and together ongoing productive results are being achieved in drug seizures, arrests and convictions with violators going to prison.

15. To our deep resentment, we find ourselves identified more as responsible for the United States drug problem than Colombia, Bolivia, Peru and Mexico which are not only major illicit producing and manufacturing countries, but also fail to provide meaningful and effective drug enforcement cooperation to the United States. The recent release of Jorge Luis Ochoa in Colombia and the failure of Mexico to prosecute Rafael Caro Quintero the leader of the conspiracy to murder DEA Agent Enrique Camarena Salazar, are two recent highly visible examples of this.

16. To reassure our supporters and respond to our critics, I would appreciate your informing them that during 1987 we have taken the following steps to restructure, expand and revitalize our drug enforcement effort and capacity:

A. In July, the Royal Bahamas Police Force and Defence Force were placed under the direction of the Attorney General unifying in one Ministry, drug enforcement, interdiction and prosecution and with administrative responsibility for adjudication.

B. One Court and one Magistrate were assigned full time to hear drug cases to improve the administrative and criminal justice process in dealing with drug violators.

C. The granting of bail to persons charged with serious crimes has been a long tradition in the United States and The Bahamas under our Anglo-Saxon system of law. Recognizing that foreign drug traffickers can post high bail and then abscond, for sometime the Courts have not been granting bail to foreign drug violators when charged, with few discretionary exceptions.

D. A recent narcotic conspiracy case was initiated as a result of the Chub Cay undercover operation. The Bahamian principal of this operation and one of his sons who participated with him and who were not at the scene of the delivery were charged with conspiracy on the basis of the testimony of the DEA undercover agent, a cooperating witness and tapes relative to the

conversations in Florida and The Bahamas in furtherance of this conspiracy.

F. With our restructured and expanded drug enforcement unit in the Royal Bahamas Police Force, we plan and will have the capability to develop regular undercover investigations leading to arrests and seizures in the traffic between Colombia and Miami via The Bahamas. It is our hope this will result in identifying and implicating for conspiracy prosecution the Bahamian criminals facilitating this transit traffic.

G. In August we engaged the personal services of Mr. John T. Cusack as an independent professional consultant to the Attorney General for an examination and evaluation of procedures for drug law enforcement now being utilized by The Bahamas and also in the Government's joint cooperative efforts with the United States of America to control traffic in drugs in and through The Bahamas.

H. Plans have been completed for a restructured and expanded drug enforcement unit within the Royal Bahamas Police Force. The Drug Squad had consisted of 18 officers under a Chief Inspector at Nassau and 3 officers at Freeport. The new unit when fully organized will number 270 people including 1 Chief Superintendent, 1 Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 3 Chief Inspectors, 18 Inspectors, 23 Sergeants, 118 Constables, 66 Strike Force personnel and 38 Clerical support people. The unit will include a full narcotic and operational and intelligence capability with a headquarters and regional field offices at Nassau, Freeport and George Town. District Offices at Andros and Eleuthera will report to Nassau, and Abaco and Bimini to Freeport. This will necessitate the provision of considerable transportation and equipment.

This new organization has been created to address the domestic and international traffic in cocaine and marijuana affecting The Bahamas and neighbouring countries but principally the United States. Were it not for the international traffic brought on by The Bahamas position as an air and sea corridor between Colombia, the world's largest cocaine producer and the United States, the largest market, our drug unit would not need to number more than 20 rather than 270.

Phase I in organizing the new unit got underway on December 11, when Police Commissioner Bonamy named the Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 3 Chief Inspectors, 7 Inspectors, 11 Sergeants, 17 Constables for the regional drug units and 5 Corporals and 41 Constables to the Strike Force. Recruiting of 30 individuals for the clerical support positions will be done from outside the professional ranks and the 40 additional police positions in Phase I can be gradually filled as individuals are selected and trained over the next year.

I. We have looked to the U. S. Embassy, the Bureau of International Narcotic Matters at the State Department and DEA for drug enforcement, intelligence, administration, filing, record keeping and computer training. We are pleased to learn that the U. S. has identified $50,000 for two 5-week drug enforcement training schools and we hope as additional requests are made for various but

reasonable forms of training, the response will be positive.

J. The equipment needs of our drug enforcement unit is our greatest burden. Nowhere in the world has any unit of government with a population of 250,000 people ever considered establishing a drug enforcement unit of 270 people. I hope that the United States will consider helping us as you have helped other developing nations far more prosperous than us with narcotic assistance funding. I have not seen the breakdown in recent years but since 1971, Mexico has probably received $125 million, Colombia $40 million, Peru about $20 million and Bolivia about $15 million. Nowhere has any of this funding gone into the type high tech enforcement operations jointly carried out by our agencies with a direct, tangible and immediate benefit to both our people.

K. On our own and jointly in OPBAT, SEABAT and the SEA RIDER programmes during 1987, 23,126.1 pounds of cocaine and 172,408.3 pounds of marijuana were seized compared with 3, 470 pounds of cocaine and 4,116 pounds of marijuana seized in 1986. We are preparing a report which will show that to the surprise of many of our critics a substantial portion of this marijuana and cocaine was seized and arrests made by the Police and Defence Forces on their own through good police work, courage and integrity.

L. The establishment of the joint U. S. Customs - Royal Bahamas Defence Force operating base at Gun Cay has proven dramatically effective. This is a small but very important sector in the drug smuggling network to South Florida. It is the first time we have jointly utilized marine and air resources equal to the operating threat posed by the traffickers. By maintaining an adequate air and sea patrol full time, the traffickers could no longer use Bimini and abandoned it apparently for alternatives in Andros, the Berry Islands, Walker's Cay and West End on Grand Bahama. The run from those substitute bases is more distant to the favoured Miami, Fort Lauderdale area. Variations of the "Gun Cay" technique can be found to neutralize the currently active substitute sites mentioned above.

M. We regard as important the "SEA RIDER" programme whereby a Defence Force Officer rides aboard a U. S. Coast Guard Cutter on drug patrol in the vicinity of The Bahamas to detect U. S., Bahamian or vessels of other flags engaged in smuggling in the traffic directed to the U. S. However, we have found that it has not been very productive in drug arrests and seizures. It may have a deterrent effect but that is not certain.

During 114 days of SEA RIDER activity during 1986, on 16 patrols, one vessel with 300 pounds of marijuana was confiscated. Through mid October in 1987 on 17 patrols totalling 141 days, one vessel with 100 pounds of cocaine and a second vessel with 130 kilos (286 pounds) of cocaine were seized.

On the other hand, an operation under the "SEABAT" programme from 30 September to 14 October proved highly successful. This utilized the Coast Guard Cutter Spencer WMEC 905 with an OPBAT helicopter embarked aboard, manned by Bahamian Strike Force Team and a

DEA Special Agent. In 15 days of patrol in the Mayaguana, Inagua and Long Island area, 4 marijuana smuggling vessels were intercepted and 23 people were arrested. An estimated 21,000 pounds sunk with the first vessel, when it was scuttled, 6,700 pounds were seized aboard the second vessel, 20,250 pounds were seized on the third vessel and 14,000 pounds on the fourth vessel. The helicopter air search and identification capability and the mobility it provides contributed significantly to this impressive success. Several Miami based 210 Class Cutters that regularly patrol in Bahamian waters can embark helicopters but do not do so apparently because of budgetary constraints.

Since 1985, U. S. Coast Guard aircraft have been granted blanket authority by the Government of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas to overfly Bahamian territory on drug patrol flights. I think nothing expresses more than this the commitment of this Government to joint drug enforcement cooperation. But we have never had a report on the effectiveness of these patrols.

N. The establishment of a United States--Bahamian Drug Interdiction Task Force was first proposed by The Bahamas in 1984 as a mechanism to plan, implement and oversee joint drug interdiction efforts. The United States Government did not respond to this initiative for two years, when the Congress and the Administration worked together to ensure inclusion of the legislative authority for the Task Force in the 1986 Omnibus Anti-Drug Act.

Three very good meetings were held in February and July, 1987 and on 5 February, 1988.

O. I would specifically draw your attention to factors that can enhance drug law enforcement and act as deterrents:

a. The passage of the Act to identify, trace and seize criminal assets, resulting from the proceeds of drug trafficking in 1986.

b. The adoption of the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty signed on 12 June, 1987. Implementing legislation has been presented to Parliament and should be enacted early in 1988.

c. A Bill which will amend the Penal Code to extend jurisdictions of Bahamas Courts to offences on Bahamian ships wherever they may be found with the power to board and arrest has had its Second Reading in Parliament and will become law early this year.

d. A Bill which will amend the Dangerous Drugs Act increasing the penalty for possession of over 10 pounds of marijuana, 2 pounds of cocaine and 20 grams of heroin to life imprisonment has also been read a second time in Parliament and will become law early this year.

e. We look forward to finalizing the preparation of a new extradition treaty and are most anxious to complete this work as soon as possible. Scheduling conflicts since December have caused delays. We hope we can sign the treaty early in 1988 having had a first meeting in February.

f. There has recently been appointed a Cabinet Committee of Narcotic Control that includes the Attorney General and Minister of Education, Minister of Health and Minister of Youth, Sports and Community Affairs. This ad hoc Cabinet level Committee will address the problem of the illegal traffic and abuse of narcotic and psychotropic drugs. It will enhance the organization and coordination of the national narcotic control effort and ensure that the Government is meeting its international narcotic control obligations. The Committee will direct its efforts at implementing the "Comprehensive Multi-disciplinary Outline of Future Activities Relevant to the Problem of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking"(CMO) adopted by the United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at Vienna in June 1987.

As you know that conference unanimously adopted a declaration as a commitment to promote inter-regional and international cooperation to be guided by the following actions:

a. Prevention and Reduction of Demand

b. Control of Supply

c. Suppression of Illicit Trafficking

d. Treatment and Rehabilitation

We look forward to working closely with your government in achieving the aims of the CMO.

17. However, what will give more meaning to these legal initiatives will be the core of trained and competent police narcotic investigators coming on line as the result of the Royal Bahamas Police Force drug enforcement expansion programme. The personnel and skills necessary to conduct the more advanced type of investigation required to implement these new legal instruments up until now have been insufficient.

The following statistical data may be helpful to you:

a. Police on Board Strength:

| 1984 | 1985 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|
| 1551 | 1604 | 1572 |

b. Law Enforcement Budget:

| 1975 | 1985 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|
| $9.9 million | $41 million | $77.7 million |

c. Drug Seizure totals in Pounds:

| | Marijuana | Cocaine |
|---|---|---|
| 1984 - | 151,638 | 2,227 |
| 1985 - | 70,807 | 9,148 |
| 1986 - | 4,116 | 3,470 |
| 1987 - | 172,408.3 | 23,126.1 |

18. During the year 1986 there were 1, 259 cases of drug violations, 582 cases resulted in convictions, 44 in acquittals, 4 cases were dismissed and the remaining cases were still pending as of January 1987.

19. We have given priority to restructuring and expanding the Royal Bahamas Police Force drug enforcement capability but have also been discussing with Ambassador Hallett the needs of the Royal Bahamas Defence Force and the possibilities of United States assistance.

From its establishment in 1976 it has been the policy of this Government to progressively build the Defence Force up to its current strength of 23 vessels. They include 3 Vosper Thornycroft 108-foot patrol boats and one of 103 feet, 5-60 foot patrol boats, 4-29 foot patrol boats, 4 confiscated crafts converted to partol boats from 42 to 50 feet and 4 high-speed cigarette type patrol craft. Two other confiscated vessels, one of 145-foot and the other of 85-foot serve as auxiliary support vessels.

20. We are currently looking into acquiring up to 6 patrol boats of the 95 to 108-foot class, 5 in the 60 to 70-foot class and 8 in the 29 to 35-foot class. This would bring the Defence Force patrol boat strength to a level sufficient to patrol the 29 routes or corridors through The Bahamas used by the international traffickers. We are also considering the feasibility of providing the Defence Force with its own permanent air patrol and air logistical support fixed wing twin engine aircraft capability of possibly 2 units and 1 helicopter.

21. Expanding and strengthening the maritime interdiction capability of The Bahamas Defence Force utilizing patrol vessels with air patrol support as outlined above is a key to more effective joint patrol activity by the Defence Force with the U. S. Coast Guard doubling up when needed, periodically substituting one for the other in certain sectors and avoiding unnecessary overlap or duplication.

As you know, in an agreement with the United States, we established an advanced marine outpost in the northwestern Bahamas at Gun Cay from where Defence Force and U. S. Customs have been operating jointly. As mentioned previously, these operations have forced the traffickers to cease utilizing the Bimini, Cat Cay sector as a transit base for runs to South Florida.

The 150-ton boat lift for the Defence Force Coral Harbour Marine Base provided by the United States to service Defence Force and U. S. Coast Guard vessels engaged in joint drug enforcement exercises in The Bahamas, is an important asset that will greatly improve maintenance and performance permitting longer patrols and higher performance by Royal Bahamas Defence Force and U. S. Coast Guard vessels. It is scheduled to go into commission on July 10, 1988, our Independence Day.

22. I will provide you with a copy of the proposal I am planning to have completed in the next few weeks to jointly examine where we are and what we can do together to more effectively prevent The Bahamas from being used as a transit base for Colombian cocaine and marijuana smuggling to South Florida.

It is my hope that the information and thoughts set forth above might assist you in convincing our critics in the United States that The Bahamas is number one in joint operational drug enforcement cooperation and what it is doing on its own to suppress the transit traffic effecting the United States.

The Honourable John F. Kerry
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

7 September, 1987

Dear Senator Kerry:

On July 15, 1987, your Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations held a hearing addressed primarily to U.S. -Contra relationships and drug traffic. At that hearing the witness was a convicted drug smuggler, Jorge Morales.

In his testimony the witness made reference to his alleged relationship with unidentified authorities in the Bahamas. We understand that following the public hearing you planned to hold an executive session with witness Morales at which, with approval of his counsel, he would disclose the identity of those "authorities."

In my capacity as Attorney General charged with enforcement of our laws and endeavouring to work closely and cooperatively with United States authorities in that regard, the names of those individuals and any information provided to you by this, or any other witness, would be much appreciated and is essential to our efforts here.

Will you please advise if the intended executive session with witness Morales was held and, if so, provide, in such manner as is appropriate to the subject, the identity of any authorities in the Bahamas named by him and any information made available to you as to their illegal activities.

You are familiar with our efforts to deal with the problem of drug trafficking and of the details of our complete cooperation with United States authorities in this urgent effort. Reciprocal cooperation is essential to the success of our efforts and your affirmative response will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

P. L. Adderley

Paul L. Adderley,
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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13 April, 1987

The Honourable Edwin Meese III
Attorney General of the United States of America
Washington, D. C. 20530
U. S. A.

My Dear Attorney General:

It may have come to your knowledge that the Parliament of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas has enacted the Tracing and Forfeiture of Proceeds of Drug Trafficking Act, 1986.

In addition to providing for the tracing and forfeiture of those assets of a person that are determined to have been acquired by him pursuant to drug trafficking activities, the Act constitutes as offences-

(a) the acts of any person which are knowingly undertaken by that person to assist a drug trafficker in his illegal activities or in disposing of his assets; and

(b) the possession of property or the living off of proceeds of such property which have been derived from drug trafficking.

To assist in the enforcement of the provisions of the Act, special statutory authority is conferred upon the Attorney General of The Bahamas under Section 28 of the Act which enables him upon what he determines to be reasonable grounds to pursue enquiries for determination of whether public officials and any other persons have benefited from bribes of any kind, engaged in any corrupt activity or appear to have assets beyond ordinarily perceivable sources.

There persist, as regards The Bahamas allegations which are shared by certain officials of your government of the existence of corruption related to drug trafficking among Bahamian officials and others. With a view to seeking out and prosecuting such officials where the evidence warrants this, I seek the assistance of your office in making known to me as the authority vested with the aforementioned statutory powers any evidence in possession of any agency of your government that could be considered relevant for the purpose of pursuing offenders under the statute.

I have to point out that although it may be necessary in some circumstances that relevant evidence ought to be available for a trial in Nassau, it is also the case that if this is impossible I would like to know what evidence there may be which would justify my invoking the Attorney General's powers of investigation to pursue an examination of a potential defendant.

It is the hope that this effort by my office with your assistance would have a great effect upon the illegal trafficking of drugs through The Bahamas. I would therefore wish that you would nominate one of your officers to confer with me expeditiously with regard to these matters so that it would be possible to establish the appropriate methods by which the evidence and information which I seek may be communicated to me.

Yours sincerely,

P. L. Addarley

P. L. Addarley
ATTORNEY GENERAL

PLA/ab

21 May, 1987

The Honourable Edwin Meese III
Attorney General of the United States of America
Washington, D. C. 20530
U. S. A.

My Dear Attorney General:

I refer to my letter to you of the 13 April, 1987. I had hoped that by now I would have had some response which would have enabled our law enforcement agencies to make some further progress in dealing with the more important drug traffickers, their conspirators and their assets.

As you know, there has been a succession of legislative hearings in the Congress of the United States over recent weeks, and undoubtedly continuing into the future, in which references to bilateral co-operation in drug trafficking matters have repeatedly been made. My Government is anxious to present a complete record of that co-operation and activity on our part - at the appropriate time and, to that end, would very much appreciate the early establishment of the appropriate mechanism at the Department of Justice with which I can pursue the purposes of the Tracing and Forfeiture of Proceeds of Drug Trafficking Act, 1986, without any further delay.

I look forward to working with your Department and other agencies of your government in our continuing efforts to enforce the provisions of that Act.

Yours sincerely,

P. L. Adderley
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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3 July, 1987

The Honourable Edwin Meese III
Attorney General of the United States of America
Washington, D. C. 20530
U. S. A.

My Dear Attorney General:

I refer to my letters to you of the 13th April, 1987 and the 21st May, 1987. I have had no response to either letter. I had hoped that the co-operation which I requested with your department regarding the joint efforts of our law enforcement agencies in dealing with the tracing and forfeiture of drug traffickers' money would have been welcomed by you.

It is universally recognized by law enforcement agencies that the ability to attack the drug trafficker's wealth and to deprive them of it is the most important tool in law enforcement against them.

It is for this reason that the Government of The Bahamas introduced in Parliament the Tracing and Forfeiture of Proceeds of Drug Trafficking Act 1986 which came into force on the 10th March, 1987.

Hence my letter to you of the 13th April, 1987 in which I sought the co-operation of your office in providing assistance by

way of information which might be helpful to me in the exercise of the authority conferred upon the Attorney General under the Statute.

After so many fruitful years of excellent co-operation in drug law enforcement at a time when The Bahamas is being accused for some quite remarkable reasons of failing to co-operate with your government, it is extraordinary that I am unable to obtain your co-operation in so important an area of law enforcement.

You are no doubt aware that two weeks ago there was introduced in the Senate a Bill sponsored by Senators Roth and Nunn which would give the President the power to virtually destroy the tourist and resort economy of The Bahamas because of a perceived failure of The Bahamas to co-operate with the United States in drug law enforcement.

Having been Attorney General of The Bahamas for the past fourteen years I can assure you that the premises upon which that proposed legislation is based are fearfully misconceived.

In the interest of the continued high level of successful co-operative law enforcement efforts in drug matters, of which I have intimate and personal knowledge for fourteen years, I have a duty to seek your department's co-operation in enforcing our Statute to the fullest extent possible. Without it our Bahamian efforts will not be entirely frustrated but I expect that the enforcement of our tracing and forfeiture Act would be infinitely more successful with your co-operation than without it.

I have therefore to repeat the request which I made of you in my letter of the 13th April and look forward to an early response from you.

Yours sincerely,

P. L. Adderley
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs
P.O. Box N-3746
NASSAU, Bahamas

6 March, 1987

No. 101

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United States of America and has the honour to attach hereto at, Annex A, the agreed text of the Proposed Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty between the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas and the Government of the United States of America which was negotiated at today's meeting between

Representatives of the two Governments and which the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas indicated that he or the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, as appropriate, is authorised to sign today or hereafter.

Since however, the Representative of the Government of the United States of America was unable to sign the Treaty at today's meeting, the Ministry would appreciate an indication from the Embassy as to when the Treaty may be signed on behalf of the Government of the United States of America, and by whom. Also the Ministry seeks the Embassy's confirmation that the enclosed text attached at Annex A accurately reflects the Agreement arrived at today.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas avails itself of this opportunity of renewing to the Embassy of the United States of America, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the United States
of America
Nassau Building
Queen Street
NASSAU, Bahamas

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No. 123

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas and has the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Ministry's Diplomatic Note No. 101 of March 6, 1987, with the attached annex A. The Embassy of the United States confirms that the said Annex A accurately reflects the "ad referendum" agreement arrived at during today's meeting.

As discussed this morning, the Embassy of the United States will advise the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as to when and by whom the proposed Treaty may be signed on

behalf of the United States of America. We are gratified by this first step in a process which will only be effective when followed by several steps including adoption of implementing legislation by the Commonwealth of The Bahamas and ratification by the United States Government.

The Embassy of the United States of America takes this opportunity to extend to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the United States of America,
Nassau, March 6, 1987.

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DRAFT

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced in Nassau Thursday (June 25) that Attorney General Paul L. Adderley, acting for the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, signed the Bahamas-United States Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) on June 12, 1987.

On the same date the signed agreement was hand-delivered to the American Embassy in Nassau for signing by an appropriate representative of the United States Government. The Bahamas Government decided to proceed with the unilateral signing of the document following a procedural delay by the United States in scheduling the signing of the bilateral agreement.

The final text of the MLAT was agreed with a United States team at the conclusion of negotiations held in Nassau on March 6, 1987. The Bahamas Government advised at the March meeting, and in two subsequent written communications to United States Government officials, that it was prepared to sign the MLAT with immediate effect.

In light of the importance of the MLAT to the Bahamas Government's policies addressing criminal-related use of Bahamian facilities,

it was decided that continued delay in signing the treaty by the two governments would work to criminal advantage.

The MLAT provides effective machinery for cooperation between the two governments in the investigation, prosecution and suppression of serious crimes such as illegal trafficking in narcotics and psychotropic substances.

The Bahamas expects that United States authorities will now proceed promptly with arrangements to bring the MLAT into full effect.

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs
P.O. Box N-3746
NASSAU, Bahamas

22 July, 1987

No. 322

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United States of America and has the honour to refer to the Embassy's Note No. 293 dated 7 July, 1987 under cover of which the Embassy transmitted a letter dated July 7, 1987 from the United States Ambassador to the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas proposing the date 31 July, 1987 for the signing in Nassau of the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty. In regard to this matter, the Ministry also makes reference to its letter of July 14, 1987.

The Ministry has the honour to inform the Embassy that the Ambassador's letter has been duly transmitted to the Honourable Attorney General.

The Ministry has the further honour to inform the Embassy that the Ministry has been informed that the date July 31, 1987 proposed by the United States Ambassador for the signing of the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty on behalf of the Government of the United States Government is acceptable to the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas. In this regard the Embassy will be aware that the Mutual

Legal Assistance Treaty was signed on behalf of the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas on 12 June, 1987 by Senator the Honourable Paul L. Adderley who on that date was fully authorized and empowered to execute the same for and on behalf of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas. The Ministry wishes further to inform the Embassy that the signatory on behalf of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas possessed full power and authority to sign the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty on March 6, 1987, the date on which the Treaty's text was agreed, as was expressed during the negotiation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas avails itself of this opportunity to extend to the Embassy of the United States of America, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Embassy of the United States
of America
Mosmar Building
Queen Street
NASSAU, Bahamas

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20 November, 1987

Her Excellency Mrs. Carol Boyd Hallett
Ambassador of the United States of America
Embassy of the United States of America
Queen Street
Nassau, Bahamas

Dear Ambassador:

As indicated in the talks preceding the conclusion of the MLAT between our two Governments, it would be necessary on the part of the Government of The Bahamas to pursue in Parliament the enactment of the necessary legislation to enable the enforcement of the Treaty; and its ratification in the Senate on behalf of the Government of the United States of America.

You will recall that in my letter to you of the 31 March, 1987 I gave you some estimation of the time which would elapse before Bahamian implementing legislation could be passed by Parliament.

You will also recall that I informed you that the coming into effect of Bahamian legislation would have to be simultaneous with the ratification by your Senate which would have a similar effect as our legislation; although you were unable to say how long this Congressional ratification might be.

As you are aware, your government did not sign the Treaty until August 1987 by which time my original March projections had been put five months out and had to be reconsidered having

regard to the Summer recess and the Parliamentary necessities of the beginning of a new legislative session in September and the year-end Budget Debate both of which traditionally occupy many weeks of Parliamentary time.

A copy of the Treaty was laid before Parliament on the 2 September, 1987 and at that time I gave notice of a request for the appointment of a Select Committee which will be composed of Members of both sides of the House "To consider such legislation as will be necessary to give effect to the Treaty between the United States of America and The Bahamas for Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters; with power to send for persons and papers, with leave to sit from place to place and with leave to sit during the recess".

The Government's Draft Bill which is in the process of preparation at this time will be put to this Committee with the intention that Members of both sides of the House, P. L. P. and F. N. M. would agree to it and report an agreed bill to the House. It is not our wish that this be a divisive political issue as we are already aware that there is some opposition to it from the International Banking Community including and in particular U. S. and Canadian interests. In the end even if there is not national political agreement on this matter, the Government and its House majority is committed to the passage of this legislation as you are aware.

I trust that you will communicate these sentiments to all interested parties in Washington who too often these days draw conclusion about The Bahamas and its Government without full knowledge of all the facts.

The Budget Debate in Parliament will begin on Monday, 23 November. It is not likely to be concluded for at least three weeks after which the House will adjourn until January. The Mutual Legal Assistance legislation could be passed by the House and Senate by the end of March and I assure we will work towards that end. I hope that you will be able to confirm that the ratification process in the Senate could also be completed at about the same time.

However, although legislation will be necessary in respect of certain provisions of the Treaty, there remain others which include subjects of assistance rendered previously by agencies of my Government to those of the United States. Pending the enactment of this legislation, therefore, I would not wish any matter in which your government has an important interest to be frustrated. I am prepared to employ any lawful devices which the Attorney General may now use in the pursuit of your government's efforts to obtain evidence in The Bahamas to implement the objectives agreed in the Treaty.

I would therefore invite your government to indicate those matters in which you consider it of importance that assistance be rendered as soon as possible and perhaps notwithstanding the absence of enabling legislation assistance can be provided to the fullest extent possible under existing law and previous practice.

It would be helpful therefore if the appropriate Justice Department Official would communicate such matters in which they have a current need to my office.

Yours sincerely,

P. L. Adderley
ATTORNEY GENERAL

20 November, 1987

Her Excellency Mrs Carol Boyd Hallett
Ambassador of the United States of America
Embassy of the United States of America
Queen Street
Nassau, The Bahamas

Mr Dear Ambassador,

Reference is made to my letter of 25 September 1987 wherein I informed you of the need of our Defence Force for 6 patrol boats of the 95 foot patrol type used by the U.S. Coast Guard. I suggested that particular class of vessel because it is the one most frequently used in Bahamian waters by the Coast Guard and its operating capacity is well known and highly regarded by our Defence Force people.

In your thoughtful response of 16 October to my letter, you asked seven questions. I asked Commodore Smith of the Defence Force to prepare a response to the questions and a copy of his memorandum of 27 October is enclosed along with Annex A and Annex B.

I am also enclosing a copy of an in depth report prepared by Commodore Smith on 16 November setting forth the Defence Force requirements to maintain a patrol craft on station in all areas of the Bahamian waters along with the strategic and tactical rational for these dispositions.

In my talks with Commodore Smith and in a meeting he had with Mr. Cusack on October 28, he convincingly argued that the greatest need of the Defence Force is for 6 vessels with at least the capacity of the U.S. Coast Guard 95 foot "Cape Class" patrol boat. They would compliment the 3 Vosper-Thornycroft 108 foot vessels acquired in 1986 and a similar 103 foot vessel the "MARLIN" acquired 8 years ago. Incidently a sister vessel to the Marlin was sunk with the loss of four lives by Cuban MIG fighters in 1980 in the waters between the Bahamas and Cuba.

Your letter of October 16 indicated that I had requested 95 foot vessels now in service with the Coast Guard. Actually I thought that these vessels were still in production and that new vessels could be procured. I have since learned that 35 of these vessels were built between 1955 and 1959, 9 were transferred to South Korea in 1968, one vessel was stricken in 1983 and 25 remain in active service. From 1977 through 1983 they were rebuilt and modernized with new engines, improved electronics, modified superstructure and upgraded accommodation.

Since the oldest of this class of boat is 32 years and the newest is 28 years notwithstanding their modernization and the Coast Guards well deserved reputation for maintenance I have a reservation on acquiring them.

I understand the Coast Guard is now in the process of acquiring a fleet of 110 foot "Island Class" patrol boat which will eventually replace the 95 foot Cape Class. These vessels are of the Vosper-Thornycroft design almost identical to the three 108 footers and the 103 foot Marlin in service with the Defence Force. Compatability of maintenance and operation which the 110 foot Island Class would provide to our existing fleet makes that type vessel the most suitable for us to acquire.

While I would like to explore the possibility of procuring boats of the 110 foot Island Class, notwithstanding

my reservation expressed above I would be willing to explore the feasibility of acquiring vessels of the 95 foot Cape Class. We have an urgent need to bring vessels on line as soon as possible to increase and intensify our patrols in the Southeast Bahamas including Inagua, Mayaguana and along the Crooked Island passage off Acklins, Crooked and Long Island, also at Eleuthera and Cat Island and the Cay Sal Bank.

While the 95 to 110 foot patrol boat is our most urgent need we have need of 2 high speed boats of the 36 foot Sea Fox type used by the U.S. Navy Seal Teams and built by Uniflite of Bellingham, Washington. Our need for this type vessel would be to carry Defence Force Military Operations Platoon personnel on raids. This is the type craft, I believe, the United States Government recently furnished four in number to the Government of Guyana for Police and Customs drug interdiction patrols.

There is a number of small auxiliary, service and amphibious vessels in the U.S. Navy "mothballed" reserve inventory that would make excellent transport and logistical support vessels for the Defence Force. We have a need to phase in 2 vessels of this type now.

We also have a need for patrol boats in the 60 to 70 foot range for operations in Grand Bahama, Abaco, Exuma, Ragged Island and Andros. Several versions of the U.S. Navy's Patrol Boat PB Mark I or the PCF Mark II built for the Navy are capable of performing this assignment they range in size from 52 to 65 feet with draft of 3 1/2 to 4 3/4 feet and speeds of 26 to 28 knots. The PCF Mark II has a 350 mile range at 28 knots and a mission endurance up to 5 days. These vessels were used by the Navy in Vietnam. Many were built by the U.S. for South Korea, the Philippines and Tahiland. They are an adaptation for the fast crew boats used to support off-shore oil drilling rigs in the Gulf of Mexico off Texas and Louisiana.

The U.S. Coast Guard utilizes a sturdy 52 foot patrol boat. It is a type which may very well be capable of the assignment now carried on in the Bahamas by the 60 footers.

For offshore patrol at Bimini, Berry Islands and New Providence we have need of patrol boat of the 29 to 35 foot category. A version of the Uniflite 36 foot Sea Fox might be considered for this assignment. An alternative would be a version of the slightly larger and more rugged U.S. Coast Guard 41 foot Patrol Boat. It might prove more practical and effective for patrol in the Bimini, Berry Islands and New Providence area.

There is considerable opinion that the time has come to consider the feasibility of an air capability for the Defence Force for rapid deployment, routine transport and logistical support. A leased Aero Commander has not proven suitable for these purposes and is very costly. There may be some confiscated aircraft in our or in the U.S. inventory which might meet the Defence Force needs. The Twin Otter type high wing rugged turboprop aircraft might be considered in some form of "lend lease arrangement" between the Bahamas and the United States. It is my understanding this type aircraft has been provided to Mexico and Colombia by the U.S. Government for drug enforcement and has proven highly effective as a transport, for logistics support and air patrol. In addition to aircraft I have had requests to provide the Defence Force with a helicopter capability. A fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter capability it is argued would greatly enhance the drug interdiction capability of the Defence Force utilizing air patrol in support of sea patrol.

Again I would like to propose establishing an informal working group of your Embassy staff and our people expert in maritime interdiction using both air and sea patrol as well as the types of patrol boats, auxiliaries, fixed wing and helicopters needed. Also how and where they should be based, supported and maintained. The objective of the working group would be to recommend what vessels and aircraft the Bahamas should acquire in the light of suitability, what is available and what the United States might be in position to provide on a grant or lend lease basis.

Expanding and stregthening the maritime interdiction capability of the Bahamas Defence Force utilizing patrol vessels with air patrol support as outlined above I see as a key to more joint patrol activity by the Royal Bahamas Defence Force with the Coast Guard, doubling up when needed, periodically substituting for one another in certain sectors and avoiding unnecessary overlap or duplication.

As such time as the working group is prepared to make recommendations you and I and other members of our staffs could meet with them to formulate some agreed upon proposals for patrol and support vessels and aircraft for the Defence Force and how to go about acquiring them with the help of the United States Government.

Sincerely,

P. L. Adderley

Paul L. Adderley
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs
P.O. Box N-3746
NASSAU, Bahamas

7 July, 1987

No: 281

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United States of America and has the honour to refer to the recent Bill (S:1379) introduced into the Congress of the United States of America on June 17, 1987 by Senators Roth & Nunn which according to its preambular provisions is a Bill "to provide for the imposition of further sanctions against drug-producing and drug-transiting countries unless such countries curtail corruption and cooperate with the United States to combat drug trafficking":

The Embassy is aware of the commitment of the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas to drug interdiction and is likewise aware of the cooperation rendered by The Bahamas to the United States in this joint endeavour: As a further illustration of its cooperation with the Government of the United States of America in this regard, the Ministry on behalf of its Government; urges the Embassy's Government to:

(i) As a matter of urgency complete the Extradition Treaty between the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas and the Government of the United States of America with the Bahamian Amendments forwarded under cover of our letter dated October 20; 1986; and indicate a date for immediate signature.

(ii) As a matter of urgency, enter into an Agreement for the reciprocal enforcement of orders confiscating the property of convicted drug traffickers or persons found guilty of the offences of being in possession of property or be living off the proceeds of drug trafficking.

(iii) As a matter of urgency to supply the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas with evidence which according to Officials of the United States of America and Senators exists, which is not in the possession of The Bahamas Police or which most certainly has not been brought to the attention of the Attorney General, which points to Bahamian Officials who have not been prosecuted but who may be guilty of some corrupt act or been bribed by drug traffickers.

(iv) As a matter of urgency identify the sites in

The Bahamas for the location of the second Aerostat Balloon and the Joint RBDF/US Coast Guard Docking Facility.

(v) Additionally the Ministry asks that the Embassy inform its Government that as an aid to law enforcement, the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas is prepared to agree to the following:

(a) Make available immediately Bahamian airspace for use by United States aircraft for 24 hours daily surveillance of every ship and aircraft which pass through or lands in The Bahamas, for up to six months in the first instance in order that all ship landings and aircraft landings and departures to the United States of America can be properly monitored.

(b) Agree to the continued provision of additional naval or Coast Guard support to the Royal Bahamas Defence Force so as to enable a more effective and efficient surveillance of boats which travel through or from The Bahamas to the United States.

In view of the importance of the matters listed above, to the close and full cooperation which the Ministry's Government has rendered to the Embassy's Government in drug interdiction matters, the Ministry, on behalf of its Government has the honour to request the Embassy's kind and immediate response.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the United States of America, the assurances of its highest consideration.

## ROYAL BAHAMAS POLICE FORCE
## DRUG ENFORCEMENT UNIT

### PROPOSED STAFFING

| | TOTAL PROPOSED | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 | CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT |
| | 1 | SUPERINTENDENT |
| | 2 | ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS |
| | 3 | CHIEF INSPECTORS |
| | 18 | INSPECTORS |
| | 23 | SERGEANTS |
| | 118 | CONSTABLES |
| | 66 | STRIKE FORCE PERSONNEL |
| | 38 | CLERICAL PERSONNEL |
| TOTAL | 270 | PHASE I = 160 - PHASE II - 110 |

| | | PHASE I<br>HEADQUARTERS |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 | CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT |
| | 1 | SUPERINTENDENT |
| | 2 | ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS |
| | 5 | INSPECTORS |
| | 7 | DETECTIVE SERGEANTS |
| | 22 | CLERICAL PERSONNEL |
| TOTAL | 38 | |

| | | FIELD FORCE |
|---|---|---|
| | 3 | CHIEF INSPECTORS |
| | 5 | INSPECTORS |
| | 6 | DETECTIVE SERGEANTS |
| | 44 | DETECTIVE CONSTABLES |
| | 56 | STRIKE FORCE PERSONNEL |
| | 8 | CLERKS |
| TOTAL | 122 | |
| TOTAL | 160 | HEADQUARTERS & FIELD FORCE |

### HEADQUARTERS
### COMMAND AND STAFF PERSONNEL

PHASE I

1 COMMANDER: CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT

1 DEPUTY COMMANDER: SUPERINTENDENT

1 C.O. ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS: ASSIST. SUPERINTENDENT

1 C.O. ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT (INTEL & ADMIN): ASSIST. SUPERINTENDENT

HEADQUARTERS
COMMAND AND STAFF PERSONNEL

PHASE I

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | STAFF COORDIN. DOMESTIC & INTERNAT. INVEST.: INSPECTOR |
| 1 | ASSIST STAFF COOR INVESTIGATION: DET. SGT. |
| 1 | STAFF COORDIN. STRIKE FORCE, SP. OPS & OP. CENT.: INSPECTOR |
| 1 | ASSIST STAFF COORDIN STRIKE FORCE, SP.OPS & OP CENT.: DET.SGT. |
| 1 | STAFF COORDIN INTEL CENTER: INSPECTOR |
| 1 | SUPERVISOR FILES & RECORDS: DET.SGT. |
| 1 | SUPERVISOR STATISTICAL DATA ANALYSIS: DET.SGT. |
| 1 | SUPERVISOR STRATEGIC, TACTICAL, OPER. INTEL.: DET. SGT. |
| 1 | COORDINATOR INTELLIGENCE LIAISON: DET.SGT. |
| 1 | COORDINATOR ADMINISTRATION CENTER: INSPECTOR |
| 1 | ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW COORDINATOR: INSPECTOR |
| 1 | DRUG EVIDENCE RECORDS CUSTODIAN : DET. SGT. |
| 1 | CLERICAL & ADMIN. ASSIST. TO CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT |
| 1 | CLERICAL & ADMIN. ASSIST. TO SUPERINTENDENT |
| 1 | CLERICAL & ADMIN. ASSIST. TO ASSIST SUPT. ENFORCEMENT |
| 1 | CLERICAL & ADMIN. ASSIST. TO ASSIST. SUPT. ENF. SUPPORT |
| 1 | CLERICAL ASSIST. TO INSP. COORDIN. INVESTIGATIONS |
| 1 | CLERICAL ASSIST. TO INSP. COORDIN. STRIKE FORCE, SP. OPS & OP CENTER |
| 1 | CLERICAL ASSIST. TO INSP. COORDIN. NARCOTIC INTEL CENTER |
| 3 | CLERICAL ASSIST. FILES & RECORDS |
| 1 | CLERICAL ASSIST. INTEL. STATISTICAL DATA |
| 1 | CLERICAL ASSIST. STRATEGIC - TACTICAL - OPERATIONAL INTEL. |
| 2 | CLERICAL ASSIST. INTELLIGENCE LIAISON |
| 1 | CLERICAL ASSIST. TO INSPECTOR COORDIN. ADMIN. CENTER |
| 1 | CLERICAL ASSIST: PERSONNEL |
| 1 | CLERICAL ASSIST. TRAINING |
| 1 | CLERICAL ASSIST. FISCAL |
| 1 | CLERICAL ASSIST. SEIZURE-FORFEITURE RECORDS |
| 1 | CLERICAL ASSIST. LOGISTICS AND PROPERTY |
| 1 | CLERICAL ASSIST. DRUG EVIDENCE RECORDS |
| 1 | CLERICAL ASSISTANT TO INSPECTOR ADMIN. REVIEW |

| TOTALS | |
|---|---|
| 1 | CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT |
| 1 | SUPERINTENDENT |
| 2 | ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS |
| 5 | INSPECTORS |
| 7 | DETECTIVE SERGEANTS |
| 22 | CLERICAL ASSISTANT PERSONNEL |

## PHASE II

### HEADQUARTERS

NO CHANGE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | FIELD FORCE |
| | 8 | INSPECTORS |
| | 10 | DETECTIVE SERGEANTS |
| | 74 | DETECTIVE CONSTABLES |
| | 10 | STRIKE FORCE PERSONNEL |
| | 8 | CLERKS |
| TOTAL | 110 | |
| | | NASSAU REGIONAL OFFICE |
| | 2 | GROUP LEADERS: INSPECTORS |
| | 2 | ASSIST. GROUP LEADERS DET. SGTS. |
| | 16 | DET. CONSTABLES IN 2 GROUPS OF 8 |
| | 10 | STRIKE FORCE PERSONNEL |
| | 2 | GROUP CLERKS |
| TOTAL | 32 | |
| | | ANDROS-BERRY ISLANDS DISTRICT OFFICE |
| | 1 | COMMANDER: INSPECTOR |
| | 2 | GROUP LEADERS: DET.SGTS. |
| | 14 | DET. CONSTABLES IN 2 GROUPS OF 7 |
| | 1 | CLERK |
| TOTAL | 18 | |
| | | ELEUTHERA DISTRICT OFFICE |
| | 1 | COMMANDER: INSPECTOR |
| | 1 | ASSIST. COMMANDER: DET.SGT. |
| | 8 | DET.CONSTABLES |
| | 1 | CLERK |
| TOTAL | 11 | |
| TOTAL | 61 | PHASE II NASSAU REGION |

FIELD FORCE

PHASE I

| | | NASSAU REGIONAL OFFICE |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 | COMMANDER: CHIEF INSPECTOR |
| | 3 | GROUP LEADERS: INSPECTORS |
| | 3 | ASSIST. GROUP LEADERS: DET.SGTS. |
| | 24 | DET. CONSTABLES IN 3 GROUPS OF 8 |
| | 1 | ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK |
| | 3 | GROUP CLERKS |
| | 36 | MAN STRIKE FORCE TEAM |
| TOTAL | 71 | |

| | | FREEPORT REGIONAL OFFICE |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 | COMMANDER: CHIEF INSPECTOR |
| | 1 | GROUP LEADER: INSPECTOR |
| | 2 | ASSIST. GROUP LEADERS: DET.SGT. |
| | 10 | DET. CONSTABLES IN 1 GROUP |
| | 1 | ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK |
| | 1 | GROUP CLERK |
| | 10 | MAN STRIKE FORCE TEAM |
| TOTAL | 26 | |

| | | GEORGE TOWN REGIONAL OFFICE |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 | COMMANDER: CHIEF INSPECTOR |
| | 1 | GROUP LEADER: INSPECTOR |
| | 1 | ASSIST. GROUP LEADER: DET.SGT. |
| | 10 | DET.CONSTABLES IN 1 GROUP |
| | 1 | ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK |
| | 1 | GROUP CLERK |
| | 10 | MAN STRIKE FORCE TEAM |
| TOTAL | 25 | |

| | PHASE I GRAND TOTAL |
|---|---|
| 38 | HEADQUARTERS |
| 71 | NASSAU REGIONAL OFFICE |
| 26 | FREEPORT REGIONAL OFFICE |
| 25 | GEORGETOWN REGIONAL OFFICE |
| 160 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | FREEPORT REGIONAL OFFICE |
| | 1 | GROUP LEADER: INSPECTOR |
| | 2 | ASSIST. GROUP LEADERS: DET.SGTS. |
| | 10 | CONSTABLES IN 1 GROUP |
| | 1 | CLERK |
| | 14 | |
| | | ABACO DISTRICT OFFICE |
| | 1 | COMMANDER: INSPECTOR |
| | 1 | ASSISTANT COMMANDER: DET.SGT. |
| | 8 | DET.CONSTABLES |
| | 1 | CLERK |
| | 11 | |
| | | BIMINI DISTRICT OFFICE |
| | 1 | COMMANDER: INSPECTOR |
| | 1 | ASSIST. COMMANDER: DET.SGT. |
| | 8 | DET. CONSTABLES |
| | 1 | CLERK |
| TOTAL | 36 | PHASE II FREEPORT REGIONAL |
| | | GEORGE TOWN REGIONAL OFFICE |
| | 1 | GROUP LEADER INSPECTOR |
| | 1 | ASSIST. GROUP LEADER: DET.SGT. |
| | 10 | DET. CONSTABLES IN 1 GROUP |
| | 1 | CLERK |
| TOTAL | 13 | PHASE II GEORGE TOWN REGION |
| | | PHASE II GRAND TOTAL |
| NO CHANGE | | HEADQUARTERS |
| | 32 | NASSAU REGIONAL OFFICE |
| | 18 | ANDROS & BERRY ISLANDS DISTRICT OFFICE |
| | 11 | ELEUTHERA DISTRICT OFFICE |
| | 14 | FREEPORT REGIONAL OFFICE |
| | 11 | ABACO DISTRICT OFFICE |
| | 11 | BIMINI DISTRICT OFFICE |
| TOTAL | | GEORGE TOWN REGIONAL OFFICE |
| | 13 | |
| | 110 | |

PHASE I

MOTOR VEHICLES & BOATS

| | CARS | ORV * |
|---|---|---|
| HEADQUARTERS STAFF NASSAU | 5 | |
| **NASSAU REGIONAL OFFICE** | | |
| COMMANDER CHIEF INSPECTOR | 1 | |
| 3 GROUP LEADER INSPECTORS | 3 | |
| 3 ASSIST. GROUP LEADER SERGEANTS | | |
| 24 DET. CONSTANLES | 9 | 3 |
| 36 MAN STRIKE FORCE TEAM | | 9 |
| | 13 | 12 |
| **FREEPORT REGIONAL OFFICE** | | |
| COMMANDER CHIEF INSPECTOR | 1 | |
| 1 GROUP LEADER: INSPECTOR | 1 | |
| 2 ASSIST. GROUP LEADERS SERGEANTS | 1 | |
| 10 DET.CONSTABLES | 3 | 2 |
| 10 MAN STRIKE FORCE | | 2 |
| | 6 | 4 |
| **GEORGE TOWN REGIONAL OFFICE** | | |
| 1 COMMANDER CHIEF INSPECTOR | 1 | |
| 1 GROUP LEADER INSPECTOR | 1 | |
| 1 ASSISTANT GROUP LEADER | | |
| 10 DET.CONSTABLES | 2 | 3 |
| 10 MAN STRIKE FORCE | | 2 |
| | 4 | 5 |

| TOTALS | CARS | ORV |
|---|---|---|
| HDQS. | 5 | 0 |
| NASSAU | 13 | 12 |
| FREEPORT | 6 | 4 |
| GEORGETOWN | 4 | 5 |
| | 28 | 27 |

* OFF ROAD VEHICLES (BRONCO, JEEP TYPE)

PHASE II

MOTOR VEHICLES & BOATS

| | NASSAU REGIONAL OFFICE | CARS | ORV | BOATS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | GROUP LEADERS: INSPECTORS | 2 | | |
| 2 | ASSIST. GROUP LEADERS: DET. SGTS | | | |
| 16 | DET.CONSTABLES IN 2 GROUPS OF 8 | 6 | 2 | |
| 10 | STRIKE FORCE PERSONNEL | | 2 | |
| | TOTAL | 8 | 4 | |
| | ANDROS & BERRY ISLANDS DISTRICT OFFICE | | | |
| 1 | COMMANDER: INSPECTOR | 1 | | |
| 2 | GROUP LEADERS: DET. SGTS. | 2 | | |
| 14 | DET.CONSTABLES IN 2 GROUPS OF 7 | | 5 | |
| | TOTAL | 3 | 5 | |
| | ELEUTHERA DISTRICT OFFICE | | | |
| 1 | COMMANDER: INSPECTOR | 1 | | |
| 1 | ASSIST. COMMANDER DET.SGT. | | | |
| 8 | DET.CONSTABLES | 2 | 2 | |
| | TOTAL | 3 | 2 | |
| | FREEPORT REGIONAL OFFICE | | | |
| 1 | GROUP LEADER: INSPECTOR | 1 | | |
| 2 | ASSIST. GROUP LEADERS: DET.SGTS. | | | |
| 10 | CONSTABLES IN 1 GROUP | 3 | 2 | |
| | TOTAL | 4 | 2 | |
| | BIMINI DISTRICT OFFICE | | | |
| 1 | COMMANDER: INSPECTOR | 1 | | |
| 1 | ASSIST. COMMANDER DET.SGT. | | | |
| 8 | DET.CONSTABLES | | 4 | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 1 | 4 | 1 |

| | | CARS | ORV | BOAT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **ABACO DISTRICT OFFICE** | | | |
| 1 | COMMANDER: INSPECTOR | 1 | | |
| 1 | ASSIST. COMMANDER: DET. SGT. | | | |
| 8 | DET.CONSTABLES | | 4 | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| | **GEORGE TOWN** | | | |
| 1 | GROUP LEADER: INSPECTOR | 1 | | |
| 1 | ASSIST. GROUP LEADER: DET.SGT. | | | |
| 10 | DET.CONSTABLES IN 1 GROUP | 2 | 3 | |
| | TOTAL | 3 | 3 | |
| | **TOTALS** | | | |
| | NASSAU REGIONAL OFFICE | 8 | 4 | |
| | ANDROS DISTRICT OFFICE | 3 | 5 | |
| | ELEUTHERA DISTRICT OFFICE | 3 | 2 | |
| | FREEPORT REGIONAL OFFICE | 4 | 2 | |
| | BIMINI DISTRICT OFFICE | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| | ABACO DISTRICT OFFICE | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| | GEORGETOWN REGIONAL OFFICE | 3 | 3 | |
| | | 23 | 24 | 2 |

PHASE I & II

TOTALS MOTOR VEHICLES & BOATS

| | CARS | ORV | BOATS |
|---|---|---|---|
| PHASE I | | | |
| HDQS. | 5 | | |
| NASSAU | 13 | 12 | |
| FREEPORT | 6 | 4 | |
| GEORGETOWN | 4 | 5 | |
| | 28 | 21 | |
| PHASE II | | | |
| NASSAU | 8 | 4 | |
| ANDROS | 3 | 5 | |
| ELEUTHERA | 3 | 2 | |
| FREEPORT | 4 | 2 | |
| BIMINI | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| ABACO | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| GEORGETOWN | 3 | 3 | |
| | 23 | 25 | 2 |
| GRAND TOTALS | 51 | 46 | 2 |

## APPENDIX I

### HIGH CONVICTION RATE OF DRUG OFFENDERS APPREHENDED AT NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

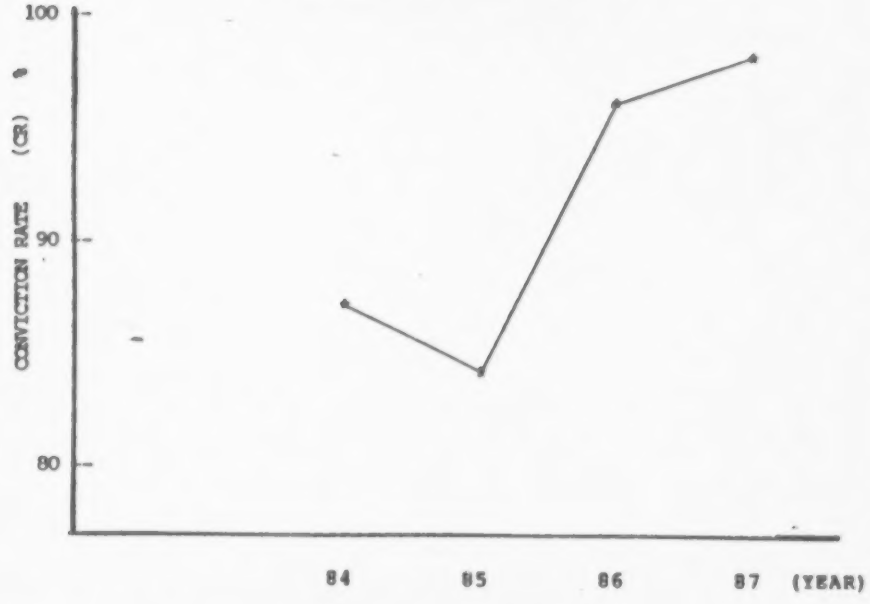
IN THE BAHAMAS' LEGAL SYSTEM DRUG ABUSE (BOTH USER AND TRAFFICKER) CARRIES A MANDATORY SENTENCE. ALL VIOLATORS ARE BROUGHT TO COURT AND TRIED UNDER THE BROAD PROVISIONS OF THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT. UNLIKE IN THE UNITED STATES WHERE USER/POSSESSION HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY DECRIMINALIZED IN MANY STATES, IN THE BAHAMAS POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IRRESPECTIVE OF THE QUANTITIES CONSTITUTES AN OFFENCE UNDER THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT AND IS PUNISHABLE BY FINE, IMPRISONMENT OR BOTH.

THUS WHEREAS AMERICANS, WHO ARE APPREHENDED AT BORDER CHECKPOINTS FOR SMUGGLING SMALL QUANTITIES OF DRUGS ARE ALLOWED TO PLEAD GUILTY AND PAY FINES NOT EXCEEDING $150 (SEE ARTICLE p.A20 WASHINGTON POST, 30 DECEMBER, 1987), IN THE BAHAMAS SIMILAR VIOLATORS ARE PROSECUTED TO THE FULLEST EXTENT OF THE LAW - IN A COURT OF LAW - HAVING FULL REGARD FOR DUE PROCESS.

IN 1987, 128 PERSONS WERE ARRESTED AND DRUGS CONFISCATED AT THE US PRECLEARANCE FACILITY AT NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. OF THE 81 CASES DECIDED TO DATE, 79 (ALMOST 98%) ENDED IN CONVICTIONS. SENTENCING INCLUDED BOTH FINING AND IMPRISONMENT. THE 1987 98% CONVICTION RATE ECLIPSED THE FIGURES FOR THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS WHICH WERE 96% (1986), 82% (1985) AND 87% (1984).

### GRAPH I

### CONVICTION RATE OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR POSSESSION OF DRUGS AT PRECLEARANCE FACILITY NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT




$$\text{CONVICTION RATE} = \frac{\text{TOTAL NO. OF CASES}}{\text{TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS}} \times 100$$

PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

1986

| NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2/1/86 | 1) Dwayne Cartwright - 21yrs. of Bimini<br>2) Sean Robin Veech - 19yrs. of Bimini<br>3) Jerry Rolle - 22yrs. of Bimini | 1725 pounds of Marijuana | South Bimini | Case went to Court #1 and later transferred to Court #5. Pending Trial. |
| | 31/1/86 | 1) Stacy Rolle - 30yrs. of Bimini,<br>2) Jay Pitt - 23yrs. of Bimini<br>3) Douglas McDonald - 27yrs. of Jamaica<br>4) Everal Lawson Donegal - 23yrs. | 372 pounds of Marijuana | North Bimini | Defendant #4 was discharged #1 appeared before the Court at Bimini on 21/1/87, was fined $13000 or 7 months in H.M. Prison. #2 was fined $3000 or 6 months imprisonment. #3 was fined $1500 or 3 months imprisonment. |
| | 13/2/86 | 1) Paul Andrew Levy - 25yrs. of 1179 Tracey Drive, Port Orange, Daytona Beach<br>2) Nicholas Grant - 26yrs. of 413 U. Street, Washington. | 960 pounds of Marijuana | South Bimini | Levy was admitted to H.M. Prison on 18/2/86 and released on 27/3/86 after cash bond of $10,000 was paid. Grant was released on 5/6/86 after $10,000 cash was paid. |
| | 23/4/86 | 1) Vicente Ramivo Gonzales - 28yrs. of 1200 West Avenue, Miami Beach 33144. | 720 pounds of Marijuana and 87 pounds of Cocaine | North Bimini | Gonzales was admitted to H.M Prison on 28/4/86 and released on 5/6/86, after $50,000 cash was paid. |
| | 8/5/86 | 1) Clovis Elliott - 35yrs. of Tylar St. | 102½ pounds of Cocaine | Nassau International Airport, New Providence | The defendant appeared before Court #3 on 12/5/86, bail was granted in the sum of $10,000 with surety - the matter was transferred to Court #5, bail continued and Adjourned to 11/2/88 |
| | 11/5/86 | 1) Floyd Palacious - 25yrs. of Inagua and Freeport, Grand Bahama - deceased along with another unknown person. | 45 pounds of Cocaine | Devil's Point, Inagua. | SUSPECTS DIED WHEN THE AIRCRAFT IN WHICH THEY ALLEGEDLY WERE CONVEYING DRUGS CRASHED. (CASE CLOSED). |

67

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| R. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 15/5/86 | 1) Felix Livingstone Johnson - 23yrs. of no fixed place of abode. | 13 pounds of Marijuana | Nassau International Airport, New Providence. | The defendant was admitted to H.M. Prison on 16/5/86, and was released on bail on 9/6/86 by Court #3. He was convicte on 3/9/86 and fined $1,500 or 1 year imprisonment. |
| 8 | 18/5/86 | 1) Julian Fernando Padrozo - 34yrs. of 2095 N/W , 22nd Court, Miami Fla.<br>2) Jorge Parrado - 25yrs. of 220 S/W 136th. Ave. Miami Fla. | 29 & 3/4 pounds of Cocaine. | Paradise Island | The defendant was admittad to H.M. Prison on 21/5/86 and released on 17/7/86 when the matter was discharged at Court #4. |
| 9 | 21/5/86 | 1) Robert Farquharson - 29yrs. of Nassau Village<br>2) Wendell Taylor - 39yrs. of Garden Hills,<br>3) Arthur Foster Rolle - 26yrs. of Stapledon Gardens | 12½ pounds of Cocaine | Matthew Town, Inagua | The defendants appeared before Court # 5 on 25/5/86, bail was granted in the sum of $20,000 with two surety each. This matter was adjourned to 19/2/88. |
| 10 | 31/5/86 | 1) Emerson McQueen - 26yrs. of Lowe Sound, Andros. | 60 pounds of Cocaine | Lowe Sounds, Andros. | The def. was admitted to H.M.P. on 3/10/86, was granted bail in the the sum of $100,000 with surety. While on bail, he was arrested for Bribery and is now serving time. |
| 11 | 12/6/86 | Suspect died in the crash: deceased William Rex Spradley, date of birth 22/12/63, of Hernandez Drive, Orlando Fla. | 250 pounds of Cocaine | Hog Cay, Exuma. | SUSPECT DIED WHEN THE AIRCRAFT HE WAS CONDUCTING DRUGS AND CRASHED. CASE CLOSED. |
| 12 | 26/6/86 | 1) Charles Henry Starke III - 38yrs. of Carbondale 9409 Jacksonville, Fla. U.S.A.<br>2) Hector Diaz of Chile | 494 pounds of Cocaine | Chub Cay, Berry | Starke and Diaz were admitted to H.M.P. on 30/6/86, after being fine $150,000 cash each. Both fines were paid and Starke was released on 25/8/86, Diaz on 12/9/86 |

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 29/6/86 | 1) Pedro Carbinar - 26yrs. of Planton Road, Miami 48822<br>2) John Alan - 30yrs. of 100 S/W 59 Apt. #101 Washington D.C. | 1023½ pounds of Cocaine | Chub Cay, Berry Island | The defendants were admitted to H.M. Prison on 1/7/86 and released on 11/7/86 after they each paid $150,000. |
| 4 | 6/9/86 | 1) Philip Andrew Moss alias: Andy Moss - 40yrs. of Marsh Harbour, Abaco<br>2) Earl Moss - 34yrs. of same address<br>3) Ezra Fox Jr. - 16yrs. of Sandy Point, Abaco<br>4) Reginald Cox - 34yrs.<br>5) Robert McKinney - 39yrs. of same address | 956½ pounds of Cocaine | Cross Harbour, Abaco | The defendants appeared before the Court on 24/6/87 and were acquitted, because of insufficient evidence. |
| 5 | 8/9/86 | 1) Antonio Herra - 28yrs. of Cavandar Blvd. Biscayne Bay Fla.<br>2) Alejando Tobood - 29yrs. of 127 N/W 168th. Street, Miami Fla. | 1242½ pounds of Cocaine | Cockburn Town, San Salvador | The defendants appeared before the Court on 10/6/87, Def. #1 was acquitted and #2 was sentenced to 4 years in H.M. Prison also he was fined $100,000.00. |
| 6 | 2/10/86 | 1) Michelle Ann Sailsman - 20yrs. of Junction Street, St. Elizabeth Parish Jamaica. | 11 pounds of Marijuana | Nassau International Airport, New Providence. | The defendant was fined $6,000 or 12 months in H.M. Prison. She was admitted to H.M. Prison on 3/10/86, where she served her time and was deported on 4/6/87. |
| 7 | 2/10/86 | Winsome Fay Myril - 28yrs. of West Moreland Jamaica. | 12 pounds of Marijuana | Nassau International Airport. | The defendant was admitted to H.M. Prison on 3/10/86 after being fined $6,000 or 12 months imprisonment. He served his time after which he was deported on 4/6/87. |

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .8 | 2/10/86 | 1) Maxine Roberts - 22yrs. of Minnie Street. | 8½ pounds of Marijuana | Nassau International Airport, New Providence. | The defendant was fined $5,000 or 9months imprisonment. She served her time. Admitted on 3/10/86 and released on 2/4/87. |
| 9 | 8/10/86 | 1) Marie Rose Darville - 36yrs. of #23 Lexington Avenue, New Providence and 2) Marguerite Parks - 43yrs. of Miami Fla. | 23½ pounds of Cocaine | Nassau International Airport, New Providence | The defendants appeared before Court #3 on 10/10/86. Bail was set for def #1 in the sum of $5,000. Def. #2, $10,000. A warrant was issued for def. #2. The matter was transferred to Court #5 on 17/12/87. |
| 0 | 10/10/86 | 1) Marilyn Braynen - 23yrs. of South Beach Estates | 13½ pounds of Marijuana | Nassau International Airport, New Providence. | In Court #3, the defendant was fined $500 or 6 months in H.M. Prison. |
| 1 | 26/10/86 | 1) Oscar Tony Knowles - 34yrs. of Sandy Point, Abaco | 68½ pounds of Cocaine | Sandy Point, Abaco | The defendant appeared before court #3 on 28/10/86, bail was granted in the sum $20,000 with one more surety The matter was transferred to Court #5 and adjourned to 15/12/87. |
| 2 | 26/10/86 | 1) Jean Claude Timothe - 24yrs. 2) Calesson Charles - 35yrs. 3) Elaine Fointel - 34yrs. 4) Marie Richardson - 33yrs. all of Hay Street, New Providence. | 1 green garbage bag containing Marijuana | Hay St. New Providence | The defendants appeared before court #3 on 8/10/86, bail was granted in the sum of $2,000 cash for def. #3. $3,000 with one or more surety for def. #1, #2 and #4. This matter was transferred to Court #5 and adjourned to 15/12/87. |

| ER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 27/10/86 | 1) Joey Saunders - 42yrs. of Acklins St.<br>2) Patterson Hepburn - 26yrs. of Carmichael Road. | 80½ pounds of Marijuana | Nassau International Airport. | The defendants appeared before court #3 on 27/10/86, bail in the sum of $5,000 each with surety. The matter was transferred and adjourned to 15/3/88. |
| 24 | 6/11/86 | 1) Englis Penn - 50yrs.<br>2) Prascola Penn - 43yrs. both of Sandy Point, Abaco. | 40 pounds of Cocaine | Sandy Point, Abaco | The defendants appeared before Court #3 on 11/11/86, bail was granted in the sum of $50,000 cash with surety. The matter was transferred to Court #5 and adjourned to 8/3/88, bail continued. |
| 25 | 21/11/86 | 1) Kenneth Varney - 45yrs. of West Palm Beach Fla. | 852½ pounds of Cocaine | Sandy Cay, West End Grand Bahama. | The defendant appeared before the Court on 4/2/87, was sentenced to 4yrs. imprisonment. |
| 26 | 15/12/86 | 1) Charles Howard Rees - 66yrs. of River Road, Stuart, Fla. | 341 pounds of Marijuana | Great Harbour Cay, Berry Island. | The defendantwas admitted to H.M. Prison on 19/12/86 and released on 5/1/87, after cash in the amount of $30,000 was paid. |

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

1987

| ER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 21/1/87 | 1) Blanco Smith - 51yrs. of Soldier Road. | 60 pounds of Marijuan | Mackay St., New Providence. | The defendant appeared before court #4 on the 26/1/87, bail in the sum of $20,000 with one surety was granted. The matter was transferred to Court #5. Bail was revoked and the matter adjourned to 11/2/88. |
| 2 | 26/1/87 | 1) Kendal Thompson - 26yrs. of Ball's Alley<br>2) Terry Eugene Bowles - 24yrs. of Lilly of the Valley Corner<br>3) Ernel Hollington Heaste - 24yrs. of Pinedale. | 207½ pounds of Cocaine | Bayshore Marina, New Providence. | The defendants appeared before court #4 on 27/1/87, bail was refused, they were remanded in custody. On 28/9/87 the case was transferred to court #5. Bail was granted by Supreme Court which was continued. |
| 3 | 29/1/87 | 1) Jose Becerra -42yrs. of Barrio Socorro Manzana 43, Lot #18, Plan 332N<br>2) Ernesto Suresa Loyis - 30yrs. of Barrio Albornoz, Calle 4464 #29 Cartagena, Colombia<br>3) Jose Romero Miranda - 48yrs. of Barrio La Esperanza, Calle, Benjamin Herrera Casa 3327<br>4) Hector Carrascal Trivino - 18yrs. of Barrio Socorro, Manzana 43 Lot 18 Plan 332-A | 3237 pounds of Marijuana | Ragged Island | The defendants appeared before Court on 10/3/87 and was convicted and fined $50,000 or 4yrs. in prison on each count to run concurrently. |
| 4 | 31/1/87 | 1) James Stanley Godet - 23yrs. of Osbourne St. Backsaline Grand Turk<br>2) Basil Lloyd Hall - 34yrs. of St. Catherine. | 50 pounds of Marijuana | Dog Rock near Cay Sal. | The defendants appeared before Court #3 on 4/2/87, the matter was transferred to Court #5. Bail was granted in the sum of $4000.00 cash each. Adjourned to 22/2/88. |

## [illegible] DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| SER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 8/2/87 | 1) Adolfo Rodriquez<br>2) Henry Quzman | 150 pounds of Marijuana | Orange Cay, Western Bahamas. | The subjects were arrested in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. after air dropping drugs in the Bahamas, then landing their aircraft in the U.S.A. |
| 6 | 12/2/87 | 1) Paul Richard Davids - 56yrs.<br>2) Fidel Dino Diaz - 45yrs. | 476 pounds of Marijuana | West End, Grand Bahama | The defendants appeared before Court #3 on 17/2/87. Bail was granted in the sum of $500,000 cash each. Def. #1 paid his on but Def. #2 did not. The matte was adjourned to 12/2/88. |
| 7 | 21/2/87 | 1) Gerald Davis - 53yrs. of 324 Via La Paz, Greenbae, California<br>2) Jerry Alexander Davis - 27yrs. of Flushing, N.Y.<br>3) [illegible]y John Johnson - 27yrs. of Governor's Harbour Eleuthera<br>4) [illegible]k Allen Tuttle - 29yrs. of Box 1445 Navato, California. | 52 pounds of Cocaine | Governor's Harbour Eleuthera. | The defendants appeared before Court #3 on 24/2/87, cash bail of $35,000 each was granted. Gary John Johnson with surety a the others with cash. Bench warrant was issued for Gerald Alexander Davis and Mark Tuttle Def. #2 appealed and the case w adjourned to 28/1/88. |
| 8 | 23/2/87 | 1) Lumis Charmant Thompson - 42yrs.<br>2) Berthier Cador - 70yrs. | 18½ pounds of Cocaine | Marsh Harbour, Abaco. | The defendants appeared before Court #3 on 26/2/87. Bail of $25000.00 each was granted with one surety. Matter was adjourn to 28/3/88. |
| 9 | 24/2/87 | 1) Michael Alton Hatfield - 30yrs. of 11416 Collins Ave. Miami Fla. | 1950 pounds of Marijuana<br>139 pounds of Cocaine | South Bimini Airport | The defendant appeared in Magis-strate Court #1 on 26/2/87. Bail was refuse and he was remanded in custody. The case was transferred to Court #3 on 13/7/87. Warrant issued for hi arrest. |

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| SEZ. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 24/2/87 | 1) Timothy Johnson - 29yrs.<br>2) Oscar Johnson - 38yrs. both of Smith's Bay, Cat Island. | 154½ pounds of Cocaine | New Bight, Cat Island Airport. | The defendants appeared before Court #3 were they were given bail. The case was transferred to Court #5. Pending Trial. |
| 11 | 1/3/87 | 1) Roberto Rodriquez - 37yrs.<br>2) Pedro Fernandez Gonzalez - 30yrs.<br>3) Jose Malagon - 31yrs.<br>4) Jesus Almeida - 40yrs. | 275 pounds of Cocaine | Musha Cay, Exuma | The defendants appeared before Court #3, where they were given bail. The case was transferred to Court #5. Pending Trial. |
| 12 | 9/3/87 | 1) Erick Thomas - 29yrs.<br>2) Robert Moss - 29yrs.<br>3) Barry Bradshaw - 32yrs.<br>4) Marla Dukes - 33yrs. | 12,650 pounds of Marijuana | Schooner Cay off Cape Eleuthara | The defendants appeared before Court #3 on 15/3/87. Bail granted in the sum of $50,000 each person. The matter was transferred to Court #5. Bench warrant was issued for Def. #2 and #3. Def. #4 is in Hospital in the U.S.A. Def. #4 adjourns to 17/3/88. |
| 13 | 30/3/87 | 1) Livingston Thomas Moxey - 20yrs. of Sarah Robinson Road<br>2) Jack Andrews - 24yrs. of Congo Town Andros | 2½ pounds of Cocaine and 36 pounds of Marijuana | Congo Town Andros | The defendants appeared before Court #1 on 31/3/87. Case was transferred to Court #5. Bail granted in the sum of $10,000.00 with surety. Case adjourned to 25/3/88. |
| 14 | 1/4/87 | 1) Jaime Perez - 25yrs. of Bogota, Colombia<br>2) Carlos Rodriquez - 40yrs. of Cali, Colombia | 1158½ pounds of Cocaine | Nassau International Airport | The defendants appeared before the Court on 4/6/87 and were acquitted. Insufficient evidence |
| 15 | 8/4/87 | 1) Esteban Mariyon - 29yrs.<br>2) Audie Allen Peters - 43yrs.<br>were held and later released. | 448 pounds of Cocaine | Dog Rock, Sal Bank | The suspects were handed over to Immigration Officials who saw that they left the country. |

PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| SER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 9/4/87 | 1) Fred Jay Blumfield - 41 yrs. of Mass.<br>2) Peter Anthony Anton - 35yrs. of P.O.Box 495 Chiefland, Fla.<br>3) Alma Dales Mallard - 52yrs. of 130 E. Alma Street, Shelly, Idaho, U.S.A. | 650½ pounds of Marijuana | San Andros | DEA Case. Suspects #2 and #3 w found to be DEA informants. Th were later turned over to the As a result the Bahamian police not proceed with charges agains subject #1. |
| 17 | 15/4/87 | 1) Norton Major - 30yrs. of Bailey Town - Bahamian.<br>2) Alfred McKenzie - 20yrs. of Ridge-land Park - Bahamian. | 700 pounds of Marijuana | Williams Island | The defendants appeared before Court #3 on 22/4/87. Bail was granted in the sum of $35,000 each with a surety. On 29/7/87, a bench warrant was issued for def. #1. The case was adjourned to 20/1/88 for defendant #2. |
| 18 | 17/4/87 | 1) Kurt Stargeon - 25yrs. of 3313 Austin Texas<br>2) Carlos Roig - 25yrs. of 6531 S/W 20th. Terrace, Miami Fla.<br>3) William Burkle - 32yrs. of 7396 N/W 34th. ST. Miami Fla.<br>4) Ralph Lenero - 38yrs. of 1076 S/W 5th. Drive, Miami Fla.<br>5) Jose Martinez - 35yrs. of 6821 S/W 23rd. Street. Miami Fla. | 891 pounds of Cocaine | Chub Cay, Berry Island | The defendants appeared before Court #3 on 22/4/87. Def. #4 was refused bail. Bail wasgrant to defendants #2 and #3 in the sum of $300.000 cash to returne to Court #5 on 29/1/88. |
| 19 | 19/4/87 | 1) Timothy Patrick Fried - 29yrs. of 13800 Old Cutler Road, Miami Fla.<br>2) Robert Francis Higan - 29yrs. of 5828 S/W 86th. Street, Miami Fla. | 1000 pounds of Marijuana | North Bimini | The defendants appeared before Court #3 on 22/4/87, where bail in the sum of $150,000 cash eac was granted, to returned to cou on 11th., 12th. and 13th. of January, 1988. Final adjournment, bail was extended. |

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| SER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 19/4/87 | 1) Shorvan McQueen - 25yrs.<br>2) Edward Lewis - 13yrs.<br>3) Glenroy Russell - 34yrs.<br>4) Harry Griffin - 32yrs.<br>all of Lowe Sound Andros - Bahamians. | 600 pounds of Marijuana | Lowe Sound, Andros | The defendants appeared in Cc #3 on 22/4/87, bail was grant with surety, sum of $20,000.( each for defendants #1, 3 an Bail was granted in the sum $1,000.00 with surety for de #2. Case then adjourned to 5/1/88. Bail extended. |
| 21 | 3/5/87 | 1) Shannon Basil Harris - 20yrs. of Bailey Town Bimini. | 3½ pounds of Cocaine | Bailey Town Bimini. | The defendant appeared before Court #3 on 7/5/87, transferr to Court #5, bail in the sum $5000.00 with surety. Adjourn to 22/2/88. |
| 22 | 3/5/87 | 1) Glen Roy Rolle - 43yrs. of Bailey Town, Bimini.<br>2) Emmerson McQueen - 26yrs. of Bimini.<br>Bahamians. | 702 pounds of Marijuana | Bailey Town, North Bimini. | Both defendants were acquitte and discharged on both counts Drugs to be dfstroyed. Boat t be forfeited to Crown - 10/12/87, Court #5. Insuffici evidence. |
| 23 | 3/6/87 | 1) Carlos Tiberio Rubio Triana - 46yrs. of Calle 72-3329, Barranquilla, Colombia<br>2) Julio Cesar Romero - 40yrs. of Carrera 2nd. No.35A 66 Barrio, Gaban, Barranquilla, Colombia.<br>3) Jose Martinez - 40yrs. of Calle Del Comercio 2nd. Piso Banco Popular Crete Colombia<br>4) Bernando DEJusus Ruiz Monera - 54yrs. of Calle 10A ED36 Barranquilla Colombia<br>5) Roque Trimmoli Mas - 61yrs. of Calle 41 4646 Barranquilla, Colombia<br>6) Charley Destouch - 37y[illegible] of Barrio Manzana 17 Lote 9 Cart[illegible] a, Colombia | 98000 pounds of Marijuana and 3 pounds of Cocaine | 1½ miles off Egg Island, Eleuthera | The defendants were remanded H.M. Prison to appear before court #5 on 14/12/87, bail refused. Pending Trial |

## [illegible] DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| SER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 Cont'd. | | 7) Mitchell Fuentes - 35yrs. of Calle 19 No. 1433 Colazo Colombia<br>8) Milton Antonio Quintero Franco - 40yrs. of Carrera 38 No.2818 Barranquilla, Colombia<br>9) Ramon Correa Garcia - 25yrs. of Ciudad Cartagena Avenida Pedro Romero 4938 Colombia<br>10) Sergio Luis Barrios Martinez - 38yrs. of Barrio 7 de Agosto Calle 75-3670 Cartagena, Colombia<br>11) Martin Cornelio Arbolara - 54yrs. of Calle 82B No. 82B04 Barranquilla, Colombia<br>12) Maria Lopez Fuentes - 36yrs. of Calle 47, 14D18 Barranquilla, Colombia<br>13) Ercilia Caballero Kurst - 48yrs. of Carrera No. 4374 Barranquilla, Colombia - Colombians. | Cont'd | Cont'd | Cont'd. |
| 24 | 10/6/87 | 1) Lloyd Gary Cash - 32yrs. of Bailey Town Bimini<br>2) Brian Sawyer - 28yrs. of Harbour Island<br>3) Shirlon Ritchie - 25yrs. of Bailey Town, Bimini<br>4) William Stuart - 34yrs. of same address<br>5) Joseph Roberts - 28yrs. of Harbour Island<br>6) Randy Saunders - 28yrs. of same address - Bahamians. | 2249½ pounds of Cocaine | North Riding Rock | The defendants appeared before Court #3 on 16/6/87. Bail was granted in the sum of (three[3] million) with two sureties each. Travel documents surrended, case was adjourned to 7/1/88 at 2.30 |
| 25 | 25/6/87 | 1) Arnaldo Leon Cano - 37yrs.<br>2) Martin Cordero - 25yrs.<br>3) Lorenzo Luis Ramos - 32yrs<br>4) Pablo Lazo Echevenia - 3[illegible]yrs.<br>5) Jose Maual Santiesteban [illegible]yrs. | 1204 pounds of Cocaine | Cape Eleuthera | In Court #3 on 23/10/87. Def. #1,4, and 5, pleaded guilty to all charges and sentenced to |

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| SER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 Cont'd. | | Cont'd. | Cont'd. | Cont'd. | 3½ years on count #3 and $12000 cash each in default an additional 8 months. Cautioned on count #4 and #2 Defendant #3 died while on b Def. #2 was acquitted. |
| 26 | 21/6/87 | 1) John Butterfield - 30yrs. | 3 pounds of Cocaine | Alice Town, Bimini | The defendant was granted ba the sum of $10,000 with sure returned to court on 23/2/88 Court #5. |
| 27 | 4/7/87 | 1) Dillis Coriase Smith - 25yrs. | 22½ pounds of Cocaine | Rock Sound | The defendant appeared in Cou #5 on 6/7/87, bail was granted the sum of $30,000 with two sureties. 28/10/87, the def. was convicted in Court #5, sentenced to 3yrs. also fined $5,000 or 6 months imprisonme |
| 28 | 11/7/87 | 1) Simon Pinedo - 38yrs. of Hotel Royal, Panama City<br>2) Hernando Clarijo - 23yrs. of same address | 732 pounds of Cocaine | Stella Maris, Long Island. | The defendants appeared befor Court #5 on 14/7/87, both de were fined $10,000 each or 12 months imprisonment. Also bo received 3 years imprisonment |
| 29 | 26/7/87 | 1) James Joseph Garcia - 26yrs. of 5601 N/W 7th. Street, Miami Fla. | 649 pounds of Cocaine | Spring Point, Acklins | The defendant appeared before Court #5. Def. was refused b and remanded. Adjourned to 18/3/88. |
| 30 | 30/7/87 | 1) Nestor Orlando Vargas Amezquita - 26yrs. of Bogota Columbia<br>2) Carlos Fernando Martinez Cabrera - 38yrs. of Cliff San A[illegible] Columbia | 1397 pounds of Cocaine | Governor's Harbour F[illegible]chera | The defendants appeared befor Court #5 on 5/8/87, bail was refused. Adjourned to 5/2/88. |

| SER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | 25/8/87 | 1) Kendrick Norman Nixon - 22yrs. of Gleniston Gardens<br>2) Cecil Malone - 25yrs. of same address<br>3) Ryan Pinder - 21yrs. of Tuckaway. Bahamians. | 1092 pounds of Marijuana | Nassau Harbour Club, New Providence | The defendants appeared before Court #5 on 27/8/87, bail was granted at sum of $25000 with two sureties to be approved. Travel documents to be surrende Adjourned to 16/2/88. |
| 32 | 28/8/87 | 1) Clifton Peter Smith - 29yrs. of Staniel Cay, Exuma<br>2) Rene Babilonia - 33yrs. of 3586 N/W 42st. Street, Miami Fla.<br>3) Jose Ramon Moreno - 49yrs. of 10020 S/W 35th. Terrace, Miami Fla. 33165<br>4) Ruben Rodriquez - 31yrs. of 2821 S/W 100th. Avenue, Florida 33165 | 959½ pounds of Cocaine | Staniel Cay, Exuma | The defendants appeared before Court #5 on 31/8/87, bail was granted in the sum of $30,000 with 2 sureties for def. #1. Defendants #2,3 and 4, bail was granted in the sum of $100,000 cash each or with three (3) Bahamian sureties. Adjourned t 11/1/87. |
| 33 | 31/8/87 | 1) Jorge Enrique Palma - 29yrs. of 118-56 S/W 103 Lane, Miami Fla.<br>2) Reinaldo Lima Bermudez - 26yrs. of 8181 N/W South River Drive, Miami Fla. | 435 pounds of Cocaine | Cay Verde, Ragged Island. | The defendants appeared before Court #5 on 1/9/87, bail was refused, remanded in custody. Case adjourned to 17/12/87. |
| 34 | 3/9/87 | 1) Eugene Stirrup alias Eugene Turnquest - 31yrs. | 163 pounds of Marijuana | Providence Ave. New Providence | The defendant appeared before Court #5 on 4/9/87, bail was granted in the sum of $20,000 with two sureties. Adjourned to 8/1/88 |

PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| SER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35 | 2/10/87 | 1) Delmiro Valencia Romero - 32yrs. of Carrera 6C,1852 Barranquilla, Colombia<br>2) Roberto Lopez - 27yrs. of Turbo Antuquia Colombia.<br>3) Ruben Dario Gomez Valencia - 23yrs. of same address<br>4) Milton Valencia Gonzales - 29yrs. of Barranquilla, Colombia.<br>5) Elias Tello Ibarra - 49yrs.<br>6) Misael Dorio Mendoza Mindolia - 22yrs.<br>7) Osvaldo Villa Posado - 61yrs.<br>8) Jairo Plaza Valdez - 32yrs.<br>9) Michael Johnson - 29yrs. of U.S. Virgin Islands<br>10) Francisco Nunez Valencia - 22yrs.<br>11) Javier Alonso Gomez Zuleta - 39yrs.<br>12) Jaime Nunez Valencia - 30yrs. all of Colombia. | 209 pounds of Marijuana | 1 mile off Long Island | The defendants appeared befor Court #5 on 7/10/87, they wer remanded in custody and case adjourned to 8/1/88, no bail granted. |
| 36 | 5/10/87 | 1) Jose Manuel Alvarez Hernandez - 24yrs. of Villa De-licencio, Colombia<br>2) Pedro Nel Mescoso Rivas - 35yrs. of Egl 55-48-32 Colombia<br>3) Walther Havoa Cardero - 29yrs. of Bogota, Colombia. | 1163½ pounds of Cocaine | Marsh Harbour, Abaco | The defendants appeared before Court #5 on 7/10/87 and were remanded in custody. The defendants appeared in Court # all pleaded guilty. Defendants #1, #2 and #3 were cautioned o count #1 and #3. On count #2 defendants where sentenced to 5 in H.M. Prison. Drugs to be destroyed. Plane and money forfeited. |
| 37 | 4/10/87 | 1) Vernan Ilnacio Duffis - 24yrs.<br>2) Jairo Manuel Zaume Lopez - 28yrs.<br>3) Israel Salazar Gutierrez - 37yrs.<br>4) Carlos Alfonso Camino - 39yrs.<br>5) Lucio Torres Alvino - 45yrs.<br>6) Efrain Antonio Tinoco - 52yrs. all of Barranquilla, Colom | 20250 pounds of Marijuana | Long Island | The defendants appeared before Court #5 on 13/10/87, they wer remanded in custody. Case adjourned to 1/2/88. |

| ER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | 16/10/87 | 1) Roger Major - 31yrs. of Market St.<br>2) Michael Bowe - 31yrs. of South Beach Estates - Bahamians. | 1375 pounds of Marijuana | South East Point, New Providence | The defendants appeared before Court #5 on 19/10/87, bail was granted in the sum of one million dollars with 2 sureties each. Adjourned to 23/2/88. |
| 39 | 24/10/87 | 1) Ahmad Ali Ismail - 23yrs. of 5701 East 3rd. Ave, Hialeah Fla.<br>2) Alejandro Rodriquez - 25yrs. of 4550 W, 16th. Ave. Hialeah Fla. | 1122 pounds of Cocaine | Scotland Cay, Abaco. | The defendants appeared before Court #5 on 27/10/87, remanded in custody, bail refused. Case was adjourned to 13/1/88. |
| 40 | 13/11/87 | 1) Robert Westfall - 55yrs.<br>2) John Carmichael - 21yrs. | 2100 pounds of Marijuana | Gun Cay, Bimini | The defendants appeared before Court #5on 18/11/87, bail refused Adjourned to 3/2/88. |
| 41 | 16/11/87 | 1) Keith Treco - 24yrs.<br>2) Robert Treco - 22yrs.<br>3) Julio Diaz - 51yrs.<br>4) Ramiro Berrio - 34yrs.<br>5) Juan Rodriquez - 41yrs.<br>6) Ramon CAlvo - 41yrs.<br>7) Rene De Lamar - 31yrs. | 1308 pounds of Cocaine | Chub Cay, Berry Island. | The defendants appeared before Court #5, case adjourned to 26/1/88. Defendants #3, #4, #5 #6 and #7 were remanded in H.M. Prison. File at A.G's Office. |
| 42 | 28/11/87 | 1) Stephen Black - 27yrs. of Minnie Street | 7½ pounds of Cocaine | Matthew Town Airport Inagua | The defendant appeared before Court #5 on 2/12/87. Adjourned 30/3/88, bail in the sum of $25,000 with surety. |
| 43 | 2/12/87 | 1) Luis Delgada - 29yrs.<br>2) John Jeffrey Thompson - 32yrs.<br>3) Nolan Collie - 26yrs.<br>4) Timothy Thompson - 30yrs.<br>5) German Gomez Bolero - 53yrs.<br>6) Robert Gibson - 28yrs.<br>7) Jose Prieto - 47yrs. | 661 pounds of Cocaine | Major's Cay, Crooked Island | The defendants appeared before Court #5 on 8/12/87. Bail was not granted, they were remanded in custody. Case adjourned to the 9/2/88. |

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| SEZ. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | 4/12/87 | 1) Mario Newbold alias Marcus Newbold - 24yrs.<br>2) Charles Dean - 30yrs.<br>3) Franklyn Dean - 21yrs. | 1 pound of Cocaine | Orange Creek, Cat Island. | The defendants appeared before Court #5 on 8/12/87, bail was granted in the sum of $15,000 with surety. Case adjourned to the 12/4/88. |
| 45 | 7/12/87 | 1) Horace Ewin Batts - 45yrs.<br>2) Edward Barry Smith - 36yrs.<br>3) Peter Joseph Hamilton - 33yrs. | 924 pounds of Marijuana | Chub Cay, Berry Island | The defendants appeared before Court #5 on 10/12/87, bail was refused, and they were remanded in custody. Case adjourned to the 29/3/88. |

COURT CASES RESULTING FROM DRUG SEIZURES AND ARRESTS AT NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT 1984

| DATE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUG | AMT. OF DRUG | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. 03-01-84 | WILLIAM JOSEPH RELPHORDE (54) | AMERICAN | MARIJUANA | 848 LBS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#3 ON 4/1/84 THE DEFENDANT WAS FINE FINED $50,000 OR 18 MTHS IN PRISON |
| 2. 23-01-84 | JAMES ALEXANDER WATKINS (26) | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 18 GMS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT#1 ON 24/1/84 WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $2,000 OR 6MTHS IN PRISON |
| 3. 28-03-84 | VANROY MICHAEL ROLLE (25) | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 1.2 LBS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#3 ON 18/4/84 WAS CONVICTED, CAUTIONED FOR POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS CHARGE. FOR INTENT CHARGE HE WAS FINED $1500/6 MTHS. |
| 4. 27-04-84 | CHESTER FRANCIS WARNER (36) | AMERICAN | MARIJUANA | 13 GMS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#1 ON 9/4/87 WAS CONVICTED AND FINED 1500/3 MTHS |
| 5. 24-4-84 | DWIGHT DEVON JOSEPH DARVILLE (28) | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 1 GM | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#1 ON 25/4/84 WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $1000/6MTHS |

| DATE OF ARREST | PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUG | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. 24-4-84 | CHARLES ALVIN FERGUSON (31) | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE MARIJUANA | 2 OZS 3¼LBS | N.I.A. | 2 COUNTS OF POSSESSION OF DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#1 ON 25/4/84 WAS CONVICT AND FINED $3000 OR 12 MNTS IN PRISON |
| 7. 16-5-84 | STEPHEN GORDON BRIDGEWATER (23) | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 8 OZS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#1 ON 17/5/84 WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $800 OR 1 MONTH IN PRISON. |
| 8. 16-5-84 | DEBORAH THERESA WILLIAMS (19) | JAMAICAN | MARIJUANA | 11 LBS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#4 ON 17/5/84, CASE WAS DISCHARGED |
| 9. 20-5-84 | CHARLES ALEXANDER CARTWRIGHT (18) | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 8 OZS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#5 ON 6/12/84. WAS FINED $2,000 OR 12 MNTHS. IN PRISON |
| 10. 4-5-84 | ROSA MARIE DE LA TORRE (35) | CUBAN | MARIJUANA | 6 GRAMS 1 GRAM | N.I.A. | 2 COUNTS POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#3 ON 24/5/84 WAS FINED $800 OR 6MTHS. IN PRISON |

| DATE OF ARREST | PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUG | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. 3-6-84 | VADGE MIKETHA HEPBURN (18) | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 3 GRAMS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGER-OUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#1 ON 4/6/84 WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $300 OR 3 MTHS IN PRISON |
| 12. 4-6-84 | JEFFREY LLOYD STUDLEY (31) | AMERICAN | MARIJUANA | 25 GRAMS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGER-OUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#1 ON 5/6/84, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $300 OR 3 MTHS IN PRISON |
| 13. 2-6-84 | ALFRED JAMES GABLE (62) | AMERICAN | QUALUDES COCAINE | 9 TABLET 1 GRAM | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGER-OUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#1 ON 12/6/84, WAS DISCHARGED |
| 14. 5-6-84 | WAYNE CAREY (22) | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 2 GRAMS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGER-OUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#3 ON 13/11/85 WAS DISCHARGED |
| 15. 12-7-84 | 1) BERSIL DUVALIER (30)<br>2) LINCOLN MURPHY (31) | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 25 LBS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGER-OUS DRUGS AND POSSES-SION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#2 ON 29-10-87 CASE WAS DISMISSED |

| DATE OF ARREST | PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. 13-7-84 | 1) CLEVELAND ROLLE (33)<br>2) AUGUSTE GRANCIOS (31)<br>3) CECIL OSCAR (25) | BAHAMIAN<br>HAITIAN | MARIJUANA | 92½LBS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTYNT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#1 ON 12/12/84 THE CASE WAS DISMISSED |
| 17. 15-7-84 | GERALD LIONEL LOTMORE (24) | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 3 GRAMS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT#1 ON 29/4/85, WAS DISCHARGED UNDER SECTION 205 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE |
| 18. 25-7-84 | OLIVIA BIRDIE THOMAS CLARK (35) | AMERICAN | COCAINE | 4LBS 12OZ | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#1 ON 26/7/84, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $10,000 OR 18 MONTHS IN PRISON |

| ATE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19. 27/7/84 | GEORGE DANIEL ROMERO (30) | CUBAN AMERICAN | COCAINE | 37 GMS. | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#1 ON 27/7/84. WAS FINED $700 OR 1 MTH IN PRISON. |
| 20. 21/7/84 | WILLIAM BILL WORD (25)<br>LISA DENISE WORD (25) | AMERICAN | COCAINE<br>MARIJUANA | 2 GMS.<br>1 OZ. 9 GMS. | N.I.A. | 2 COUNTS OF POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#1 ON 27/7/84. WILLIAM WORD WAS FINED $600 OR 1 MTH IN PRISON AFTER PLEADING GUILTY. LISA WORD WAS RELEASED. |
| 21. 28/7/84 | MERLENE CAROL SEYMOUR (28) | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 3½ LBS. | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT#2 ON 11/8/84. THE CASE WAS DISMISSED. |

| TE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22. 16/8/84 | LUIS ALBERTO GARCIA MARTINEZ (20) | COLUMBIAN | MARIJUANA | 1 GM | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#3 ON 29/8/84. WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $500 OR ONE MTH IN PRISON |
| 23. 1-9-84 | FRANKLYN MILLER (34) | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 15 LBS. | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#1 ON 28/5/85. WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $2000 OR 6 MTHS IN PRISON |
| 24. 5/9/84 | PARLINE AGATHA MCINTYRE (27) | JAMAICAN | MARIJUANA | 26 LBS. | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT#3 ON 15/11/84. WAS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO 6 MTHS. IN PRISON |
| 25.5/9/84 | LINWARD BERKLEY MOXEY (23) | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE IN LIQUID FORM | | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT#5 ON 17/9/84. WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $1500 OR 4 MTHS IN PRISON |
| 26. 8/9/84 | KEVIN BROWN (23) | AMERICAN | MARIJUANA | 1 GM | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUS | MAG.CT.#1 ON 19/9/84. WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $200 OR 1 MTH IN PRISON |
| 27 9/11/84 | RENAE DENISE TAYLOR (25) | AMERICAN | COCAINE | 1½ LBS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT#1 ON 11/10/84. WAS SENTENCED TO 9 MTHS IN PRISON |

| ATE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. 10/10/84 | PATRICIA BLOOMFIELD (25) | AMERICAN | MARIJUANA | 2 GMS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#1 ON 11/10/84. WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $300 OR 3 MTHS IN PRISON. |
| 9. 20-10-84 | SUSAN SWANSON (29) | AMERICAN | MARIJUANA | 11 GMS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUS | MAG.CT#4 ON 30/2/85 AND WAS DISCHARGED. |
| 0. 30/10/84 | GARNETT STUART (28) | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 5 GMS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MG.CT.#4 ON 28/1/85. WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $200 OR 6 MTHS IN PRISON |
| 1.12/11/84 | JACKSON BARTLETT (20) | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 2 OZ. | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT.#1 ON 27/12/84. WAS CONDITIONALLY DISCHARGED. |
| 2. 18/11/84 | RICHARD BETHEL ALIAS STERLING CURTIS (26) | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 10 LBS. | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT.#2 ON 20/11/84. WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $2075 OR 3 YRS,1 MTH AND 2WKS IN PRISON. |
| 3. 22/11/84 | GARVIN BULLARD (24) | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 1¼ LBS. | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT#4 ON 22/11/84. WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $700 OR 6 MTHS IN PRISON |

| ATE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34. 27/11/84 | WALTER LIGHTBOURN (27) | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 1 OZ | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT.#4 ON 20/2/86. WAS DISCHARGED |
| 35. 28/11/84 | RICARDO CLEMINTO SEYMOUR (23) | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 7 OZ/26 GMS. | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT#2 ON 29/11/84. WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $1000 OR 2 YRS. |
| 36. 2/12/84 | DONALD ESTEBAN QUINTERO WILLIAMS (28)<br>ANIBAL ANTONIO BULLEN AIZPRUA | PANAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 35 SEEDS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT.#1 ON 1/5/85. WAS DISCHARGED. |
| 37. 13-12-84 | JEFFREY ANDERSON JOLLY (22) | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 4.71 OZ | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#4 ON 30/6/86. WAS DISCHARGED. |
| 38. 12/12/84 | ALEXANDER MOSS (21) | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 3 GMS. | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#4 ON 14/4/86. WAS DISCHARGED. |
| 9.14/12/84 | CORNELIUS ANDREW CLYDE (24)<br>CHRISTOPHER ADDERLEY (23) | BAHAMIAN<br>BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 3 GMS | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#2 ON 17/12/84. CHRISTOPHER ADDERLEY WAS FINED #300 OR 3 MTHS IN PRISON. CLYDE WAS DISCHARGED. |

| TE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40. 22/12/84 | SUE ANN WAGNER (24) | AMERICAN | MARIJUANA<br>COCAINE | 4 GMS.<br>1 GM | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#1 ON 24/12/84. WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $800 OR 6MTHS IN PRISON |
| 41. 27/12/8 | ELVIS WRIGHT (26 YRS) | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 5 OZ | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT#1 ON 28/12/84. WAS FINED $1000 OR 3 MTHS IN PRISON |
| 42. 20/12/84 | ADDERLEY PIERRE (22) | HAITIAN | MARIJUANA | 75 LBS. | N.I.A. | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT#2 ON 2/1/85. WAS FINED $500 OR 1 YR. IN PRISON |

| ATE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-1-86 | Robert Burrows 23 yrs<br>2) Kimberly Lunn 19 yrs | Bahamian<br>" | Marijuana<br>Cocaine | 2 grams<br>3 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession of Dangerous Drugs (2 counts) | Mag.Ct #2, on 3/1/86, were convicted and fined $200.00 or 1 year in prison |
| 4-1-86 | 1) Alphonso Bowe 59 yrs<br>2) Allan Pratt 21 yrs<br>3) Leonard Knowles 22 yrs<br>4) Wilbert Adderley 29 yrs<br>5) Maria Knowles 20 yrs | Bahamian<br>"<br>"<br>"<br>" | Cocaine | 2 1/2 lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply. | Mag.Ct #1, on 11/8/86, all were acquitted and discharged. |
| 11-1-86 | Niv Vigdor 24 yrs | Israeli | Cocaine | 1 gram | Nassau International Airport | Possession of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct #4, on 15/7/86, and was discharged. |
| 11-1-86 | Joseph Cooper Stanley 30 yrs | American | Marijuana | 2 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct #4,on 13/1/86, was convicted and fined $200.00 or 3 months in prison. |

| E<br>:ST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .86 | Emmet Blake Stuart<br>25 yrs.<br>2) Raymond Hezekiah Meadows Jr.<br>19 yrs.<br>3) Nora Smith<br>21 yrs.<br>4) Carolyn Wright<br>19 yrs. | Bahamian<br>- " -<br>-"-<br>-"- | Cocaine | 7½ lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs and Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply. | Mag.Ct # 4, on 2/4/86,were all acquitted and discharged. |
| 5<br>-86 | Michelle Benjamin<br>27 yrs. | Haitian-American | Cocaine | 6 lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs,Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply, and Conspiracy To Export Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 5, on 13/1/86,was sente to 3 years in pri |
| 7<br>-86 | Dudley Clayton Taylor<br>23 yrs. | Bahamian | Cocaine | 62 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, and Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply. | Mag.Ct # 1, on 23/3/87, and was discharged. |
| 3<br>-86 | Gloria Lorraine Duncan<br>36 yrs. | American | Cocaine | 1 gram | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 1, on 21/1/86,was convi ed and fined $500 or 3 months in prison. |

| TE OF AEST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 -1-86 | Shelly Alecia Rolle 19 yrs. | Bahamian | Cocaine | 2½ lbs. | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply, and Exportation Of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 4, on 22 22/1/86, was fine $10,000 or 12 mon in prison. |
| 10 -1-86 | 1) Leonard Steven Klein 31 yrs.<br>2) Eileen Mary Klein 31 yrs. | American<br>-"- | Cocaine<br>Marijuana | 1 gram<br>2 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs ( 2 counts ) | Mag.Ct # 4, on 24/1/86, was fine $150 or 3 months prison. |
| 11 2-86 | Matthew Boone Davidson 18 yrs. | American | Marijuana | 2 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 4, on 5/2/86, was condi ionally discharge |
| 12 -2-86 | Kenneth Arthur Cutter 31 yrs. | American | Cocaine | 2½ lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply. | Mag.Ct # 4 , on 30/5/86, was sente to 18 months in prison. |
| 13 -2-86 | Percival Bastian 25 yrs. | Bahamian | Cocaine | 6½ ozs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, and Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply. | Mag.Ct # 4 , on 14/2/86, was fine $1,000 or 1 year prison. |

| 'E = EST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-86 | Warren Lewis Poppe 28 yrs. | American | Cocaine | 1 gram | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 3, on 25-2-86,was cautic |
| -86 | Margaret Ann Burgin 46 yrs. | American | Marijuana | ½ gram | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 3, on 5-3-86, was cautic |
| -86 | Florence May Dean 25 yrs. | Bahamian | Cocaine | 2½ lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, and Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply. | Mag.Ct # 3, on 26/9/86, was place on probation for 1 months on the reqt of the Probation Officer. |
| 3-86 | Cecile Beth Howard 20 yrs. | American | Marijuana | 2 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 4, on 24/3/86, was fined $100 or 1 month ir prison. |
| 18 3-86 | Lisa Evangalette Dawkins | Bahamian | Cocaine | 4 lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, and Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To supply. | Mag.Ct # 5, on 23/7/86,was senter to 2 years in pris |

| E<br>EST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9<br>-86 | Louis Fabozzi Jr.<br>20 yrs. | American | Marijuana | 1 gram | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 3, on 26-3-86,was fined $300 or 4 weeks i: prison. |
| 0<br>-86 | Sharon Louis Kerr<br>22 yrs. | Bahamian | Cocaine | 1 lb | Nassa International. Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs and Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent to Supply. | Mag.Ct # 3, on 14/4/86,was fined $20,000 or 6 mont. also bond to be o. good behaviour fo: 2 years. |
| -86 | Fred Hayes Whitehead<br>27 yrs. | American | Marijuana | 1.5 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 3, on 28/4/86,was fined $300 or 1 month i prison. |
| 2<br>-86 | Shirley Butler Loggins<br>32 yrs. | American | Cocaine | 1 gram | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 5, on 29/4/86,was fined $200 or 3 months prison. |
| 3<br>-86 | James John Hambleton<br>28 yrs. | British | Marijuana | 6½ grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 5 , on 9/5/86, was fine $400 or 6 months prison. |

| TE OF AEST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 5-5-86 | Felix Livingstone Johnson 23 yrs. | Bahamian | Marijuana | 1 lb | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply and Importation | Mag.Ct # 3, on 3/9/86, was fine $1,500 or 1 year in prison. |
| 25 3-5-86 | Daphne Patrice Jones 24 yrs. | Bahamian | Cocaine | 1 gram | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 5, on 29/5/86, was fine $150 or 3 months in prison. |
| 26 4-5-86 | Dennis Dean 27 yrs. | Bahamian | Cocaine | 5 ozs.2 gms | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, And Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply. | Mag.Ct # 4, on 11/7/86, was fine $10,000 or 9 mon in prison. |
| 27 -6-86 | 1) Michael Garret Carrol 41 yrs.<br>2) Kimberly Ann Brown 22 yrs. | American | Marijuana | 5½ grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 3, on 9/6/86, Carrol was discharged, and Brown was fined $300 or 6 months prison. |
| 28 -6-86 | Alexander Cecil Dean 24 yrs. | Bahamian | Cocaine | 196 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, and Possession Dangerous Drugs With ...ent To Supply | Mag.Ct # 4, on 12/1/87, was fine $25,000 or 12 mo in prison |

| E<br>:<br>EST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9<br>-86 | Mario Donald Curry<br>23 yrs. | Bahamian | Cocaine | 2¼ lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs,Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply and Exportation Of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 1, on 16/2/87,was sente to 9 months for t 3 charges. |
| -86 | Donita Jackson<br>19 yrs. | American | Cocaine | 1¼ lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs and Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply. | Mag.Ct # 5, on 7/10/86,was fined $10,000 or 9 mont in prison. |
| 86 | Lueginaja Johnson<br>29 yrs. | American | Cocaine | 94 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply. | Mag.Ct #4, on 4/7/86,was fined $7,500 or 9 month in prison. |
| :<br>-86 | Scott Stanley Roberts<br>18 yrs. | Bahamian | Marijuana | 66 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs,Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply. | Mag.Ct # 5, on 14/7/86,was fined $500 or 4 months in prison |
| -86 | Pearl May Taylor<br>40 yrs. | Jamaican | Marijuana | 471 Grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs,Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With I nt To Supply, and E rtation | Mag.Ct # 1, on 2<br>21/7/86,was fine<br>$3000 or 6 month<br>in prison. |

| E ST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -86 | Antonio Serrano 30 yrs. 2) Nancy Hernander 41 yrs. | Cuban-American | Marijuana | 7 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 3, on 27/7/86, Serrano was fined $300 or 3 months in prison Hernander was discharged. |
| -86 | Jeffrey Marshall Kwartier 28 yrs. | American | Marijuana | 5 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 3, on 25/7/86, was fined $150 or 1 month in prison. |
| -86 | Bonnie Botsford 23 yrs. | American | Marijuana | 8 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 2, on 25/8/86, was fined $500 or 6 months in prison. |
| -86 | Vincent Rhoden 30 yrs. | Jamaican | Cocaine | 383 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, Possession Of DangerousDrugs With Intent To Supply and Exportation Of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 3, on 26/8/86, was fined $500 or 18 months prison. |
| -86 | Charles Billy Symonette 24 yrs. | Bahamian | Marijuana | 5 lbs | Nassau International | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs and Possession Of | Mag.Ct # 4, on 28/8/86, was fined |

| E<br>EST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -86 | Kenneth McQuien<br>26 yrs. | American | Marijuana | 1½ grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 3, on 1/9/86, was fined $250 or 3 months prison. |
| 86 | Joann Rose Festa<br>28 yrs. | American | Marijuana<br>Cocaine | 1 gram<br>1 gram | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs ( 2 counts ) | Mag.Ct# 5, on 4/9/86, was fined $350 or 5 months prison |
| -86 | Raynold Elijah Bush<br>45 yrs. | American | Cocaine | 1½ grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 3 , on 12/9/86, was fined $300 or 6 months prison |
| -86 | Edwin Keith Crosby<br>19 yrs. | American | Cocaine | 120 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, and Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply | Mag.Ct # 4 , on 15/9/86, was fined $5000 or 9 months prison. |
| -86 | Gerard William Gilpatrick<br>31 yrs. | American | Marijuana<br>Cocaine | 3 grams<br>1 gram | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs ( 2 counts ) | Mag.Ct # 3, on 15/9/86, was fined $400 or 6 months prison. |

| E. ST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -86 | Barbara Ann Watson 21 yrs. | American | Cocaine | 1 3/4 lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply and Exportation Of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 3, on 15/9/86, was fined $5,000 or 12 months in prison. Failing to pay the fine, she will serve an additional 6 months in prison. |
| -86 | William Alphonso Bowe 31 yrs. | Bahamian | Cocaine | 12½ lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply and Exportation Of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 4, on 25/11/86, was sentenced to 24 months in prison. |
| -86 | Earl Junior Sims 33 yrs. | American | Cocaine Marijuana | 1½ lbs 4 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs ( 2 counts ) and Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply (2 counts) | Mag.Ct # 4, on 19/9/86, was sentenced to 1 year in prison to run concurrently on all charges. |
| -86 | Ronald James Wilbourne 30 yrs. | Bahamian | Marijuana | 5 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs and Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply | Mag.Ct # 5, on 23/9/86, was fined $300 or 4 months in prison. |

| TE OF AEST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 10-86 | Winsome Fay Myril 28 yrs. | Jamaican | Marijuana | 12 lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply and Importation Of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 4, on 3/10/86, was fine $6,000 or 24 mon in prison. |
| 49 10-86 | Michele Ann Sailsman 20 yrs. | Jamaican | Marijuana | 11 lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply and Importation Of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 4, on 3/10/86, was fin $6,000 or 24 mon in prison. |
| 50 10-86 | Maxine Roberts 22 yrs. | Bahamian | Marijuana | 8½ lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply and Importation Of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 4, on 3/10/86, was fine $5,000 or 18 mon in prison. |
| 51 10-86 | Michael Joseph Sansone 40 yrs. | American | Cocaine | 3 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 3, on 23/12/86, was fin $100 or 30 days prison. |

| TE F AEST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52 -10-86 | Marilyn Braynen 22 yrs. | Bahamian | Marijuana | 13½ lbs | Nassau Interrational Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs,Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply and Exportation Of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 3, on 3/10/86,was fine $500 or 6 months prison. |
| 53 -10-86 | Nicolas Alejandro Ferrero 32 yrs. | American | Cocaine | 1 gram | Nassau Interrational Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 3, on 14/10/86,was fir $300 or 3 months prison. |
| 54 -10-86 | James Hale Bradley 23 yrs. | American | Marijuana | 17 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 3, on 14/10/86,was fir $500 or 4 months prison. |
| 55 -10-86 | Carl Wesley Tennyson 37 yrs. | American | Marijuana Cocaine | 4 grams 3 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs ( 2 counts ) | Mag.Ct # 3, on 16/10/86, was f $500 or 8 month prison. |
| 56 -10-86 | Rose Marietta Bowe 49 yrs. | American | Cocaine | 1½ lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs,Possession Of D rous Drugs With Intent To Supply and | Mag.Ct # 3, on 23/1/87,was fin $5000 or 1 year prison. |

| E ST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10-86 | Linda Maria Sweeting 20 yrs. | Bahamian | Cocaine | 1 lb.2½ ozs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs,Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply and Exportation Of Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 3, on 30/10/86,was fined $800 or 6 months prison. |
| 10-86 | Nathaniel Fredrick Walters 31 yrs. | Bahamian | Cocaine | 4½ lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, and Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply. | Mag.Ct # 3, on 21/10/86,was sente sentenced to 6 months in prison f the Possession charge,was fined $1000 or 6 months addition to the 1 6 months. |
| 10-86 | Earl Barthol Stratton 19 yrs. | American | Marijuana | 1 gram | Nassau Interational Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 5, on 24/10/86,was fined $100 or 3 months prison. |
| 1-86 | Donald Joseph Chavez 30 yrs. | American | Marijuana | 2 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Dru | Mag.Ct # 4, on 7/11/86,was fined $100 or 6 weeks i- |

| E. EST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 -86 | Bernadette Albertha Neely 23 yrs. | Bahamian | Cocaine | 1½ lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply and Exportation Of Dangerou Dangerous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 4, on 6/11/86, was sentenc to 18 months in prison. |
| 2 1-86 | Cynthia Alfreda Robinson 21 yrs. | American | Cocaine Marijuana | 7¼ grms 1 grm | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs ( 2 counts ) and Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply ( 1 court ) | Mag.Ct # 1, on 10/3/87, was senter to 9 months in prison. |
| 3 11-86 | Dwight Alexander Forbes 28 yrs. | Bahamian | Cocaine | 2½ lbs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply | Mag.Ct # 4, on 9/2/87, was sentenc to 18 months in prison to run con-currently. |
| 4 11-86 | Marie Ivonne Trueba 19 yrs. | American | Marijuana | 55 grms | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs and Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply. | Mag.Ct # 4, on 26/11/86, was fine $300 or 6 weeks in prison. |

| E<br>EST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5<br>1-86 | Marina Velsaco<br>19 yrs. | American | Marijuana | 1 gram | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 4, on 26/11/86,was fined $500 or 5 months i prison |
| 6<br>11-86 | William Raoul Turcot<br>25 yrs. | American | Marijuana | 3½ grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs | Mag.Ct # 3, on 27/11/86, was fine $300 or 3 months i prison |
| 7<br>2-86 | Tabotha Lorraine Hawkins<br>17 yrs. | American | Cocaine | 4 lbs.5 ozs | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs,Possessior Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply, and Exportation Of Danger-ous Drugs. | Mag.Ct # 2, on 18/3/87,was senter to 2 years in priz also fined $1,000. Failing to pay fir to serve an additi al year in prison. |
| 8<br>2-86 | Kevin Jude Crotty<br>29 yrs. | American | Marijuana | 4.5 grams | Nassau International Airport | Possession Of Dangerous Drugs, and Possession Of Dangerous Drugs With Intent To Supply. | Mag.Ct # 3, on 8/12/86,was fined $300 or 1 month ir prison. |

COURT CASES RESULTING FROM DRUG SEIZURES AND ARRESTS AT NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT 1985

| DATE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. 10-1-85 | ROBERT ERVIN MORLEY 19 YRS | BAHAMIAN | HASHISH | 1 GRAM | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT #2 ON 22/4/85, WAS CONDITIONALLY DISCHARGED, AFTER CONVICTION |
| 2. 21-1-85 | RALPH THURSTON 21 YRS | BAHAMIAN | MARIGUANA | 1 GRAM | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT #3 ON 3/7/85, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $150 OR 4 MONTHS IN PRISON. |
| 3. 22-1-85 | PATRICK PHILIP HANNA 28 YRS | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 3 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG. CT #4 ON 15/4/85, WAS CONDITIONALLY DISCHARGED AFTER PLEADING GUILTY |
| 4. 2-2-85 | LYNOX THEOPHILUS JONES 21 YRS | BAHAMIAN | MARIGUANA | 2 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#4 ON 4/2/84, AND WAS CONDITIONALLY DISCHARGED FOR A PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS |

| ATE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.<br>-2-85 | GIBBON PRINCE MCKENZIE<br>25 YRS | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 1 GRAM | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT# ON 6/2/85, WAS FINED $500 OR 6 MONTHS IN PRISON |
| 6.<br>3-2-85 | THOMAS GRANT | BAHAMIAN | MARIGUANA | 1 GRAM | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#1 ON 11/2/85, WAS FINED $300 OR 3 MONTHS IN PRISON. |
| 7.<br>4-2-85 | LEONARD JEROME JONES<br>26 YRS | AMERICAN | MARIJUANA | 7 1/3 LBS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#2 ON 8/5/85, WAS SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS IN PRISON |
| 8.<br>0-2-85 | CORDELL NATHANIEL MAJOR 20 YRS | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 2 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#4, ON 15/4/85 WAS CONDITIONAL DISCHARGED FOR A PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS |
| 9.<br>1-2-85 | FREDRICK SALVANAS CAREY 37 YRS | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 1 GRAM | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#1 ON 22/2/85, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $500 OR 3 MONTHS IN PRISON. |

| .TE OF ARRES | )ATE | )ATE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18.<br>)-6-85 | 8-5- | 10.<br>8-3-85 | MARK HALL<br>21 YRS | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 9 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#3 ON 15/5/85 CONVICTED, AND FINE OR 6 MONTHS IN PRIS POSSESSION OF DANGE DRUGS, AND INTENT O SUPPLY CHARGE WAS D |
| 19.<br>:0-6-85 | 13-5 | 11.<br>2-3-85 | JOHN EDWARD CONNER<br>40 YRS | AMERICAN | MARIJUANA | 1 GRAM | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#1 ON 25/2/85 CONVICTED AND FINED OR 3 MONTHS IN PRIS |
| 20.<br>:7-6-85 | 2-6- | 12.<br>7-5-85 | WILLIS RUSSEL FERGUSON 23 YRS | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 2 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#4 ON 8/5/85 CONVICTED AND FINED OR 1 MONTH IN PRISO |
| 21.<br>-6-85 | 3-6- | 13.<br>8-5-85 | SHARON MARY EDWARDS<br>23 YRS | JAMAICA | MARIJUANA | 7 LBS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#1 ON 10/6/85 CONVICTED AND SENTE TO 6 MONTHS ON EACH |

| TE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.<br>1-12-85 | PETER LESLIE NESBITT<br>20 YRS | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 10 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#5 ON 17/12/85, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $2500 OR 8 MONTHS IN PRISON |
| 6.<br>2-12-85 | ALAN JEFFERY WHITMAN<br>35 YRS | AMERICAN | MARIJUANA | 11 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#5 ON 23/12/85 WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $ OR 3 MONTHS IN PRISON |
| 7.<br>9-2-85 | ROGER DALE LACKEY<br>36 YRS | AMERICAN | MARIJUANA | 3 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#5 ON 30/12/85, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $200 OR 4 MONTHS IN PRISON. |

| .TE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.<br>-7-85 | JOHN KENNETH BASTIAN<br>18 YRS | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 1 GRAM | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#1 ON 23/9/85, WAS DISCHARGED |
| 3.<br>-9-85 | PHILIP ALEXANDER LINDSAY<br>31 YRS | AMERICAN | COCAINE | 36 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS, AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#3 ON 2/9/85 WAS FINED $10,000 OR I YR. IN PRISON |
| 4.<br>1-9-85 | MYER JOSEPH ALBURY | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 1 GRAM | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | ON 4/3/86 WAS FINED $1,000 OR 1 YEAR IN PRISON |
| 25.<br>3-9-85 | BOB MILLEN SMITH<br>25 YRS | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 1 GRAM | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#5 ON 1/12/85, ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE |
| 26.<br>9-9-85 | DERECK PHILIP PRATT<br>17 YRS | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 2 LBS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#2 ON 2/4/85, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $500 OR 1 YR IN PRISON |

| ATE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27.<br>4-10-85 | WENZEL BUNTING BRENNEN<br>31 YRS | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 62 LBS | NASSAU — INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#2 ON 3/3/85, WAS DISCHARGED |
| 28.<br>15-10-85 | STEPHEN ALPHONZO MC INTOSH<br>19 YRS | JAMAICAN | MARIJUANA | 8 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#5 ON 15/10/85, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $400 OR 6 MONTHS IN PRISON |
| 29.<br>21-10-85 | CARLOS ALBERTO GARCIA<br>27 YRS | COLUMBIAN | COCAINE | ½GRAM | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#1 ON 22/10/85, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $300 OR 3 MONTHS IN PRISON |
| 30.<br>21-10-85 | SANDRA ANN GORDON<br>33 YRS | JAMAICAN | COCAINE | 2½LBS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT# ON 6/3/86 WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $5000 OR 6 MONTHS IN PRISON |

| .TE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35. 9-11-85 | WANDA ELLEN ADAMS THERMITTUS 39 YRS | AMERICAN | COCAINE | 2½LBS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#5 ON 19/2/86, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $3000 OR 18 MONTHS IN PRISON |
| 36. 16-11-85 | ROBERT JOSEPH REYNOLDS 40 YRS | AMERICAN | COCAINE MARIJUANA | 30 GRAMS 2 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#3 ON 18/11/85, WAS FINED $800 OR 12 MONTHS IN PRISON. |
| 37. 17-11-85 | MATTHEW THOMAS PFEFFER 23 YRS | AMERICAN | MARIJUANA | 1 OUNCE | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT#5 ON 28/11/85, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $1000 OR 6 MONTHS IN PRISON |
| 38. 2-11-85 | LEON OMAR PINDER 33 YRS | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 12½LBS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT#3 ON 9/12/85, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $35,000 OR 1YR IN PRISON |

| TE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39.<br>12-11-85 | RUBEN DARIO CRESPO<br>22 YRS | VENEZUELAN | MARIJUANA | 6 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT#3, ON 25/11/85, WAS DISCHARGED UNDER SECTION 205 |
| 40.<br>14-11-85 | VANESSA KATHERINE WILLORY<br>24 YRS | AMERICAN | COCAINE | 155 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY, AND EXPORTATION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#1 ON 28/22/85, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $3,000 OR 6 MONTHS IN PRISON |
| 41.<br>1-12-85 | CLENIECE MACKEY<br>22 YRS | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 3LBS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY. | MAG.CT#3 ON 23/9/87, WAS DISCHARGED. |

| TE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31<br>1-10-85 | MARCIA MOSS<br>27 YRS | AMERICAN | COCAINE | 2½ LBS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT# ON 6/3/86, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $5000 OR 6 MONTHS IN PRISON |
| 32.<br>0-10-85 | JOSEPH GORDON<br>25 YRS | BAHAMIAN | MARIJUANA | 2 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#5 ON 25/6/85, WAS FINED #300 OR 6 MONTHS IN PRISON |
| 33.<br>-11-85 | PATRICIA CECELIA STUART<br>27 YRS<br>CYNTHIA FORBES<br>23 YRS | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 2½LBS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY, AND EXPORT-ATION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS. | MAG.CT#2 ON 14/1/86, STUART WAS CONVICTED AND FINED #3000 OR 3YRS IN PRISON FORBES WAS DISMISSED |
| 34.<br>-11-85 | CYNTHIA EVORNE FORBES<br>23 YRS | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 2½LBS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#2 ON 14/1/86, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $3000 OR 3 YEARS IN PRISON |

| TE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42.<br>1-12-85 | 1) NADINE STYLES 20 YRS<br>2) CLENIECE MACKEY 22 YRS<br>3) ANTHONY SWEETING 25 YRS | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 3LBS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY, ALSO CONSPIRACY TO EXPORT DANGEROUS DRUGS. | MAG.CT#3 ON 23/9/86, THEY WERE ALL DISCHARGED |
| 43.<br>10-12-85 | 1) HESS JOSEPH BROOKS 25 YRS<br>2) REGINALD CHARLTON JR 32 YRS | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 2½LBS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#4 ON 11/12/85, BROOK WAS SENTENCED 12 MONTHS IN PRISON. CHARLTON WAS DISCHARGED |
| 44.<br>10-12-85 | CONSTANTINE MOUSTAKIS 38 YRS | AMERICAN | MARIJUANA | 4 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#2 ON 16/12/85, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $500 OR 6 MONTHS IN PRISON. |

| ATE OF ARREST | NAME OF PERSON ARRESTED | NATIONALITY | TYPE OF DRUGS | AMOUNT OF DRUGS | WHERE SEIZED | CHARGE/S | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45.<br>21-12-85 | PETER LESLIE NESBITT<br>20 YRS | BAHAMIAN | COCAINE | 10 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY | MAG.CT#5 ON 17/12/85, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $2500 OR 8 MONTHS IN PRISON |
| 46.<br>22-12-85 | ALAN JEFFERY WHITMAN<br>35 YRS | AMERICAN | MARIJUANA | 11 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#5 ON 23/12/85 WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $ OR 3 MONTHS IN PRISON |
| 47.<br>29-2-85 | ROGER DALE LACKEY<br>36 YRS | AMERICAN | MARIJUANA | 3 GRAMS | NASSAU INTERNATIONAL | POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS DRUGS | MAG.CT#5 ON 30/12/85, WAS CONVICTED AND FINED $200 OR 4 MONTHS IN PRISON. |

CASES RESULTING FROM DRUG ARRESTS AND SEIZURES AT NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT 1987

| Name, And Age of Person/s Arrested. | Nationality | Amount & Type of Dangerous Drugs | Date Seized | Place Seized | Result of Case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Rosetta McCloud THOMAS age 38yrs | American | 1½pounds cocaine | 4-1-87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 2. Wilbert Lloyd Nelson age 24yrs | Jamaican | 2½ pounds marijuana | 5-1-87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 3. Byron Barrington Lawson age 22yrs | Jamaican | 15½ pounds marijuana | 5-1-87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before Magistrate Ct. 2 on 24/3/87 was sentenced to 3yrs. and fined $300/3yrs. |
| 4. Franklyn Philip Brown, age 28yrs | Bahamian | 2 grams marijuana | 8-1-87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 5. Rebecca Lynn Mitchell, age 23yrs | American | 3 grams marijuan | 9-1-87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 6. Arleen Maria Franco, age 23yrs | American | 1 gram cocaine | 9-1-87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 7. Marc Elie Levasseur age 30yrs | Haitian | 2½ pounds cocaine | 9-1-87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.3 on 12/1/87, was cautioned for exportation and possession of dangerous drugs; also sentenced to 3 months in prison for intent to supply charge. |
| 8. Felix Pierre Luckner age 52yrs | Haitian | 2½ pounds cocaine | 9-1-87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.3 on 13/1/87, was cautioned for exportation and possession of dangerous drugs; also sentenced to 3 months in prison for intent to supply charge. |
| 9. Traci Ruth Legohan age 22yrs | American | 30 grams marijuana | 12-1-87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 10. Bobby Ray Ragazzini | American | 1.05 grams cocaine | 16-1-87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.3 on 29/7/87, was fined $300/3mths in prison |
| 11. Veronica Veronesia Burrows age 27yrs | Bahamian | 6 ounces cocaine | 18-1-87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.1 on 1/6/87 was fined $2,000/6mths for intent to supply. |

| Name, And Age of Person/s Arrested. | Nationality | Amount & Type of Dangerous Drugs | Date Seized | Place Seized | Result of Case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. Cathy Ann Hamilton age 30yrs | American | 1 gram cocaine | 20/1/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 13. Antonio Toumbus age 26yrs | American | 3 grams marijuana | 26/1/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 14. Trevor Oliver Chambers, 35yrs | American | 1½ grams marijuana | 26/1/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 15. Raymond Joseph Brunkmann, 37yrs | American | 4 grams marijuana | 2/2/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 2/2/87, was fined $400/6mths. |
| 16. Ronald Green, 21yrs | American | 2 grams marijuana<br>1 gram cocaine | 5/2/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#3 on 6/2/87 was fined $250/1month in prison. |
| 17. Robert William Tesberger, 24yrs | American | 2 grams marijuana | 7/2/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #3 on 9/2/87, was fined $300/6months in prison. |
| 18. Nelson Scott age 34yrs | Bahamain | 2lbs 6ozs cocaine | 7/2/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 19. Donna Darlene Radcliffe, 25yrs | Canadian | 2 grams cocaine | 8/2/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 9/2/87, was fined $300/6months |
| 20. Donald Richard Talbot age 38yrs | American | 3 grams marijuana | 14/2/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#3 on 16/2/87, was fined $300/1 mont |
| 21. Ednce Lemoine Lockhart, 19yrs | Bahamian | 1 gram cocaine | 15/2/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 22. Jacqualine Arlene McIntosh, 33yrs | American | 984 grams cocaine | 15/2/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |

| Name, And Age of Person/s Arrested. | Nationality | Amount & Type of Dangerous Drugs | Date Seized | Place Seized | Result of Case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23. Robert Edward Withrow age 19yrs | Canadian | 5 pounds marijuana | 20/2/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 24. Vena LaSalle Symamra Smith Culliver age 26yrs | American | 75 grams marijauna | 2/3/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #3 on 3/3/87, was cautioned for both charges. |
| 25. Elmer David Culliver age 32yrs | American | 3 grams marijuana | 2/3/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.# 3 on 3/3/87, was fined $800/3 months in prison. |
| 26. Franz Stevens Miller age 25yrs | American | 6 grams marijuana | 9/3/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#1 on 10/3/87 and was fined $300/3 months in prison. |
| 27. Rebecca Hope Pearlman age 20yrs | American | 2 grams marijuana | 12/3/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#4 on 16/9/87 and was conditionally discharged. |
| 28. Michael Lee Schneclman age 20yrs | American | 10 grams marijuna | 13/3/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.4 on 16/9/87 and was conditionally discharged. |
| 29. Jakie Gadson age 26yrs | American | 278 grams cocaine | 15/3/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #5 on 16/3/87, was cautioned for possession and exportation, was also sentenced to 1 year in prison. |
| 30. Boeslaw Sarcelv age 33yrs | American | 5 grams cocaine | 17/3/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 17/3/87, was convicted and fined $250/3months in prison. |

| Name, And Age of Person/s Arrested. | Nationality | Amount & Type of Dangerous Drugs | Date Seized | Place Seized | Result of Case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31. Allison Rolle, 25yrs<br>Carlos Lamm, 17yrs | Bahamian<br>Bahamian | 42½ pounds cocaine<br>" | 24/3/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 32. Randol Patrick Johnson, 18yrs | Bahamian | 28 grams cocaine | 11/4/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 33. Robin Jacqualine Leonardi, 23yrs | American | 2 grams marijuan | 12/4/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.3 on 13/4/87, was fined $300/3months in prison. |
| 34. Daniel Paul Finnegan, 24yrs | American | 3½ grams marijuana | 15/4/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #1 on 16/4/87, was fined $300/3months in prison. |
| 35. Joseph Craig Barlow, 27yrs | American | 1 gram cocaine | 18/4/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 36. Lawrence Joseph Casare, 25yrs | American | 1 gram cocaine | 18/4/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #4 on 21/4/87, was fined $200/3 months in prison. |
| 37. Daniel Keith Ragland, 19yrs | American | 3 grams marijuana | 23/4/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#1 on 24/4/87 and was discharged. |
| 38. Michael Anthony Buca, 30yrs | American | 1 pound 8ozs cocaine | 25/4/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #3 on 28/8/87, was sentenced to 1 year in prison. |
| 39. Gavail Renay Adams, 26yrs | American | 12 pounds 4 ozs cocaine | 3/5/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 40. Junior Michael DeCasto, 36yrs | American | 1 gram marijuana | 9/5/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #3 on 11/5/87, was fined $500/3 months in prison. |

| Name, And Age of Person/s Arrested. | Nationality | Amount & Type of Dangerous Drugs | Date Seized | Place Seized | Result of Case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Steven James Phillips, 19yrs | American | 2 grams marijuana | 11/5/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/CT.# 4 on 12/5/87, was fined $100/ 6 weeks. |
| 2. Laura Bellamy Lee, 50yrs | American | 7 grams marijuana | 11/5/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.3 on 12/5/87, and was discharged. |
| 3. Thurmard Wakefield, Jr. 28yrs | American | 6 grams marijuana | 12/5/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #1 on 13/5/87, and fined $300/ 3 months in prison. |
| 4. Abraham Jay Levitt, 28yrs | American | 15½ grams marijuana | 17/5/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #1 on 18/5/87, was fined $1,000 /3months. |
| 5. Brenda Denice Stockhouse, 30yrs | American | 166 grams cocaine | 21/5/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #3 on 25/5/87, was fined $10,000/1 year in prison. |
| 6. Craig Martin O'Daiscoll, 21yrs | American | ½ gram marijuana | 31/5/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #4 on 1/6/87 was fined $100/ 14 days in prison. |
| 7. Theodore Michael Brennan, 39yrs | American | 3 grams marijuana | 6/6/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 8. Linda Maria McAllister, 30yrs | American | 3.8 grams marijuana | 7/6/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #3 on 9/6/87, was fined $300/ 2 months in prison. |
| 9. Dave Wentworth Escoffery, 21yrs | Jamaican | 4.8 grams marijuana | 13/6/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #1 on 15/1/88, was fined $300/ 3 months in prison. |

| Name, And Age of Person/s Arrested. | Nationality | Amount & Type of Dangerous Drugs | Date Seized | Place Seized | Result of Case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50. Wendel Arthur Whylly, 32yrs | Bahamian | 5 pounds cocaine | 16/6/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 51. Sharon Joann Gamble, 26yrs | American | 1 pound cocaine | 28/6/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 52. Howard Melvin Citron, 45yrs | American | 0.3 grams cocaine | 5/7/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #5 on 6/7/87, was fined $200/3months in prison. |
| 53. Wathinia Annette Thomas, 25yrs | American | 5.2 grams marijuana | 6/7/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 7/7/87, was fined $300/4 month in prison. |
| 54. Stanford Lundy Green, 24yrs | Bahamian | 1½ pounds cocaine | 8/7/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 55. Margaret Elizabeth Goode, 37yrs | American | 15 grams marijuana | 8/7/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct#5 on 9/7/87, was fined $200/3 months in prison. |
| 56. Frankios Flora Veda, 29yrs | American | 6 ozs. 27 grams | 9/7/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 19/10/87, has served 1 month when he was remanded. Was discharged on supply and exporting. |
| 57. Kelly Pearson Serlin, 23yrs | American | 2 grams marijuana | 12/7/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 13/7/87, was fined $200 or 3 months in prison. |
| 58. Maria Oliva, 27yrs | American | 1 gram cocaine | 12/7/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct#5 on 13/7/87, was fined $225/3 months in prison. |

| ame, And Age of Person/s rrested. | Nationality | Amount & Type of Dangerous Drugs | Date Seized | Place Seized | Result of Case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59. Henry Rodriquez, 30yrs | American | 1½ pounds cocaine | 14/7/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 15/7/87, was cautioned for possession charge and sentenced to 2 years in prison for intent to supply. |
| 60. Robert Anderson Burows, 24yrs | Bahamian | 34.6 grams marijuana | 16/7/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct #5 on 13/8/87, was sentenced to 12 months on all counts to run con-Currently. |
| 61. Beverly Ingraham, 33yrs | American | 33.5 grams cocaine | 18/7/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #5 on 13/8/87 was fined $5,000/6 months in prison for intent to supply charge and was dismissed for exportation and possession charges. |
| 62. Iris Gomez Bannister, 50yrs | Cuban-American | 4.5 grams cocaine | 21/7/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 22/7/87, was fined $400/4 months in prison. |
| 63. Katherine Malabore Howell, 36yrs | American | 1 gram marijuana<br>1 gram cocaine | 24/7/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 27/7/87, was fined $200/3 months in prison for possession charge, and fined $300/3 months for intent to supply charge. |
| 64. Barbara Ann Darby, 19yrs | American | 8 ozs cocaine | 25/7/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 27/7/87, was cautioned for possession charge and sentenced to 1 year to run concurrently for exportation and with intent to supply. |

| ame, And Age of Person/s rrested. | Nationality | Amount & Type of Dangerous Drugs | Date Seized | Place Seized | Result of Case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65. Robert Eric Herman, 28yrs | American | 14 grams marijuana | 28/7/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/CT.#5 on 29/7/87, was fined $700/5 month in prison. |
| 66. Russell David Hassman, 21yrs | American | 2.3 grams marijuana | /8/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/CT.#5 on 4/8/87, was convicted and fined $600/90 days in prison. |
| 67. Daren Hicks, 22yrs | American | ½ gram cocaine | 4/8/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/CT.#2 on 5/8/87 and was conditionally discharged. |
| 68. Enid Diane Lopez, 27yrs | Bahamian | 1 pound cocaine | 11/8/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 69. Karen Ann Butler, 23yrs | American | 2 pounds cocaine | 23/8/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/CT.#5 was cautioned for possession, sentenced to 18 months and fined $5,000/6months for the supply charge, also cautioned for the exportation charge. |
| 70. Marjorie Laura Wallace, 45yrs | American | 1 gram marijuana<br>1 gram cocaine | 23/8/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 24/8/87, was convicted and fined $350/30 days on each count. |
| 71. Annie Jean Brouh, 37yrs | American | 2 pounds 4ozs cocaine | 25/8/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 30/10/87, was cautioned for exportation and possession charge sentenced to 2 years and fined $5,000/6 months for supply charge |
| 72. Maritza Velazquez, 34yrs | American | ½ gram cocaine<br>2 [illegible]ams marijuana | 25/8/87 | N.I | Pending Trial |

| ame, And Age of Person/s rrested. | Nationality | Amount & Type of Dangerous Drugs | Date Seized | Place Seized | Result of Case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73. Ofelia Moreno, 45yrs | American | 7 grams cocaine | 31/8/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 25/9/87 was fined $500/4 months for possession and was acquitted for supply. |
| 74. Anathalia Othalob Briceus, 29yrs | Hiatian | 1 gram marijuana | 1/9/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 75. Charlene Evelyn Butler, 31yrs | American | 2 grams marijuana<br>1 gram cocaine | 3/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 4/9/87 was fined $300/4 months for possession of cocaine, and was fined $250/3 months for possession of marijuana. |
| 76. Gary Lee Cumpton, 27yrs | American | 3 grams cocaine | 6/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 7/9/87 was fined $500/4 months in prison. |
| 77. Delicia Lucnetta James, 18yrs | American | 2 pounds cocaine | 9/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 10/9/87, was cautioned for possession and exportation of dangerous drugs, was also sentenced to 2 years hard larbour. |
| 78. Lashawn Fields, 17yrs | American | 1 3/4 pounds cocaine | 9/9/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 79. Denise Smith, 33yrs | American | 10 grams marijuana | 11/9/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 80. Kaynell Caroline Nicola Farquharson, 19yrs | Bahamian | 750 grams cocaine | 12/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/CT.#5 on 10/12/87, was cautioned for exportation and possession; also sentenced to 14 months and fined $4,000/6 months for the supply Charge. |

| ame, And Age of Person/s rrested. | Nationality | Amount & Type of Dangerous Drugs | Date Seized | Place Seized | Result of Case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81. Willie Britton, 33yrs | American | 750 grams cocaine | 12/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/CT.#5 on 2/11/87, was sentenced to 2 years and fined $5000/6 months for intent to supply and was cautioned for exportation and possession charges. |
| 82. Micahel Minutillo, 21yrs | American | 3 grams cocaine | 12/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/CT.#5 on 14/9/87, was fined $400/5 months in prison. |
| 83. Alexis Jeiselle Collie, 34yrs | American | 5 ounces cocaine | 16/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/CT.#5 on 3/11/87 was sentenced to 1 year and fined $3,000/6 months in pris. |
| 84. Mary Alice Monroe, 34yrs | American | 0.03 grams cocaine | 16/9/87 | N.I.A. | |
| 85. Michael Thomas Gideon, 40yrs | American | 8 grams marijuana | 18/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 18/9/87, was fined $500/4 months in prison. |
| 86. June Florence Moriarty, 49yrs | American | 6 3/4 grams marijuana | 18/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/CT. #5 on 21/9/87, was granted an absolute discharge. |
| 87. Brenda Elizabeth Byrd, 47yrs | American | 2.5 grams marijuana | 19/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/CT. #5 21/9/87, was fined $300/4 months in prison. |
| 88. Cassandra Deloris Williams, 19yrs | American | 511 grams cocaine .5 gram marijuana | 20/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/CT. #5 on 13/10/87 was cautioned for possession of marijuana and cocaine. She was sentenced to 1 year, and fined $5,000/8 months in prison for intent to supply. |

## APPENDIX II

### HIGH PROPORTION OF AMERICAN NATIONALS APPREHENDED AT NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT'S PRECLEARANCE FACILITY FOR DRUG POSSESSION (1984-1987)

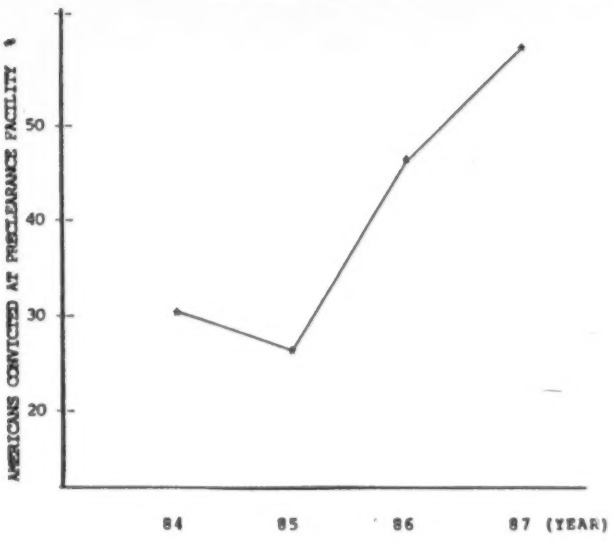
THE BAHAMAS IS PRINCIPALLY A VICTIM/TRANSIT STATE IN THE DRUG EQUATION. CONSEQUENTLY, A SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION OF ITS RESOURCES IS SPENT ON BRINGING TO JUSTICE NATIONALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES WHO CONTRAVENE DRUG LAWS.

STATISTICS FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS INDICATE THAT IN INCREASING NUMBERS, AMERICAN NATIONALS OR RESIDENTS ARE BEING PROSECUTED IN BAHAMIAN COURTS FOR DRUG TRANSGRESSIONS. SINCE 1984 (31.1%) THE PERCENTAGE OF AMERICANS CONVICTED AS A RESULT OF US CUSTOMS INTERDICTION AT THE PRECLEARANCE FACILITY HAS RISEN TO 71% IN 1987.

US LEGISLATORS AND ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS HAVE COMPLAINED OF THE GREAT DEMAND PLACED ON LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES AT THE FEDERAL STATE AND MUNICIPAL LEVELS. AT A RECENT HEARING OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL, IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES FROM ONE STATE WERE SO OVERWHELMED BY DRUG-RELATED CRIME, THAT THEY WERE FORCED TO IGNORE SMALL ABUSERS AND PETTY TRAFFICKERS. OFFICIALS AT ALL LEVELS CONTINUE TO COMPLAIN ABOUT LIMITED PRISON SPACE AND THE NEED TO INCREASE THE STAFF OF INVESTIGATORS AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS. THE DRUG SITUATION HAS CAUSED A SERIOUS BOTTLENECK IN JUDICIAL SYSTEMS AROUND THE WORLD. NOTWITHSTANDING, THE BAHAMAS HAS NOT RESPONDED TO THIS CHALLENGE WITH JUDICIAL MASS PRODUCTION. DESPITE ITS MEAGER RESOURCES, THE BAHAMAS ALLOWS EACH PERSON CHARGED WITH AN OFFENCE IN ITS JURISDICTION, TO RETAIN COUNSEL IN PROCEEDINGS BEFORE A MAGISTRATE. THIS HIGH REGARD FOR DUE PROCESS AND THE RULE OF LAW NECESSITATES SUBSTANTIAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN THE AREA OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, EVEN THOUGH AN INCREASING NUMBER OF VIOLATORS ARE NON-BAHAMIANS.

GRAPH II

PERCENTAGE OF AMERICAN NATIONALS ARRESTED AT PRECLEARANCE FACILITY NASSAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT FOR DRUG VIOLATIONS



| ame, And Age of Person/s rrested. | Nationality | Amount & Type of Dangerous Drugs | Date Seized | Place Seized | Result of Case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . Samuel Edle Clarke, 18yrs | American | 183 grams cocaine | 20/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/CT. 5, was cautioned for possession and sentenced to 18 months and fined $5000/6 months in prison for supply charge. |
| . Kim Laurie Jones, 24yrs<br>Charles Edward Thomas, 44yrs | American | 6 pounds cocaine | 21/9/87 | N.I.A. | Jones appeared before M/CT.#5 on 12/11/87 was cautioned for exportation and possession charges; and sentenced to 3 years and fined $6000. Failing to pay fine, to serve an additional 6 months in prison.<br>Thomas was acquitted and discharged of all matters. |
| . James Edward Bennett. 27yrs | American | 8 ounces cocaine | 22/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #5 on 3/12/87 was sentenced to 18 months and fined $5,000. |
| . Edith Harkness alias Edith Pinckrey/ King/Coger/Russell, 38yrs<br>William Delancy, Jr., 56yrs | American<br>American | 2½ pounds cocaine | 23/9/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| . Sean Shervin Swann, 22yrs | Bahamian | 1 pound 4 ozs cocaine | 24/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct #5 on 14/10/87, was sentenced to 18 months, and fined $5,000 /6 months in prison. |
| Keith Everette Ferguson, 24yrs<br>Ruth Pauline Pyfrom, 23yrs<br>Kevin Gray, 23yrs | Bahamian<br>"<br>" | 2½ pounds cocaine | 25/9/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |

| Name, And Age of Person/s Arrested. | Nationality | Amount & Type of Dangerous Drugs | Date Seized | Place Seized | Result of Case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 95. Ann Mary Sideleau, 21yrs | American | 1 gram marijuana | 26/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #5 on 28/9/87, was fined $300/ 4 months in prison. |
| 96. Christine Ann Lewis, 29yrs | American | 3 grams marijuana | 30/9/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #5 on 10/12/87, was fined $400/ 3 months in prison. |
| 97. Warren David Gibson, 34yrs | Bahamian | 2½ pounds cocaine | 30/9/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 98. Jorge Francisco Castro Zwaldzky, 39 yrs | Colombian | 13 grams marijuana | 3/10/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct.#5 on 5/10/87, was fined $500/6 months in prison. |
| 99. Joel Alexander Gray, 26yrs | American | 53.8 grams cocaine | 3/10/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 100. Melissa Sherrell Sapp, 20yrs | American | .5 grams cocaine | 11/10/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 101. Juan Claudis Williams, 23yrs | American | 2½ pounds cocaine | 14/10/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 102. Glenroy Smith, 21 yrs | Bahamian | 1 pound 1 oz. 10 grams cocaine | 18/10/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 103. Jason Ethienne Rolle, 20yrs | Bahamian | 9 3/4 pounds cocaine | 21/10/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| (b) Kentick Vivian Miller, 20yrs | Bahamian | | | | |
| (c) Allan Clyde Watson, 20yrs | Bahamian | | | | |
| 104. Valerie Renae King, 23yrs | American | 2½ pounds cocaine | 8/11/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |

| Name, And Age of Person/s Arrested. | Nationality | Amount & Type of Dangerous Drugs | Date Seized | Place Seized | Result of Case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 105. Sheran Denae Green, 21yrs | Bahamian | 13 ounces cocaine | 7/11/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| (b) Wilbert Douglas Hall, 24yrs | Bahamian | | | | |
| 106. Mark Albert Buonasera, 20yrs | American | 5 grams marijuana<br>2 grams cocaine | 11/11/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #5 on 12/11/87, was fined $450/4 months for marijuana, and fined $300/3 months for cocaine. |
| 107. Joseph Elmore Rolle, 30yrs | Bahamian | 2½ pounds cocaine | 11/11/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 108. Carole Angeline Hall, 26yrs | American | 5 ounces cocaine | 15/11/87 | N.I.A. | " |
| 109. Nicholas Ricardo Ferguson, 22yrs | Bahamian | 2½ pounds cocaine | 19/11/87 | N.I.A. | " |
| 110. Debra Maria Storr, 27yrs | Bahamian | 1077 grams cocaine | 22/11/87 | N.I.A. | " |
| 111. Edward Joseph Quinn, 23yrs | American | 10 grams marijuana | 30/11/87 | N.I.A. | The def. appeared before M/Ct. #5 on 1/12/87, was fined $700/3 months in prison. |
| 112. Anthony Charles Allen, 25yrs | Bahamian | 2½ pounds cocaine | 4/12/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| 113. Adolphus Burney, 47yrs | American | 4½ pounds cocaine | 9/12/87 | N.I.A. | " |
| 114. Pamela Yvette Weatherspoon, 26yrs | American | 2 3/4 pounds cocaine | 13/12/87 | N.I.A. | " |
| 115. Anita Adair Burnj, 26yrs | American | 1½ pounds cocaine | 13/12/87 | N.I.A. | " |
| 116. Yvo[illegible]enice Lopez, 31yrs | American | [illegible]ounds cocaine | 13/12/87 | N.[illegible] | " |

| ame, And Age of Person/s rrested. | Nationality | Amount & Type of Dangerous Drugs | Date Seized | Place Seized | Result of Case |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 117. Cecijia Spires Rajaniemi, 29yrs | American | 540 grams cocaine | 27/12/87 | N.I.A. | Pending Trial |
| (b) Garnett Dwayne Bowe, 28yrs | American | | | | |
| 118. Elvis Demeritte, 30yrs | Bahamian | Conspiracy To Export Dangerous Drugs | Between 8:45a.m. 5/12/87 & 2:30p.m. 6/12/87 | N.I.A. | " |

TOTAL AMOUNT OF ARREST MADE BY U.S. CUSTOMS
OFFICIALS AT FREEPORT PRE- CLEARANCE LOUNGE

| NME, AGE & NAT. OF OUSED: | ADD: | DATE & TIME ARRESTED: | METHOD IN WHICH DRUGS WAS FOUND: | AMT OF DRUGS: | DATE OF APPEARENCE AND RESULTS OF CASE: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| chelle MILLER<br>3 years<br>AHAMIAN | #1251 N.E. 108 St.<br>Miami Florida. | 14-1-87<br>6:30pm | During the search of the defendant's pants pocket, panties and tennis. | 5 Ounces Cocaine<br>2 Grams Marijuana | On 15-1-87 fined $3,300.00 or 18 mths. |
| lint BULLARD<br>1 years<br>AHAMIAN | #274 Drumfish St.<br>Freeport, G.B. | 9-3-87<br>12:01pm | During a search of the defendant's carrying bag. | 2 pounds, 8 Ounces Cocaine. | On 16-12-87 sentenced to 12 mths on each count, Sentence Appeal. |
| hyllis OWENS<br>9 years<br>MERICAN | Armone Apt. #307<br>Los Angeles Calif. | 10-3-87<br>1-43pm | During a search of the defendant's person. | 2 Pounds, 6 Ounces Cocaine. | 11-3-87 Sentenced to 9 months Imp. |
| Debra SMILEY<br>29 years<br>AMERICAN | #5195 Fairview St.<br>Detroit Michigan. | 10-3-87<br>2:40pm | During a search of the defendant's person. | 2 Pounds, 8 Ounces Cocaine. | On 11-3-87 Sentenced to 9 months Imp. |
| Leon Brice JOHNSON<br>18 years<br>AMERICAN | #1590 Union Park<br>Bronx New York. | 16-3-87<br>8:00pm | During a search of the defendant's person. | 15 Grams of Marijuana. | Pending Trial. |
| Cornell ROBINSON<br>29 years<br>AMERICAN | #567 Dickerson<br>Detroit Michigan. | 20-4-87<br>9:30am | During a search of the defendant's person. | 29 Grams Heroin<br>27 Grams Cocaine. | On 21-4-87 sentanced to 1 year Imp. |
| Tammy Nacudvary<br>27 years<br>AMERICAN | #4562 Harding Rd.<br>Pennauken, New Jersey. | 16-11-87<br>4:45pm | During a search of the defendant's handbag. | 2 Grams Marijuana | On 17-11-87, fined $200.00 or 2 mths. Imp. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andell WATKINS<br>24 years<br>JAMAICAN | #413 N.W. 99th St.<br>Miami Florida. | 22-11-87<br>5:15pm | During a search of the defendant's wallet. | 2 Grams Marijuana. | On 23-11-87 fined $200.00 or 1 month Imp. |
| Robert MILLS<br>35 years<br>AMERICAN | #2Marina View Plaza<br>Heboken New Jersey. | 5:30pm<br>23-11-87. | During a search of the defendant's jacket. | ½ Gram Cocaine | Pending Trial. |
| Lauri ELDRIDGE<br>29 years<br>AMERICAN | #2501 Davidson Ave.<br>Bronx, New York. | 23-11-87<br>5:30pm | During a search of the defendant's wallet. | ½ gram Marijuana. | Pending Trial. |
| Lawrence MCPHEE<br>19 years<br>BAHAMIAN. | Garden Hills, Estate<br>#1 Nassau, Bahamas. | 23-11-87<br>7:23pm | During a search of the defendant's luggage and tennis. | 1 Pound, 5 Ounces Cocaine. | On 24-11-87 Sentenced to 6 months Imp. on count #1, Count #2 Pending Trial. |
| Elvis Symonette<br>19 years<br>BAHAMIAN. | Florida Court,<br>Nassau, Bahamas. | 7:23pm<br>23-11-87. | During a search of the defendant's tennis. | 11 Ounces, 8 Grams Cocaine. | On 24-11-87, Sentenced to 6 months Imp. on count #1, Count #2 Pending Trial. |
| Cecilia ROBERSON<br>24 years<br>AMERICAN | #25S Grove St. East<br>Orange, New Jersey. | 3-12-87<br>6:30pm | During a search of the defendant's purse. | 5 Grams Marijuana<br>½ Gram Cocaine. | On 4-12-87 fined $850.00 or 1 month Imp. |

Criminal Investigation Dept.

[illegible] Carl [illegible] Insp.,
Officer-in-Charge,
Criminal Investigation Dept.,
GRAND BAHAMA [illegible] DISTRICT.

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

1984

| R. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 9/1/84 | 1) Stephen Smith 30yrs. of 3404 West New Orleans, Tampa, Fla.<br>2) Dennis Archumbauet, 35yrs. of 55½ Mielville Circle, Salem, New Hamsphire, New England. | 40 pounds - Marijuana | Bimini | Warrant of Arrest issued on 29/4/86, at Court # 2, bail for both defendants forfeited. |
| 2 | 11/1/84 | 1) Francisc Hernandez,<br>2) Arley Brock<br>3) Douglas Thagards<br>4) Juan Garcia | 2 white canvas bags of Marijuana | Bimini | The defendants appeared before Court #3 on 13/1/84, this matter is pending trial. |
| 3 | 22/1/84 | Sean Clarach De Courecy - 56yrs. of 555 N/W, 192nd Ave. Miami, Fla. | 13 bales of Marijuana | South Bimini | The defendant appeared in Court was granted bail but absconded. |
| 4 | 2/2/84 | 1) Luis Fernardo - 35yrs.<br>2) Soto Garcia - 35yrs.<br>3) Jose Arnoldo - 33yrs.<br>4) Julio Romero - 33yrs.<br>5) Salustio Miquel - 55yrs.<br>6) Julian Ertupinan - 33yrs.<br>7) Fidel Ertupinan - 33yrs.<br>8) Oscar Lozano - 40yrs.<br>All from Colombia. | 3 bales of Marijuana | Exuma Sounds | The defendants were acquitted at Court #3 on 5/4/84. Insufficient evidence. |
| 5 | 28/6/84 | 1) Leonel Javiares Villeta - 36yrs. of 1297 N/W, 100th. Terrace Miami, Fla.<br>2) Emmerson Eugene Roberts - 50yrs. of Madeira Street,<br>3) Fernalice Samuel Dean - 19yrs. of Lucky Heart Corner. | 9,450 pounds of Marijuana | Conception Island | The defendants appeared before the Magistrate Court #4 on 20/8/84, was fined $5,000 or 1 year in H. M. Prison. |

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| R. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 5/6/84 | 1) Lorenzo Lawreno Hendez Cardenas - 44yrs. of 1942 N/W Flager Terrace Miami, Fla.<br>2) Carlos Barrios Grey - 37yrs. of 1352 S/W 13th. Ave Miami, Fla.<br>3) Jairo De Jesus Navarro De Castro - 38yrs. - N/E Biscayne Blvd. Miami Fla.<br>4) Johnny Alreu 28yrs. of 4419 N/W 19th. Street, Miami, Fla. | 56 bales of Marijuana | South Bimini | The defendants appeared before Court #4 on 20/8/84 and were fined $5,000 or 1 year in Prison. |
| 7 | 22/6/84 | 1) Benjamin Rolle Sr. - 40yrs.<br>2) Benjamin Rolle Jr. - 17yrs.<br>3) Lawrence Rolle - 15yrs.<br>All of Lowe Sound, Andros<br>4) Erlin Sawyer - 32yrs.<br>5) Joseph Sawyer - 33yrs.<br>6) Stevenson Hanna - 21yrs.<br>All of Alice Town, Bimini.<br>7) Willis Saunders - 23yrs.<br>of Bailey Town, Bimini.<br>8) Christopher Adingupu - 34yrs. of 2006 N/W 100th. Street, Miami Fla.<br>9) Clyde Foreman - 43yrs. of Liberty, Texas. | 32 bales of Marijuana | North Andros | The defendants appeared before the Court on 24/5/85, were sentenced to 2 years in prison. |
| 7 | 30/6/84 | William Roosevelt Marshall - 59yrs. of Bailey Town, Bimini. | 68 pounds of Marijuana | Bailey Town, Bimini. | On 6/7/84, at Court #1 was fined $5000 or 6 months in prison. |
| 8 | 5/7/84 | 1) Carlos Yanes Navarette - 38yrs. of Hato Pintano, Panama<br>2) Jose Maria Lopez - 53yrs. of 6640 S/W 4th. Street, Miami, Fla.<br>3) Rodolfo Oswaldo Ricano - 53yrs. of 542 S/W. 1st. Miami, Fla | 9,265 pounds of Marijuana. | Berry Island near Chub Cay | Warrant of Arrest were issued for the defendants. After they failed to appear in Court. |

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| R. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Cont'd | Cont'd | 4) Aladino Alan Azzari Pinochet - 59yrs. of 621 S/W, 99th. Palce, Miami, Fla. | Cont'd. | Cont'd. | Cont'd. |
| 9 | 1/8/84 | 1) Albertha Collie - 50yrs. of Chester's Acklins.<br>2) Lenford Collie - 18yrs. of same address, also Strachans Alley off East Street, Nassau. | Marijuana | Chester's, Acklins Island. | On 24/8/84, the matter was discharged by Court #3. |
| 10 | 10/8/84 | 1) Eujenia Louise Weech - 45yrs.<br>2) Anthony Steven Weech - 23yrs.<br>3) Angie Zonicle - 36yrs. all of Greenwood Estates, Cat Island. | 13 ounces of Cocaine. | Greenwood Estates, Cat island. | The defendants appeared before Court #1 on 25/2/85. Eugenia Weech was convicted and fined $3000 or 6 months in prison. All others were discharged. |
| 11 | 28/8/84 | 1) Louis Saniana - 27yrs. of 3900 N/W 52nd. Ave. Hollywood, Fla.<br>2) Alejandro Ramires Ponida - 29yrs. of Bogota, Colombia. | 30 pounds of Cocaine | South Bimini | The defendants appeared before the Court on 25/9/85, case was dismisssed, insufficient evidence. |
| 12 | 27/8/84 | 1) Juan Ramon Santos - 29yrs. of 6760 N/W, 186th. St. Miami, Fla.<br>2) Edgar Fernando Castro Camargo - 25yrs. of Bogota, Colombia. | 915 pounds of Cocaine | South Bimini | The defendants appeared before the Court on 31/8/84, were fined $7000 each or 18 months in prison |
| 13 | 29/8/84 | 1) Edelberto manuel Lopez - 37yrs. of 1101 S/W, 24th. Ave. Miami, Fla. | 1 gram of Cocaine | Chub Cay, Berry Island. | The defendant appeared before Court on 30/8/84, was fined $500 or 3 months in prison. |
| 14 | 29/8/84 | 1) Jose Ignacia Quinterio - 22yrs. of 630 S/W, 32nd. Ave. Miami Fla.<br>2) Edelberto Manuel Lopez - 37yrs. of 1101, S/W, 24th. Ave, Mi Fla. | 8 ounces of Marijuana | Chub Cay, Berry Island. | The defendants appeared before Court #1 on 31/8/84, was fined $1600 |

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| R. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 29/8/84 | 1) Jose Ignacia Quintero - 22yrs. of 630 S/W, 32nd. Ave. Miami, Fla.<br>2) Edelberto Manual Lopez - 37yrs. of 1101 S/W 24th. Ave. Miami, Fla.<br>3) Samuel Martin of Crab Cay, Barry Island. | 64 bales of Marijuana | Crab Cay, Barry Island. | The defendants appeared before Court #1 on 31/8/84, was fined $100,000 or 1 year in Prison. |
| 16 | 9/9/84 | 1) Carlos Espinosa Villarreal - 23yrs. of 14455 West Dixie Highway, Miami Fla.<br>2) Jose Bolanos Monales - 52yrs. of 8101 Byron Ave. Apt. # 303. | 360 & 3/4 pounds of Cocaine | Matthew Town Inagua. | The defendants appeared before Court #3, on 14/9/84, was fined $65000 each/18 months in prison. Airplane to be confiscated and sold to the owner for $30000. |
| 17 | 10/9/84 | 1) Granville Garvey of West End, Grand Bahama. | 607½ pounds of Cocaine | West End, Grand Bahama. | The def. appeared at Eight Mile Rock Court on 29/3/85, convicted and fined $15,000 or 4 months imprisonment. |
| 18 | 10/9/84 | 1) Robert Acuna - 40yrs.<br>2) Manuel Antonio Barretta - 27yrs.<br>3) Enrique Seplimio Sardina - 30yrs. | 248 & 3/4 pounds of Cocaine | South Bimini | Acuno was sent to 30 mths. Hard Labour on 14/3/84. He entered H.M. Prison on 13/9/84. Barretta was released on Bail on 22/2/85 $75,000 cash bond. Sardina was released on bail on 30/11/84 |
| 19 | 19/9/84 | 1) Ronald David Rouse - 49yrs. of 508 DeRado Drive, Grand Junction, Colorado. | 11,480 pounds of Marijuana | Hard Bargain, Andros. | The defendant appeared before Court #1 on 21/9/84, was fined $5000 or 6 months in prison/ |
| 20 | 23/9/84 | 1) Carl Strachan - 58yrs.<br>2) Randy Miranda - 21yrs. | 121 bales of Marijuana | Marsh Harbour, Abaco. | The case was dismissed by the Magistrate at Marsh Harbour Abaco. Insuffficient evidence. |

PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| SER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | 12/12/84 | 1) Antonio Mentacon - 32yrs.<br>2) Jose Lecount - 44yrs. | 300 pounds of Marijuana | South Bimini | The defendants appeared before the Court on 7/12/84, was fined $6,000 or 6 months in prison. Fine Paid. |
| 28 | | 1) John Joseph Roker - 53yrs.<br>2) Wilfredo Sal Gado - 33yrs. | 1920 pounds of Marijuana | South Bimini | The defendants appeared before the Court at Bimini, were each fined $8000 for possession and $6500 for intent to supply charge. |

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| :R. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | 3/10/84 | 1) Hector Olvio Orteson<br>2) Laiz Fernando Zapata | 547 & 3/4 pounds of Cocaine | Andros | Both defendants were convicted on 12/11/84 and sentenced to 3yrs. in H.M. Prison. |
| 22 | 23/10/84 | 1) Paul Andre Gagnon - 43yrs. of St. Thomas, Virgin Island<br>2) George Antoine Marindaz - 28yrs. of Rue Des Escoles, Porquerolles Var France<br>3) Phillippe Louis Marie Raedemaeker - 29yrs. of Rue Du Framborsier 53-1180 Bruxelles, Belgium. | 4,600 pounds of Marijuana | Sale Cay, Abaco | The defendants were sentenced to two (2) years in H.M. Prison on 29/10/84. |
| 23 | 6/11/84 | 1) Charles Edward Pertis - 51yrs. | 15 bales of Marijuana and 3 packages of cocaine. | Spring Point, Acklins. | The defendant appeared before the Court on 6/3/85, was sentenced to 2 years in H.M. Prison on each count to run concurrently. |
| 24 | 19/11/84 | 1) Juan Manuel Arbelaez Alvarez - 22yrs. of Bogota<br>2) Luis Edvardo Garcia Davado - 30yrs. of Barranquilla, Colombia. | 1,725 pounds of Marijuana | Great Harbour Cay, Berry Island. | The defendant appeared before Count on 22/1/84 was each sentenced to 2yrs. in H.M. Prison for each count to run concurrently. |
| 25 | 2/12/84 | 1) Rudolph Knowles - 20yrs.<br>2) Charlton Barr - 23yrs.<br>3) Andrew Valdez - 24yrs.<br>4) Rudy Sherman - 40yrs. | 300 pounds of Marijuana | Middle Bight, Andros | The defendants appeared before the Court on 30/10/85. Warrant issued for Andrew Valdez, all other defs. were fined $3000 or 1 year in Prison. |
| 26 | 14/12/84 | 1) William Marshall - 59yrs. | 240 pounds of Marijuana | Bailey Town, Bimini. | The defendant appeared before the Court on 14/12/84, was fined $6000 or 6 months in prison. |

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

1985

| SER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 21/1/85 | 1) Randolph McGregor - 67yrs.<br>2) Leta Forbes McGregor - 66yrs.<br>3) Barry Flowers 18yrs.<br>4) Stephen Rahming - 23yrs. | 225 pounds of Marijuana | Drigs Hill, South Andros | Flowers and Rahming were admitted to H.M. Prison on 6/9/85 and released on bail on 27/9/85. Pending Trial. |
| 2 | 29/1/85 | 1) Jorge Barros Aniza - 36yrs.<br>2) Adan Luna - 45yrs.<br>3) Hugo Angel Quinonez - 29yrs.<br>4) Orlando Martinez - 55yrs.<br>5) Jesfilo Idallo Verrio - 30yrs.<br>6) Bedel Varon Alvarez - 25yrs.<br>7) Juan Soto Lopez - 24yrs.<br>8) Alphonso Miquel Fierreira - 48yrs.<br>9) Antonia Licona Medrano - 55yrs. | 4 grams of Marijuana | South Point, Long Island. | The defendants appeared before the Court on 11/2/85, Martinez was convicted and fined $750 of 6 months in prison. |
| 3 | 17/2/85 | 1) Jose Buillermo - 44yrs.<br>2) Chiarri Estripeaut - 44yrs. of | 3 grams of marijuana | George Town, Exuma | The defendants appeared before the Court at George Town Exuma, was convicted and fined $4000 or 12 months in prison each, on 18/2/85 |
| 4 | 21/2/85 | 1) Roberto Rodriquez - 29yrs.<br>2) Carlos Enrique Ossa Pestrepo - 31yrs. | 9½ bales of Marijuana | South Riding Rock | The defendants appeared before the Court on 18/3/85, were each fined $35000. |
| 5 | 7/3/85 | 1) Jeffrey Bissell - 28yrs.<br>2) Alvano Quifano Verplana - 56yrs. of 1320 S/W 126 Place, Miami Fla. | 1521 & 3/4 pounds of Cocaine | Lee Stalking Island - Exuma | The defendants appeared before the Court on 2/4/85, and the case was dismissed. Insufficient evidence. |
| 6 | 11/3/85 | 1) Alphonso Taylor - 27yrs. | 6000 pounds of Marijuana | Great harbour Cay, Berry Island. | The def. appeared in Court on 13/3/ and was fined $10,000 or 2 months o count #1 and $20,000 or 6 months on count #2. |
| 7 | 2/4/85 | 1) Hector Arencibia - 42yrs.<br>2) Joseph Carelt Benoit - 33yrs. | 1157 pounds of Cocaine | Treasure Cay, Abaco. | The defendants appeared before the Court on 16/5/85, was sentenced to 2yrs. at H.M. Prison on each count. |

## APPENDIX (III)

### PERFORMANCE RATE OF BAHAMIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM (1984-1987)

THE ESCALATION OF DRUG-RELATED CRIME IN THE 1980'S HAS RESULTED IN A HUGE INCREASE IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. DESPITE BEING INUNDATED BY THE ONSLAUGHT OF CASES THE PERFORMANCE RATE (PR) OF THE BAHAMAS' JUDICIAL SYSTEM IS HIGH, AS DEMONSTRATED BY THE FIGURES IN THE ATTACHED TABLE. OF THE MAJOR DRUG CASES BETWEEN 1984 - 1987, THE PERFORMANCE RATE:

$$PRI = \frac{\#\ \text{OF DISPOSED CASES}}{\#\ \text{OF TOTAL CASES}}$$

IN BAHAMIAN COURTS IS LAUDABLE: 96.5% (1984), 96.3% (1985), 65.4% (1986). OF COURSE THE REASON FOR THE DECREASE IN THE 1986 FIGURE IS BECAUSE SEVERAL OF THE LATE 1986 CASES ARE NOW BEING PROCESSED THROUGH THE COURTS. THE SAME IS OBVIOUSLY TRUE FOR THE 1987 CASES. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MAGISTRATE COURT EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO DRUG CASES OCCURRED IN 1987. PROVISIONS IN THE 1988 BUDGET ANTICIPATES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECOND SUCH COURT. THIS WILL NO DOUBT ACCELERATE THE PROCESSING OF JUSTICE IN RESPECT OF DRUG CASES IN THE BAHAMAS.

TABLE

STATUS OF PERSONS ARRESTED DURING
MAJOR DRUG SEIZURE 1984-1987

| | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FINES | 15 | 8 | 6 | 3 | CONVICTIONS |
| PRISON | 6 | 8 | 5 | 6 | CONVICTIONS |
| AQUITTED | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | |
| DISCHARGED | 1 | 2 | 1 | | |
| BAIL JUMP [1] | 5 | 2 | 2 | | |
| PENDING | 1 | 1 | 9 | 34[4] | |
| DIED | | | 2[3] | | |
| DEPORTED | | 3[2] | | | |
| U.S. JURISDICTION | | | | 1[5] | |
| TOTAL | 31 | 27 | 26 | 45 | |

NOTES

1. THE CONCEPT OF BAIL IS DEEPLY INGRAINED IN THE COMMON LAW TRADITION WHICH FORMS THE BASIS OF THE BAHAMIAN LEGAL SYSTEM. ESSENTIALLY, A MAGISTRATE'S DISCRETION IN CONSIDERING THE GRANTING OF BAIL IS BASED ON TWO PRECEPTS: THE SEVERITY OF THE CHARGES AND THE LIKELIHOOD THAT THE ACCUSED WOULD RETURN TO STAND TRIAL. IN RECENT TIMES BAIL APPLICATION TO NON-BAHAMIANS HAS BEEN SYSTEMATICALLY REJECTED.

IN MAJOR DRUG CASES DURING THE YEAR 1986, ONLY 2 CASES REMAIN OUTSTANDING AS A RESULT OF BAIL-JUMPING. AS MENTIONED ON PAGE 13 THE COURTS OF THE BAHAMAS ARE EXTREMELY VIGILANT OF ALLEGED CRIMINALS TRYING TO ESCAPE THE ARMS OF JUSTICE, AND IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1987 NOT ONE APPLICATION FOR THE GRANT OF BAIL REFERRED TO THE SUPREME COURT HAS BEEN GRANTED TO A FOREIGN NATIONAL.

2. CASE INVOLVING 3 COLUMBIAN NATIONALS.

3. SUSPECTS DIED WHEN THE AIRCRAFT IN WHICH THEY ALLEGEDLY WERE CONVEYING DRUGS CRASHED.

4. RATIO OF 34 PENDING TO 11 DISPOSED CASED BETWEEN JANUARY - FEBRUARY IS NORMAL. MORE CONVICTIONS ARE EXPECTED, SO IS THE CORRESPONDING FIGURE FOR 1986.

5. CASE INVOLVING DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION (DEA) INFORMANTS ON STING OPERATION. TRANSFERRED TO U.S. JURISDICTION.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Attorney General, we see that you have a substantial statement here. I have not had a chance to read all of it, but my staff has and I have looked at some of it. I appreciate much of the detail that you lay out in the record of your justice system and the laws that you have changed, the different statutes that have changed, and the implementation of some of these laws; also for calling to our attention the arrangements and treaties between our countries and giving them a logical detailed chronological order of some of the time delays that have been a little bit of a consternation between our two nations. I appreciate that immensely.

Without objection, it will appear in the record in full at this time.

Do you have any summary statement, Mr. Attorney General, that you would care to make before we go to questions?

Mr. ADDERLEY. Senator, thank you very much for this opportunity.

I don't have a summary statement, but I would just like to say one or two words by way of a brief introduction. But, before I do so, notwithstanding the fact that the statement—which has been prepared and submitted to the committee is for the record, I would just like to comment on the three paragraphs at the top of page 4 in the statement, which I would specifically commend to your attention.

First, because of the importance and significance of its contents in the implementation of law enforcement in the Bahamas as between Bahamian agencies and United States agencies, I would not like those three paragraphs, Mr. Chairman, to appear in the public record of the committee's proceedings. I wish them in the record, for your purposes, as if those three paragraphs were presented to you in executive session.

Senator DECONCINI. You are talking about the paragraph entitled "D?"

Mr. ADDERLEY. Paragraph D and the two succeeding paragraphs.

Senator DECONCINI. Yes, sir; without objection, we will see that that is not made part of the record at the request of the Attorney General.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I commend them in particularly for your attention, Mr. Chairman, but I wouldn't wish them to appear in the published record. That is not to dilute the importance or significance, but to highlight the importance and significance and, for obvious reasons, you can see why I don't particularly want those three paragraphs in the public record.

Senator DECONCINI. Yes, sir.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say by way of introduction and beginning that I am delighted to have this opportunity, because I have been engaged in the business of law enforcement in the Bahamas, in the Office of the Attorney General, for the past 14½ years.

Throughout that time, the antidrug war, or concern as it may be called, in the Bahamas has gone through a great many changes and a great many stages. If we were to chronicle the events which have taken place between the Bahamas and the United States beginning in July 1973—for my purposes, when I first became Attorney General—right up until the present day, I can be very wise in 1988 about what we didn't do when we ought to have done it.

There are a great many people, Mr. Chairman, who are very wise today, and are very clever today, in their pronouncements about the drug trafficking problem in the Bahamas, but I can go back to the days when trafficking was in marijuana alone and single-engine aircraft, nobody had heard of cocaine, yet, and crack and all those other things which have come along. It is a drug of recreational choice.

I can go back to the days when it wasn't even considered sufficiently significant to report, or as far as to be confiscating aircraft in the Bahamas, and in those days both the American Embassy in Nassau and our Administry of Tourism thought I was injuring the tourist traffic by frustrating the charters of aircraft from south Florida.

That is when I began, Mr. Chairman, and in those days we didn't have any help from anybody. We had no help from the United States. We had no help from the Drug Enforcement Administration. We had no help from anybody.

We have survived and existed and been punished on our own for years and, up until 1982, for the most part, we did that. We dealt with this problem as it increased and as it magnified entirely in relation to the increased volume of drug usage in this country.

Unfortunately, these two things are, by geography and in terms of reality, completely related. When marijuana was the drug of choice in the United States, marijuana was the drug of choice in the Bahamas. When marijuana was the drug of choice in the United States, marijuana was the drug being smuggled through the Bahamas. When cocaine became the drug of choice, cocaine became a problem in the Bahamas, and so on.

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| SER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 3/4/85 | 1) Jerry Russell - 38yrs. of Freeport, Grand Bahama. | 9½ pounds of cocaine | Treasure Cay, Abaco. | The defendant appeared before the Court on 20/10/86, where the matter was discharged. Insufficient evide |
| 9 | 17/4/85 | 1) Alfredo Gustavo 32yrs. of Medellin Colombia. | 351½ pounds of Cocaine | Cockburn Town San Salvador | Warrant of Arrest was issued for t defendant, after he failed to appe in Court. |
| 10 | 26/4/85 | 1) Mario Figueredo - 37yrs. 2) Francisco Patricidio Ortiz - 28yrs. | 5120 pounds of Marijuana | The Bight, Andros | The defendants appeared before Court #3 on 16/5/85. Both were convicted, fined $6000. Boat is to be confiscated. |
| 11 | 2/5/85 | 1) Gustavo Blanco - 27yrs. 2) Luis Guillermo Villalba - 25yrs. 3) Cesar Augusto Ferern Gomez - 28yrs. | 587 pounds of Cocaine | Achilles Island | Bail was granted in the sum of $100,000 cash. All failed to appear in Court. Warrant of Arrest issued. |
| 12 | 3/5/85 | 1) Manuel Antonio 2) Jorge Fernandez 3) Mario Gonzalez | 900 pounds of Marijuana | North Biminí | The defendants were admitted to H.M. Prison on 10/5/85. Deportec on 22/5/85 |
| 13 | 21/5/85 | 1) Leslie Adderley - 48yrs. 2) John Penn - 31yrs. | 4 packages of Cocaine | Marsh Harbour, Abaco | Both defendants were sentenced to one year(1yr.) to H.M. Prison on 15/7/85. |

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| SER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 28/5/85 | 1) Anthony Joseph Martin - 33yrs. of 3782 N/W 34th. Ave. Ft. Lauderdale.<br>2) Daniel William Rossi alias "Joseph Jacob" - 38yrs. of 5356 N/E 3rd. Terrace Ft. Lauderdale I Bowa Dr. I/A Miami Fla.<br>3) Alvaro Jesus Bandon - 29yrs. of 1050 S/W 8th. St. Miami Fla.<br>4) Edward Frank Marti - 30yrs. of 5116 Bromley Las Vegas, Nevada<br>5) Alfredo Delgado - 51yrs. of 879 W, 37th. Terrace, Hialeah Fla.<br>6) Hernando Alvarez Acero - 27yrs. of Bogota Colombia<br>7) Henry Jesus Ferrado Ramirez - 24yrs. of Bogota Colombia | 524 & 3/4 pounds of Cocaine | Cape Eleuthera, Eleuthera. | Defendants 6 & 7 appeared before Court on 31/5/85 and were sentenced to 5 years in prison and fined $50000 Defendants 1,2,3 & 4 were sentenced to 4 years in prison and fined $50000 each. #5 was dismissed. defendants #1, 2, 3 & 4 appealed their convictions Defendant #4 was sentenced to 4 years hard Labour on appeal. A retrial was held on 6/11/85, and #1,2 & 3 were acquitted at Court #2. |
| 15 | 8/7/85 | 1) Jose Manuel Kairuz - 35yrs.<br>2) Edward Arlington Lockhart - 46yrs.<br>3) Clement Charles Pintard - 36yrs. | 1,542½ pounds of cocaine | Council Rock, New Providence. | Kairuz and Lockhart were each sentenced to 5 years imprisonment at Court #1. Also Clement Pintard |
| 16 | 24/8/85 | 1) Victor Manuel Asturga - 48yrs. of Barranquilla, Colombia<br>2) Ortalio Lara Gonzalez - 33yrs. of Barranquilla, Colombia<br>3) Dumar Moreno Velasco - 38yrs. of Cali, Colombia<br>4) Gabriel Manal Chaverra - 31yrs. of Barranquilla, Colombia<br>5) Franklin Alberto Sierra - 31yrs. of Barranquilla, Colombia<br>6) Decmico Valencia Romero - 30yrs. of Barranquilla, Colombia. | 43,050 pounds of Marijuana | Spanish Wells, Eleuthera. | The defendants appeared before the Court on 29/8/85 was convicted and each sentenced to six (6) months in H.M. Prison with the exception of Delairo Romero who was sentenced to 2 years in prison. |

PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| ER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | 25/8/85 | 1) Michael Anthony Cohoon - 29yrs. of 11310 Pine Close, Tampa Fla.<br>2) James Robert Sawyer - 38yrs. of 446 N/W 80th. Street, Miami Fla. | 758 pounds of Cocaine | Matthew Town, Inagua | The defendants appeared before the Court on 9/10/85 were found guilty and was fined $22000 or two (2) years. This matter was withdrawn by the Attorney General's Office on 12/3/85, as one of the defendant was a DEA informant. |
| 18 | 28/9/85 | 1) Fabio Enrique Garcia Montes - 31yrs.<br>2) Edward Roaas - 21yrs. of Bogota, Colombia | 814 pounds of Cocaine | Congo Town, Andros | Montes was admitted to H.M. Prison on 2/10/85 and released on 28/11/85 after cash bond of $10,000 was paid.<br>Roaas was admitted on 2/10/85 and released on 1/4/86 after cash bond of $5,000 was paid. Pending Trial. |
| 19 | 29/9/85 | 1) Donovan George Hamilton - 29yrs.<br>2) Billy Ray Tyson - 27yrs. | 1365 pounds of Cocaine | Rock Sound, Eleuthera | The defendants were convicted and fined $2,000 or 1 year on count #1 and $20,000 or 1 year on count #2 on 9/10/85. |
| 20 | 28/10/85 | 1) Alberto Calasus Sanvy 49yrs. of Barcelona, San Pedro #67, Spain<br>2) Pedro Antonio Nordorse - 47yrs. of 12030 S/W 190th. Terrace, Miami Fla.<br>3) Carlos Prieto Barrol - 50yrs. of 12450 S/W 45th. Street, Miami Fla.<br>4) Hilario Rodrigo Faleah - 21yrs. of 1341, 15th. St. Miami Fla.<br>5) Carlos Manual Gutiarrez - 43yrs. of 11871 S/W 199 Terrace, Miami Fla.<br>6) Giullermo Miller Williams - 33yrs. of 15th. Street # 127, Las Mina, Santo Domingo<br>7) Pedro De La Mata Alvarez 45 . of Vidrio St. #6, Barcelona, : . | 5160 pounds of Marijuana | Little San Salvador | The defendants appeared before the Court on 12/2/86, and were all acquitted of charges. Insufficient evidence. |

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| ER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | 23/11/85 | 1) Denis Rigoberto - 41yrs. of 34 Collins Ave. #12 Miami Beach Fla.<br>2) Roberto Fernandez Sanchez - 24yrs. of 9022 S/W 65th. Terrace, Miami Fla.<br>3) Rene Miquel Dagado - 22yrs. of 6420 S/W 35th. St. Miami Fla.<br>4) Elizabeth De Sombredero Schmuck - 37yrs. of 4905 S/W 137th. Court, Miami Fla. | 71 pounds of Marijuana | Porgy Bay, Bimini | The defendants appeared before the Court on 25/11/85 Rene Delgado was fined $16000 or 14 months in prison. All other defendants were discharged. |
| 22 | 2/12/85 | 1) Charles Arthur Daughenbough - 48yrs.<br>2) Jesus Garcia - 30yrs. | 713 pounds of Cocaine | Andros Town, Andros | The defendants appeared before the Court and were sentenced to 2 years in H.M. Prison on all charges to run concurrently with effect 1/4/86. No order was made on the return of plane. |
| 23 | 11/12/85 | Inzor Kelly - 37yrs. Freeport, Grand Bahama. | 5 pounds of Cocaine | Great Harbour Cay Berry Island. | The defendant appeared in Court on 13/12/85, when he was admitted to H.M. Prison. He returned to Court on 1/5/86, when he was fined $50,000 or 12months imprisonment. He served his time. |
| 24 | 16/12/85 | 1) Glen Jack Carson - 37yrs.<br>2) Andrew Richard Barnes - 29yrs.<br>3) Napoleon Sanchez - 32yrs. | 717 pounds of Cocaine | Governor's Harbour Eleuthera. | The defendants appeared before on 12/2/87. #1 & 2 were sentenced to 4 & 5 yrs. respectively. #3 was discharged. |

## PERSONS ARRESTED DURING MAJOR DRUG SEIZURES

| ER. NO. | DATE OF ARREST | NAME, AGE AND ADDRESS OF ACCUSED | AMOUNT AND TYPE OF DRUGS | PLACE FOUND | RESULT OF CASE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | 24/12/85 | 1) Richard David McGuire - 49yrs. (deceased)<br>2) Ruben Castillo Vargas - 34yrs. | 563 pounds of Cocaine | Davis Harbour, Rock Sound, Eleuthera. | On 6/2/86, the defendant was acquitted by the Court. Insufficient evidence. |
| 26 | 29/12/85 | 1) Allan Raul Rudd - 40yrs. of 44125B<br>2) Stephen Ray Sharp - 36yrs. of 11310 N/W 40th. Place, Miami Fla. | 504 pounds of Cocaine | Mangrove Cay, Andros. | The defendants were acquitted on 17/3/86, by the Court. Insufficient evidence. |

So, what happens in the Bahamas in terms of our local problems is directly related to what happens in the United States, and there we are irretrievably bound in terms of the law enforcement which we hope to achieve in this area. I am delighted that every year it seems to me that, in this country, there is an increased awareness of the significance of the problem and the necessity for it to be approached on a united basis, united in the terms of the functions of all the relevant agencies of the Government of the United States working as if they were the representatives of one single government.

Fortunately, in the Bahamas, we have an infinitely smaller government and it is easier to centralize activities. In our case, it took us some time to come to the realization that it 1s a very useful device for the Attorney General to also have the law enforcement arms of the government in the same vista, and that followed the British Commonwealth tradition where the Attorney General very rarely was also responsible for law enforcement, as in this country, where the Attorney General's files are somewhat different from the Attorney General's in the Bahamas.

So, for the first time, in June of this year, the Attorney General had responsibility for law enforcement as well.

We have gotten to a stage today, Mr. Chairman, when it appears to me that the will on your side and the will on my side is sufficiently intense for us, not necessarily to see some light at the end of the tunnel, because that is not going to happen until demand is eradicated, but for us to believe that our joint efforts can make some more significant impact upon reducing the volume of traffic which happens to be using the Bahamas today.

Mr. Chairman, that is by way of a brief comment, which is actually a long preface, I suppose, to a great many years that I have been engaged in this particular exercise in the Bahamas, having the responsibility which I do have and I don't want to dwell on the past and try too much of the history of it, but it has been 14 years, which is 14 years which have not been entirely free of frustrations of various kinds.

Because we have not always received that level of undivided commitment to operation which we would have wished in our country, because for most of those 14 years we have been doing this very much on our own—notwithstanding the various activities which used to be engaged in by United States drug agencies in the Bahamas with our consent, beginning perhaps in 1975, which was done at their discretion, their choice, whenever they wanted to do so—it lacked coordination in those days.

It lacked permanent presence in those days as it has today, but between 1975 and 1982 there was a constant litany of requests from the United States Government agencies for their agencies' personnel to function in various capacities in the Bahamas, sometimes in an undercover capacity, sometimes in a totally unrestricted capacity.

In those days, Mr. Chairman, I also happened to be administer of foreign affairs and I used to have to deal with the permissions which

used to be granted for United States law enforcement agents to work in the Bahamas, and on not one single occasion during those years, when I had that responsibility, did I ever refuse one single request for any United States agency to participate in any activity they wanted to in the Bahamas.

There was an occasion, Mr. Chairman, which I think I should recount, and that was so many years ago, it would have been 1980, 1981, 1982, somewhere about there. There were two agents, who I gave permission to be in the Bahamas, who wanted to function at large in the Bahamas to collect whatever information they wanted for the purpose of law enforcement. They were particularly concerned about trafficking through the Bahamas and what evidence they could find in the Bahamas which may assist them in the United States.

They weren't as concerned as they are now with what comes into the Bahamas with the focus of enforcement in the Bahamas, they were more concerned with the enforcement in the United States in those days.

That is very much the highlight of the extent to which the Bahamas' government is prepared to allow United States agents to function in the Bahamas. I gave permission in those days to those two United States agents to function in the Bahamas totally unrestricted, without any limitations placed upon them apart from the fact that I needed to know their names. That is all I needed to know.

I said, you give me their names. I didn't know what they were doing in the Bahamas. The Bahamian police didn't know what they were doing in the Bahamas, and I was severely criticized in my own country for this, Mr. Chairman, they said I gave the Americans too much, I gave them more than they were entitled to, that I am sacrificing the salvage of the Bahamas. But, I said, I am dealing with some devils of death, so I don't mind the ruse that I use to get them.

On that matter, I don't even remember now how long that went on, all I know is that I allowed those two agents in the Bahamas and I said, all I need to know is their names in case they run into trouble, because if they get into trouble I am the only person that can get them out of trouble, if they run into trouble.

I said: All I need to know is their names, and I got their names and they are stuffed somewhere in a file. They functioned in the Bahamas without restriction at all, not even the police in the Bahamas knew precisely what they were doing in the Bahamas.

If they found what they were looking for, I don't really know, all I know is that it was an exercise that your people wanted done, and I thought it would be helpful to you.

We have adopted that attitude right throughout in terms of law enforcement, because we are a small country with limited tactical resources and limited human resources in dealing with a country which is spread over 70,000 square miles of the South Atlantic.

That is another aspect of our problem, Mr. Chairman, which people forget and that is if you transpose the Bahamas into the eastern Carib-

bean, Inagua, which is our most southeastern island, and at the bottom is Trinidad; Nassau, which most people think constitutes the Bahamas, is somewhere by Antigua; and the Grand Bahamas is somewhere by the Virgin Islands—the Bahamas occupies as much marine space as the whole of the eastern Caribbean from Trinidad to the Virgin Islands. And, in-between Inagua and Grand Bahamas, there are 700 islands, as the tourism advertisement likes to say, but about 30 of them are occupied and the rest of them are unoccupied.

That is no small task for any law enforcement agency to engage in having regard to the marine and air methods of transportation and transshipment to the United States.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Attorney General, thank you very much.

To first go into the history, and I am glad you pointed that out, because having visited your country as long as 10 years ago, there was not near the commitment from our Nation, I felt, in the drug area.

How would you rate, in the past 14 years of your involvement, the present commitment and involvement of the United States in its law enforcement with your country and, with your permission, in your country?

Is it the best it has been, or have there been better times?

Second, could it be even more?

Mr. ADDERLEY. There is no question about that, Mr. Chairman, these are the best of times in relative terms. There is actually no comparison at all between what took place between 1973 to 1982.

I use 1982 as a benchmark year because that is the year that we agreed to Operation BAT, which is one of the most successful devices which is being used in our operations today.

All I want to say about that is that it was put on my desk one day by Admiral Murphy, who was then on the Vice President's staff, and in 5 minutes I agreed to it and I agreed with it in March 1982.

Senator DECONCINI. Since 1982, has it been improving constantly?

Mr. ADDERLEY. It has been improving because of the increased presence, the increased permanent presence of U.S. agencies, particularly Drug Enforcement Administration, Coast Guard, and Customs.

Prior to that time, the presence there was sporadic. For example, one of the permanent fixtures of the program today is the hot pursuit, but that is not new. That existed before, on a short-term basis, because you didn't want it any longer.

You wanted it for 3 months. I said, yes, you have it for 3 months. You only wanted it in a certain part of the Bahamas, over Bimini area or the Grand Bahamas-Abaco area, out in the northwestern Bahamas area.

You wanted it for 3 months? They said, yes, we want it for 3 months. How much for 3 months? You want it for 6 months? How much for 6 months? Whatever they could afford.

That is really what it amounted to, and they got it for whatever length of time they wanted it. But ever since 1985, it has been on a permanent basis.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you feel, Mr. Attorney General, that the position of the United States now is more of a long-term commitment?

Is that what you sense that we are involved in as far as working with you in hot pursuit, or whatever it is, that we are more committed for the longer term now?

Mr. ADDERLEY. Notwithstanding what I feel may be happening to the Coast Guard, and I have had some assurances about the Coast Guard; notwithstanding that, Mr. Chairman, I do feel as though there is that level of commitment on the part of the United States authorities to remain in this state of anxiety and readiness and necessity to have to cooperate with the Bahamas and to provide, hopefully, the relevant resources for the purpose of dealing with this problem in the Bahamas, because I believe such as we have been able to achieve, in particular over the last few years, indicates that it is possible to close off the Bahamian Garter, as they call it.

It is not possible with the resources at our command today to do it, but what has taken place seems to be leads us to think that, yes, it is possible to do it.

Senator DECONCINI. That 1986 drug bill, Mr. Attorney General, did have specific language in it establishing a Bahamas-United States task force as a mandate from us.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Too late for me, Mr. Chairman, because I suggested it in October 1984, but it came 2 years too late. So, we are 2 years behind in that respect.

Senator DECONCINI. We have been behind, and I just wanted to see if you thought there was enough indication from our side of the issue that there seemed to be a little bit more permanency and commitment to it. Much of it, correctly as you have said, has been because of the lack of constant dollars and only being willing to allocate them for a short period of time. I hope that has changed.

Let me go to a sensitive subject, Mr. Attorney General, where you can help us. In the next 6 to 8 weeks, the Senate is going to debate President Reagan's certification of several drug producing and transshipment countries. It is under the law that he must do that.

Last year, the Bahamas was one of the three countries singled out for debate on the Senate floor. This took a great deal of debate. It delved into charges and allegations of corruptions within the Bahamian Government.

This recent Herald article talks about testimony given at the ongoing trial of the Colombian drug trafficker, Carlos Lehder. George William Baron, an admitted marijuana trafficker, testified that he made a direct $400,000 payment to Prime Minister Pindling in the fall of 1980 for protection of his pot smuggling boats from the Bahamian police.

Baron said that he was paying the Prime Minister $15 for each pound of marijuana smuggled through the Bahamas. He estimated that he made payments of $4 to $5 million to Mr. Pindling from 1978 to 1981.

The testimony of Mr. Baron greatly disturbs this Senator and, I think, my friend here from New York as well. Does your government plan to

investigate these allegations that Prime Minister Pindling accepted millions of dollars?

I realize, before you answer that, that it was some time ago, some years ago, and certainly, in my judgment and one of the reasons I argued so hard for certification, things have changed. But I would like to know, for the record, if you could give us some indication of what the position of your government is regarding these charges?

Mr. ADDERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I haven't seen the copy of the transcript of the evidence yet. The matter was raised in Parliament last week, and the opposition invited a debate on it, and I convinced them that it wasn't a particularly good idea for us to be engaged in a parliamentary debate in the Bahamas based upon an Associated Press report published in a national newspaper. That was only on Wednesday of last week.

I promised them, at the appropriate time, when we have been able to secure a copy, a certified copy of Mr. Baron's testimony at some time, we would make time available for a parliamentary debate on the matter. But that it was not in our interest or in the interest of the Bahamas that there be any suggestion or belief that in any way the Bahamian Government intended or thought it was a good idea to cover this matter anyway.

It needs to be faced quite clearly, within the context of the trial and within the context of Mr. Baron's own testimony, which will have to be examined, and his credibility tested insofar as that is possible. Unfortunately, that is not a major element in the particulars.

So far as Mr. Baron's testimony is concerned there, that is not particularly relevant, I wouldn't have thought, to whether or not Mr. Lehder is guilty or not guilty. But it does produce an interesting element for that particular allegation to introduce the kind of examination of Mr. Baron which might otherwise happen in a court of law where that particular allegation was the major issue.

For my part, Mr. Chairman, I appraciate your concern with regard to the testimony, but the particular personality is not known to me although he has been known to me in an official context for some time because he was in charge of the Bahamas many, many years ago.

Unfortunately, two officers in my office were instrumental in withdrawing charges against him without my knowledge or consent, because I didn't find out about it until after I had specifically authorized the prosecution of Mr. Baron.

This is a matter which was examined by the Commission of Inquiry in the Bahamas and, at the time of the Commission of Inquiry was dealing with this matter, in 1984–85, as I understand it, the Commission of Inquiry spent a great deal of time in examining the circumstances of the Baron involvement in the Bahamas, his charge in the Bahamas, and the withdrawal of his charge in the Bahamas.

The particular allegation, which he has now made did not form part of the record. Insofar as we are concerned, these are new. These have remained secret for the last 8 years.

If you are asking for a comment on the testimony, I can give you what I believe to be a Bahamian reaction to it. People who know the personalities and know circumstances and people in the Bahamas perhaps have a less serious view of it than you might take, but it does not mean that you are not justified in taking the view that you do take of it.

Quite frankly, it is a totally incredible story, an unbelievable story, and most Bahamians would view it as such, if only because the most improbable and unlikely place in the world for anybody to make a payment of that kind to a Prime Minister and a Deputy Prime Minister is in the middle of the casino in the Bahamas. This is a scenario which even Hollywood couldn't possible match, even at it wildest.

Mr. Chairman, if the Prime Minister were to walk into the casino, and the Deputy Prime Minister were to walk into the casino in the Bahamas, he would not only enter with his bodyguards, and so on, but he would be in the presence of 200 other people who know him, including all of the employees of the casino and all the hangers-on.

When he walks through the casino, he is followed by a dozen or so people who just get near. That is almost as ludicrous as the President of the United States taking a bribe in a casino in Atlantic City.

Why this story at this time? One never knows, but I hope that we will be able to get to the bottom of it. I can assure you, insofar as it is possible, I intend to do so, because I had a great deal to do with trying to obtain from the United States Government agencies, at the time the Commission of Inquiry was sitting, all the relevant evidence which they had which concerned the Bahamas and corruption in the Bahamas by whoever may have committed it.

I spent a great deal of time with that, and the Councilmen of the Commission spent a great many hours in Washington talking to the relevant people, extracting from the relevant people in Washington all the evidence which they had in their possession at that time which was relevant to that inquiry.

Senator DECONCINI. I have not taken a position because Mr. Baron certainly is not a sterling individual. He has been charged with related drug dealing himself.

My concern was to get closely on the record what you did. When you get that information from the transcript, you intend to review it and investigate it, if it is warranted. That is what I think is important for us to know.

We are not telling you what to do with it or how to do it, that is for your justice system. What I am interested in is what you said that, yes, you intend to do it. I understand the political significance of debating something that is only in the newspaper, and I respect the Parliament.

Let me go to one other question and then I will yield to questions by Senator D'Amato.

Mr. Adderley, later this afternoon, Assistant Secretary Wrobleski will say in her prepared statement that the Progressive Liberal Party renominated George Smith and Kendal Nottage for seats in Parliament. Both

of these men were cited for narcotics related corruption in the Royal Commission report, whatever the official name may be. Both won their seats and she says that Nottage was appointed by your government as Chairman of the Bahamas Broadcasting Corp.

Of course, we understand the electoral process, and we are not suggesting that the people of the Bahamas should not vote for whomever they want to. We wonder, based on the Commission's report, can you explain the matters as to the government moving ahead with someone, who is certainly implicated by the Commission report, into a responsible position, such as the chairman of the broadcasting corporation?

Mr. ADDERLEY. Mr. Chairman, the first aspect of it is that that, the statement to which you are referring, is only true insofar as it is suggested that both Mr. Smith and Mr. Nottage were found by the Commission to be involved in drug related corruption.

In the case of Mr. Smith, the Commission came to a conclusion of fact that Mr. Smith accepted a bribe from Mr. Edward Ward in the Bahamas. Based upon that finding and the evidence, which the commission had of the circumstances of the meeting, which was supposed to have taken place between Mr. Smith and Mr. Ward, and I think one other person, Mr. Smith was indicted.

Contrary to what you will also find in the State Department report, that nothing happened as a result of the commission's inquiry. he was one of the people who was indicted. I had to sign the fiat that he be charged under the Prevention of Bribery Act, and I signed the fiat for that purpose because, Mr. Chairman, you bring me the evidence and I will indict you.

I may like you, and I may be your friend, and I may well still be your friend, but you bring me the evidence, I sign the fiat for the purpose. I have been able to do that in the Bahamas reasonably successfully over the last 14 years. I am not going to go in to a litany of the people who I have had to indict in the Bahamas, that is not for this area, but I will tell you in private maybe one. of these days. I have no shame about that. I am, indeed, proud of that, and I keep my job in doing that, too.

But he was one of the people who was indicted in the Bahamas, and Mr. Ward gave evidence during the trial. Mr. Ward was unable to identify Mr. Smith as the same person to whom he gave the bribe. Consequently, Mr. Smith was acquitted.

The Commission of Inquiry, unfortunately, came to the conclusion of fact, came to a finding of fact without Mr. Ward identifying Mr. Smith. There was no identification of Mr. Smith by Mr. Ward for the purposes of the Commission of Inquiry, except to say his name was George Smith, and he described him as a black, fair-skinned Bahamian. But there was no confrontation and there was no identification of George Smith by Ward before the Commission of Inquiry. When he was called upon to identify Mr. Smith in a court of law, he was unable to do so. He could not do so. That is that aspect of the matter.

Insofar as Mr. Nottage is concerned, the finding there was that he had a business relationship in connection with the ownership of a hotel in Freeport and Grand Bahama in which Mr. Carajuana, a man by the name of Carajuana, in respect to whom some evidence was brought to the Commission that he was supposedly a Mafia fugitive and still is supposedly a fugitive from justice in this country. But he had, at the relevant time, a business relationship in the ownership of a hotel with this person Carajuana and that he, either knowingly or unknowingly, fronted for that person.

There was no evidence that at that time that Mr. Nottage knew who Mr. Carajuana was later said to be. There was no suggestion arising out of the Commission that his misdemeanor, if it may be called a misdemeanor, was having a business relationship in the ownership of a hotel with a man who he said he didn't know who he was at the time.

I have separated those two, the one from the other, but it is not clearly identifiable as proved for the purpose of the Commission to be drug related.

If you say to me there is a perception with regard to these two men, and how do you justify that? This is a matter of the choice of the Progressive Liberal Party, Mr. Chairman, in the Bahamas.

As it transpired, they both were elected and both of them were appointed to an office or the other. One was made the deputy chairman to the hotel corporation, and the other one was made the chairman of the broadcasting corporation

Neither was appointed a member of the cabinet, and neither is in fact a member of the cabinet in the Bahamas.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Adderley, thank you.

Just quickly for the record, is it correct that on April 13, 1987, you wrote Attorney General Meese a letter indicating that the Bahamas had enacted the tracing and forfeiture of proceeds of the Drug Trafficking Act of 1986, and you asked the Attorney General for assistance in making known any evidence in the possession of the United States agencies that could be considered relevant to pursuing offenders under this tough new Bahamian law?

The law is aimed at the assets of smugglers and also at corruption among public officials within your own country.

Did you write to him on that date and other dates and did you ever receive any response from him?

Mr. ADDERLEY. I wrote to him on the 13th of April, Mr. Chairman, and I wrote to him again in May. I got no response from my letter of the 13th of April. I got no response to my letter from May.

I wrote to him again on the 3d of July and I did get a response to my letter of the 3d of July. He told me he was glad to hear from me and I can supply you with copies of these, Mr. Chairman, and informed me that I would be hearing, in due course, from Mr. Trott. I have not heard from Mr. Trott yet.

Senator DECONCINI. You have not heard from Mr. Trott?

Mr. ADDERLEY. No; I have not, not one word.

Senator DECONCINI. That was in July 1987 that you were advised that Mr. Trott would be in touch with you.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I think it was August.

Senator DECONCINI. The summer of 1987.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I have heard nothing from Mr. Trott at all.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Attorney General, I have a number of other questions, but I have members here who want to put in statements.

I first want to welcome my ranking member, Mr. Domenici, and I will yield to him for an opening statement, and then to my friend from the House.

Senator DOMENICI. Mr. Chairman, I apologize for being late, and rather than use the committee's time for an opening statement let me just compliment you on calling the hearing.

Obviously, these are important issues. We have a serious responsibility and so do they.

Thank you very much.

Senator DECONCINI. I thank you, Senator.

I yield to my good friend Glenn English from Oklahoma for any opening statement, before I yield to Senator D'Amato for questions.

We are very glad to have you here, Congressman English. You have been a leader out on the cutting edge of some of these issues here, and we are pleased that you have joined us here.

REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE ENGLISH

Mr. ENGLISH. Thank you very much, Senator DeConcini.

I just want to say that it is a pleasure to be here. I want to commend the Senate and you for holding these hearings. I think that question is going to reveal some of the improvements that we still have to make in the war on drugs. We have a long way to go.

PREPARED STATEMENT

I do have a formal statement I would like to submit for the record.

Senator DECONCINI. Without objection, the statement will appear in the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE GLENN ENGLISH

Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend you for calling this hearing on a topic of vital importance to this Nation's war on drugs. You have consistently led the efforts in Congress to improve the U.S. ability to stop the flow of illegal drugs before they reach our shores. Without your support and leadership, many of our accomplishments would not have taken place.

Efforts in the Caribbean, and particuly in the Bahamas and Puerto Rico, are an essential element of our interdiction strategy. The closer to the source that we can intercept these drugs, the better chance we have of winning this war.

OPBAT and other joint United States-Bahamian law enforcement operations are the premier examples of just how effective two nations can be when working together to interdict drugs. This would not occur, of course, without the support and cooperation of the Bahamian Government. But problems remain, and we have a long way to go before we can declare our efforts in the Caribbean a success.

I would like to thank you and the subcommittee for inviting me to participate in this hearing. I look forward to today's testimony.

Senator DECONCINI. The Senator from New York, do you have any questions?

Senator D'AMATO. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

I have to say that I am quite impressed with the materials submitted by the Attorney General and commend him for his efforts, but they do raise certain questions.

The State Department in its report to us of January 20, 1988, Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Edward J. Fox, Mr. Attorney General, pointed out—I will just read part of it and ask one or two questions.

He said:

The absence of a serious commitment by the Bahamian Government to fight corruption. A police unit to investigate corruption among law enforcement officers was formed but reportedly has done nothing. There have been reports in the Bahamian news media that the Senior Deputy Commissioner of Police, who would normally succeed the outgoing Commissioner, is being forced to retire because he is honest.

It goes on to say:

Notwithstanding the adoption of stronger antinarcotics laws and the creation of a Special Magistrate Court to process drug cases, the poor performance of the Bahamian judicial system in dealing with drug offenders provides a low-risk environment for drug smugglers. The Bahamian Government's complacency over corruption continues to undermine the optimal effectiveness of joint interdiction efforts.

I grant you that this is the State Department, who I might add has been very supportive of your total efforts and has indicated that you are going to be making some substantial efforts, but it raises a very serious question now.

I would follow that up with a question that I have been trying to get the State Department to answer, and it is kind of like our Attorney General in not responding to you, we have a State Department that doesn't respond to us.

Senator Domenici says sometimes, but I say too often.

How many Bahamian citizens who were charged with drug crimes in 1986 and 1987 were released on bail and have disappeared and are still fugitives, because I have a number of cases that I will submit to you?

Here is a March 1987 Coast Guard list of drug cases resulting in turnovers, and that was the *Dauntless* in the Coast Guard cutter *Point Arena* directed to the vicinity of Farmers Cay, Bahamas. It recovered 286 pounds of cocaine. The vessel was seized and the crew of two Cuban resident aliens was arrested. The vessel, contraband and crew were turned over to the Royal Bahamian Defence Force for prosecution.

The question is: What has happened to that prosecution? Have they been releassed on bail?

Mr. ADDERLEY. Senator, I wouldn't even know the answer to a specific question of that kind. I have a great many of these matters to deal with and I have no objection to answering any question, if I know the answer, but it is too specific a question for me to be able to give you an answer.

I would be happy to supply you with it.

Senator D'AMATO. Maybe the general question as it relates to prosecutions, because we have another case which I will state for the record, and I would appreciate you then responding to us or having someone respond—June 2, 1987, the Coast Guard aircraft located a 225-foot-coastal freighter, *Don Julio.* They recovered on the *Don Julio* 179,000 pounds of marijuana, 6 kilograms of cocaine. The vessel was seized and the 14 Columbian crew members were arrested. All the crew was turned over to the Bahamian authorities on June 4.

What has happened to that prosecution?

Mr. ADDERLEY. The amount of marijuana seems a little high. I think the amount of seizure seems a little high, but that is about the——

Senator D'AMATO. 179,000 pounds of marijuana, 6 kilograms of cocaine.

Mr. ADDERLEY. That is the total for the year. *Don Julio* was 98,000. That is the biggest single seizure.

As far as I know, the defendants are in custody and the trial is going on. They haven't come to a conclusion yet, but they are in custody.

Senator D'AMATO. I have a number of these cases. July 8, 1987. The problem is and what has been alleged, and I will submit these to you and I hope we will get a response, that there is a very real question as to whether or not these people are brought to trial or whether they are released on bail and are out and are now fugitives. That is really the hallmark of whether or not we are really following through on this.

It is one thing to arrest them and interdict them, and it is another thing to hold them and prosecute them. Mr. Attorney General, that is the question, and if you could give us any idea of how many have been prosecuted and how many are still awaiting prosecution, and how many are out on bail and how many are fugitives, I think that would go a long way to answering some of the questions, and certainly answering that which has been alleged by the State Department.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I have supplied a member of your staff the answer to that question insofar as it concerns 1986 with regard to the more serious cocaine and marijuana offenses. When I say more serious, this is really from 1 kilo up to 500 and so on. Those are in a slightly different category and I supplied that to your staff, and of the 103 there were in 1986, as of December 31, 1987, 25 had been sentenced to terms of imprisonment of 12 months to 4 years; 3, 9 months imprisonment; 2, 6 months imprisonment; 19 pending trial; 15 warrants of arrest issued, and these were people who would not have surrendered to bail; 22 were fined; 9, dismissed; 6 are under extradiction request; 1 on probation; and 1 dead.

That is in 1986 in regard to that category of person and this of course is ongoing, but the answer isn't quite as simple as that insofar as the extradition with which drug cases are in fact dealt with.

Drug cases are now being dealt with by a single magisterial courts and, sometime during the course of this year, we are likely to establish and almost certainly will establish another one, but there are other

things that will have to fall into place before I can actually put the courts in motion. I have to find a magistrate and have a court to put it in and so on.

We are going to have a second drug courts, because the drug cases themselves now are having to be adjourned by the one magistrate's court for longer than I would like, if only because a great many of these trials have lawyers involved in them and a number of defendants and the trials are lasting for days and days and days instead of hours.

Senator D'AMATO. Mr. Attorney General, I will submit a request in writing to obtain from you answers to the following question, as it relates to seven of the largest seizures: What is the status of those who have been arrested, whether they are incarcerated, pending trial; whether they have been dismissed; whether they are out on bail?

I would appreciate a response to those questions.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I would be happy to do that for you, Senator. I have no problem with that at all.

Senator D'AMATO. We did receive your answer to our question about 1986, but we just received it today and it still doesn't go into sufficient detail as it relates to how many are out on bail, but I do thank you for having supplied this information and maybe we can get some more details.

Mr. Chairman, I think that goes to the essence of whether or not we are really pursuing these cases as they should be.

I thank the Attorney General for his response, and I look forward to the information.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to respond to two aspects of the Senator's introduction there, which I would not like to gloss over lest it appear that my silence on it means that there is some substance in them.

One, the question of the appointment of the commissioner of police. Senator, we have appointed as the Commissioner of Police in the Bahamas a man of the highest character and integrity, who not only has the support of the Government of the Bahamas, but the commissioner of police a person who is appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister after consultation with the leader of the opposition.

The leader of the opposition and the Prime Minister do not agree, I assure you, on very many things in the Bahamas. The day of the month or the week or the year, there are not very many things that those two gentlemen agree on. But, the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition agreed that the commissioner of police is the best man for the job in the Bahamas at the time.

He is an officer of the highest character and integrity, who I have personally known for years. He is a man 42 years of age. We had to leap-frog three offices to appoint him, we did it deliberately because he can go on being commissioner of police for 13 years, and we think he is the right man for the job and everything he has done in the last 3 months tells that he is the right man for the job.

If we are right in that judgment, we will have one of the best commissioners of police, certainly Bahamian Commissioner of Police, we have ever had, who will be able to restore the public confidence and international respect for our police force, which it is entitled to.

At 42 years of age, he can go on for that length of time. I might say maybe some people may think it is a hinderance, and some people may think it is a credit, but he also happens to be the only qualified lawyer on the Bahamian police force as well.

Insofar as not appointing Mr. Hannah was concerned, I don't want to go into that. It is not appropriate for me to deal with that in a public session. If you want it, if you think it is sufficiently important for me to deal with that in a private session with you, I would be happy, happy to do so.

I have no hesitation of doing so in a private session with your committee, Mr. Chairman.

Insofar as that is concerned, Mr. Hannah had passed the retirement age and could be asked to retire as he was.

It would have been grossly unfair, totally unfair to the new commissioner of police to be left with a Senior Deputy Commissioner, a man who wished to have been commissioner and who had so many political lobbyists working for him in the Bahamas at that time.

In these matters, Mr. Chairman, I assure you we are not influenced by political considerations in making appointments of that kind. We try to find the best man for the job and we think we have the best man for the job in Commissioner Bonami.

Insofar as prosecutions are concerned, prosecution in our courts, Senator—I am not talking about drug matters in particular, I am talking about prosecutions generally—are not dealt with as expeditiously as the Attorney General of the Bahamas would with them deal with, and that is because of our limitations of resources of all kinds.

I think this is a problem with all countries that have to contend with the rigors of the rule of law. We are punished by that.

Senator D'AMATO. Mr. Attorney General, I didn't intend to, but let me tell you, I love your country. I have made deposits there more often than withdrawals as most tourists do.

It is a magnificent country and you have the most beautiful people, second to none. They are absolutely courteous, charming. They love their country. I don't care whether it is Freeport, or whether it is Nassau, I feel a great affinity toward them.

I think we can all work together to make situations better. I want you to know that having been there on several occasions, it has been pointed out to me by the local cab drivers as well as others the famous Bahamian citizen lawyer of lawyers who is up on the hill as we ride by and his sister's small estate next to his, Nigel Bowe.

Now, I understand the processes of government and I can't reach in nor do I attempt to influence how the courts operate You could say very well, "Senator, we are not going to tell you how your courts operate." I think that is the kind of case, and I understand you are waiting

for a ruling—you indicated any month—with respect to his request for extradition.

That request, I guess, has been pending for a couple of years now, hasn't it?

Mr. ADDERLEY. Two years.

Senator D'AMATO. 1985 maybe?

Mr. ADDERLEY. Yes; 3 years.

Senator D'AMATO. That is how we measure. You can say: Senator, we don't indict people on rumor or gesture or whatnot. I can say to you: Mr. Attorney General, if you want to talk to me privately about it, if your entire island talks about it that it is a national disgrace.

The certification process is going to come up and I, for one, will be looking to see what takes place with Nigel Bowe's case. Let me be very candid with you. If that matter has not been decided and it continues to be held out in abeyance, then I will most likely do all that I can to say, look, let's not play the game that they are cooperating, because they are cooperating when they see fit, and when they don't see fit, they move in another direction.

That would be the only conclusion that this Senator can come to.

I am not going to prejudge, but I would certainly think that 2 years after this request has been made that we are entitled to an answer and I am sure that on March 1 the certification will be out, and this Senator will look very closely and share the results of whether or not that request for extradition has been acted on.

If it has not been acted on, I will simply say that I would conclude that the State Department's overview with respect to the justice system as it relates to drug enforcement has some merit.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Senator, may I respond to that. First, Nigel Bowe's request for extradition has, as I think we can agree, been extent for 2 years. In the Bahamas, like in the United States, the executive does not determine whether a person is extradited or not. It is a determination which is made by the courts of the Bahamas.

I have been in the unfortunate position of having to explain to and be thought to be a liar by people who have come to the Bahamas representing agencies of your government who think that I have the power to tell a judge in the Bahamas what to do, and I do not have that power.

Whatever anybody may think in this country or in any other country, as Attorney General of the Bahamas, who has administrative responsibility and only administrative responsibility for the housekeeping matters, as I call them, of the courts, I have no authority to tell a supreme court judge in the Bahamas what to do. No more than you have the power to tell a Supreme Court judge or a Federal judge or a judge in your country what to do.

Two years is a long time, I agree with you but, Mr. Senator, you know there was a man by the name of Darby who languished in jail in this country for 5 years before he was sent back to the United Kingdom.

Nigel Bowe happens to be an exception in this respect, because extradition has been a matter which has been going on between the Bahamas and the United States for years. I have been practicing law, this year, for 35 years, and I have been involved in extradition matters on both sides. I have drawn up extradition matters for the government and I have drawn them against the government, and usually they have been extraditions to the United States. Extradition has never been a problem, but unfortunately for us, Nigel Bowe happens to be a defendant who can afford to take advantage of all the legal devices and all the legal niceties which he can employ lawyers to do.

If he was a poor man, he would have been in jail a long time ago. If he couldn't afford the lawyers that he has been able to afford, he would have been extradited a long time ago, and maybe in jail, I don't know. All I know is that you are extraditing a man here, who can afford the costs of lawyers who are able to find various devices by which the process is delayed, but it would be a mistake and a tragedy for any institution of this country to act upon the will and result of law enforcement agencies in the Bahamas, and the Bahamas Government to deal with drug trafficking matters based upon the discretion of the courts over which we have no control whatsoever.

Mr. Chairman, I have been told in my office in Nassau, and again I can't tell you who it was who told me that or under what circumstances they told me that, but the reason why Nigel Bowe hasn't been extradited is because I won't tell the judge what to do. That is what I have been told, and I said: Lady, under no circumstances is this person ever going to try to tell any judge in this country how to exercise his judicial discretion, and all I say is if you were Bahamian you would be in jail for making such a suggestion to the Attorney General, because in the Bahamas, no Attorney General would dare try to tell a judge what to do. I would have to resign. I wouldn't have an office, if it became known that I tried to tell a judge what to do in the Bahamas.

I agree with you, yes, it is frustrating. It is frustrating to you, and it is frustrating to me because it also delays some other extradition matters because each one of those magistrates have not acted upon them because they are waiting for the judicial niceties to be resolved over Mr. Bowe's extradition.

Senator D'AMATO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Attorney General, I think it is important to note, for the record, that I am quite sure the Senator from New York and this Senator are not trying to tell you to tell the supreme court or anybody in the judicial system, whoever comes in there, what to do, and I would not suggest that you do that.

I think the point here is that we have a situation that is difficult to understand in this country, and you have some extradition cases pending here that may be difficult for you to understand.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Eight years is the longest I have been waiting for.

Senator DECONCINI. I think that is a rightful objection and criticism.

We had the same problem dealing with Mexico. Two of our DEA agents were murdered brutally there more than 2½ years ago, and the best we can get from the government is that some 60 people have been arrested and they won't tell us who, and no one has been brought to trial.

When I talked to the Mexican Government, I don't say they have to find them guilty. I am not telling them how to do it. I would like to know, and I think that is what the Senator from New York was expressing his frustration about, is what prevents the system from going through and making a determination, even if it is unsatisfactory to me or you.

It is very difficult for us to understand, as it is for you to understand, a system that won't act.

Mr. ADDERLEY. But the system has been acting, Mr. Chairman. The system has been acting either at the magistrate's court level, or the supreme court level, or the court of appeals level, and there is a fourth level, too, which exists in the ultimate court of appeals, the judicial committee of the privy counsel.

You have four layers of judicial functioning here with which to contend. Magistrate's court level at which extradition matters are decided. Appeal to the supreme court. Appeal from the supreme court to the court of appeals, and ultimately appeal from the court of appeals to the judicial committee of the privy counsel. So, there are four judicial layers there which the rich can take advantage of where there are apparent reasons to do so.

Now you may say, why doesn't this operate more quickly? One of the reasons why it hasn't to a certain extent, and it only explains part of the delay, it doesn't explain all of it. All of the delay is related to the fact that it has gone up, and then come back down, and gone back up again.

It went to the magistrate court. It went to the supreme court. It went to the court of appeals. It came back to the magistrate. It went back to the supreme. Now it is back to the court of appeals. I think they will deliver a judgment either this month or next month. They are in Nassau, and I am pretty sure they are in session, so we will get a judgment. It is likely to go back down again, you see.

Senator DECONCINI. I understand.

Mr. ADDERLEY. All that is possible when you are rich enough to be able to afford it.

A part of the time factor involved here is that the Bahamian Court of Appeals is a nonresident court of appeals. We are not big enough, and we don't have the resources, and we don't have the lawyers for that matter, and we don't have the judges old enough to be. Our supreme court bench itself, with the exception of one naturalized Bahamian, our supreme court bench itself is staffed by non-Bahamians. The court of appeals bench is also staffed by non-Bahamians, and they sit four times a year in Nassau. They deal with appeals when they come to Nassau on a quarterly basis. This also accounts for some part of the delay.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Mr. Attorney General. I just wanted to clear the record of what our concern is.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I understand that.

Senator DECONCINI. I am going to yield to the Senator from New Mexico for any questions that he may have.

Senator DOMENICI. I don't want to duplicate things, Mr. Attorney General, and perhaps you have already answered this. It is my understanding that an internal corruption investigating unit has been established to look at allegations into corruption among law enforcement personnel, and that has been centralized. Is that correct?

Mr. ADDERLEY. That happened at the beginning of 1987. Since that time, they have virtually completed investigations involving 15 or 16 principally police officers, defense force, 1 or 2 customs and immigration officers. It is a combination of corruption as well as a device that we can use under the seizure and forfeiture law. Only last week, the first of that lot was indicted.

The corruption involved here is corruption which ultimately leads to his enrichment. Collection of evidence for this purpose is not an easy thing to do in a nonincome tax country. That is the Achille's heel of the ability to be able to move more quickly in dealing with the drug related corruption and forfeiture of assets.

The absence of income tax in the country makes it possible for people to hide assets in all kinds of ways, which then makes it very difficult to trace. It is not impossible to do, but it does take time to do, and we do have limited resources.

Senator DOMENICI. While that exists, and subject to the difficulties you have just described, what you are saying is, it is operating, but in terms of actual provable consequences, they are minimal to this point?

Mr. ADDERLEY. There was only one police officer who was indicted last week. I don't want to go any further than that, Senator, because I don't think it is proper for me to tell you or anybody, or let them know who is about to be indicted or who may not be indicted, and so on.

Senator DOMENICI. I understand, and I won't ask you.

In September of last year, it is my understanding that legislation was introduced in your Parliament to provide for a drug testing of law enforcement personnel and to impose much more difficult sentences, including life sentences, in the case of persons convicted of possession of certain quantities of drugs. What is the status of that legislation?

Mr. ADDERLEY. There were a number of pieces of legislation. In fact, I think there were four of them. There was an amendment to the Defense Force Act, and there was an amendment to the Police Act, both of which did the same thing. They made it an offense for a defense force officer or a police officer to use drugs or to refuse to submit to an examination.

We also amended the Dangerous Drugs Act to impose a penalty of life imprisonment for possession, or possession with intent to supply, of 10 pounds of marijuana, 2 pounds of cocaine, or 20 grams of heroin. Upon conviction in the magistrate court, they have to be referred to the

supreme court for what could be a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

A fourth amendment, and that was an amendment to the penal code, which gave our courts jurisdiction to deal with offenses committed on Bahamian ships wherever those offenses may have been committed. It is so now, in any event, with ships registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, but we extended that to apply to all categories of vessels, whether they are owned by a Bahamian or owned by a non-Bahamian permanent resident of the Bahamas, or whether they are Bahamian boats registered under the Boat Registration Act, and various statutes of this kind under which you can have a registration which is something less than the International Merchant Shipping Act registration.

It also has a provision that we can enter into reciprocal agreements with some other country, in which case the ships of another country may be considered to be a Bahamian ship for the purpose of Bahamian law enforcement and the jurisdiction of a Bahamian court.

This is what we did to the penal code, and all of this is in aid of the interdiction effort which takes place on the water between ourselves and Coast Guard in the Bahamas. But there are really four pieces of legislation, all of which in one form or another will be directed at dealing with one aspect or the other of the drug matter.

Those bills have been passed by the House of Assembly, and within the next 2 or 3 weeks will be passed by the senate. That is only a formality because our senate is not an elected chamber, it is an appointed chamber, and the majority of the senate will no doubt pass what the House of Assembly has agreed to.

Senator DOMENICI. Those will become law.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Those will become law. Unless something happens which I cannot foresee right now, they will become law sometime in March. They have already by the House of Assembly. They have gone through the legislative process in the House of Assembly. The senate will rubberstamp those as they say they do.

Senator DOMENICI. I assume, from the way you have described them, you support them. Is that correct?

Mr. ADDERLEY. I more than support them, Senator.

Senator DOMENICI. I understand that there is still a difference between a legislative body and the executive. I assume you have something to do with their drafting. I just want, for the record, to know if you think they will improve law enforcement in your country.

Mr. ADDERLEY. In our system, Senator, the Attorney General is responsible for the drafting of government legislation. With the exception of one member, all members of the cabinet are members of the House of Assembly. Unlike this country where the administration sends bills to Congress, which Congress may do anything with, in the Bahamas when the administration sends a bill to Parliament, you can be pretty sure that it is going to be passed. In may not be in exactly those same words because we have to make some amendments from time to time, but when the administration has agreed to send something to Parliament, you can be pretty sure that it is going to pass.

Senator DOMENICI. Have you had any real impact in terms of seizing the assets of those involved in illegal drug activities?

Mr. ADDERLEY. Senator, that became law in March 1987. With the exception of a trial, which is now incomplete, which I don't want to go into—I can say this much about it. That trial involves perhaps one of the most important Bahamian facilitators, as I call them, because these Bahamians involved in the drug trafficking process facilitate the drug traffic.

They are not traffickers themselves in the sense that they are buying cocaine in Colombia, bringing it to the Bahamas, and sending it to somebody in the United States. They facilitate the transshipment, which is organized and arranged by somebody else who comes from the United States to the Bahamas, and comes to the facilitator in the Bahamas so that he can organize the aspect of the Bahamian transshipment.

We think we have before the court now one of the biggest of that kind in the Bahamas. If convicted, he will be the nearest thing to a person that we can use that law against effectively.

There have been two other relatively minor, local, domestic dealers in respect to whom I have investigations on at the moment. I know exactly what I think will happen with them. But we haven't had a major facilitator except this once since March. I can tell you all the reasons why that happens and how I think we can deal with it, because there are ways by which I think they can be dealt with.

There is another aspect of that law, and that is, it is possible to confiscate the assets of a person who is deemed by the court to be a trafficker notwithstanding the fact that there is no evidence that he is a trafficker, and that is possible if he is in possession of inexplicable wealth, which combined with other evidence from which it might be inferred that that wealth was the proceeds of trafficking, the court can deem him to be a drug trafficker.

There is one case before the court now involving such a person. I, quite frankly, expect some kind of constitutional challenge to it because you see the implications of what I have just said. You do not have to have evidence that the person is a trafficker.

All you have to have is evidence that he has unjustifiable wealth, supported by other corroborative evidence from which it could be inferred that it may very well be how he obtained the money. The onus then shifts to him to satisfy the court that he is not a trafficker. The court can deem him to be a trafficker, and he has to forfeit. One of those such cases is before the court. Again, if he is rich enough to get it challenged, he will get it challenged properly.

That is one of the most effective instruments which we have at our command, but it takes time to collect the evidence. As a matter of fact, right now I am waiting on yes from this country to determine that I can put before the court three others, because I need evidence out of this country to connect the man's money to his potential trafficking.

Senator DOMENICI. We had a similar situation in our tax laws, and the Supreme Court upheld it here, where upon audit, if you had unexplained asset accumulation, called the net worth theory, they found it constitutional that you could be guilty of income tax evasion based upon a net worth theory without direct evidence that you earned it and didn't report it. You are telling me that that case may be close.

Mr. ADDERLEY. The mood of the time suggests that we will win. That is all I will say at the moment, the mood of the time suggests that this is one of those cases which we might win.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Senator.

Congressman English, do you have any questions for the Attorney General?

Mr. ENGLISH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DECONCINI. Take your time and proceed.

Mr. ENGLISH. Thank you very much, I appreciate the honor.

Last summer, there was a mutual assistance agreement that was signed. As I understand the procedure, it has to be approved in a legislative forum by your government. What is the status of that treaty at this point?

Mr. ADDERLEY. It has been drafted, and it has had its first reading in Parliament. It means that it is available for publication. I circulated, in fact, to members of the opposition in December for them to make any comments that they might wish to make, and make any suggested amendments which they think they may wish to make to it.

I am hopeful that within the coming weeks, Parliament will be able to deal with that bill, have it read a second time and passed. I don't want to, at this stage, put a time limit on it, because I can't prejudge all the Parliament time at the moment.

All I can tell you about mutual legal assistance, Mr. Chairman, I would like for the purpose of the record here, because I have been frustrated and punished by it in the most outrageous fashion by people who have not understood, have not been familiar with, who have no background knowledge of mutual legal assistance.

A great many things were said about mutual legal assistance last year during the certification. That, last year, was the sort of Achille's heel of the Bahamas which was being shot at, that and extradition.

I don't mind dealing with either one of those two, because so far as I am concerned, I can speak with the authority of having dealt with it ever since 1980 when it was first suggested and first agreed to between the Government of the Bahamas and the Government of the United States in December 1980 in my office.

It was published in a press release, which the delegations of your country and mine agreed at the time, that we would explore the circumstances which would lead to a mutual legal assistance treaty.

In March 1983, 2½ years later, I wrote to Mr. French Smith, who was then the Attorney General, and said: Please, Mr. Attorney General, tell me why it is that 2½ years have gone and you show no interest in

pursuing mutual legal assistance in this country. It is important to us and it ought to be important to you. So would you please do something so that we can get on with it. Two more years went by before there was a response, and in 1985 we eventually agreed in principle to mutual legal assistance.

By the time we had agreed in principle to mutual legal assistance, it was the end of 1985. This country and the United Kingdom were negotiating mutual legal assistance with respect to the Cayman Islands. I then made a deliberate decision that I would wait until that was concluded before we conclude ours, and this was for a very deliberate reason.

First, there is not universal agreement in this country, much less in mine, with regard to the efficacy mutual legal assistance. When we do this in the Bahamas, we need the unanimous consent of everybody really to get it done properly. The banks in the Bahamas, both American and Canadian, have objected. Business people in the Bahamas have objected. The financial community has some objections to it. Notwithstanding that, it will get done.

I decided to wait until this country had concluded its negotiations with the United Kingdom for a mutual legal assistance treaty with the Cayman Islands for the simple reason that I was satisfied that the agreement arrived at between the United States and the United Kingdom would be a more equitable document than one arrived at between your country and mine.

All things being equal, I think I was right in doing so, because that agreement, having been arrived at in July 1986, came back to the Attorney General, I think it was in October 1986, with certain suggested amendments to the agreement based upon the agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom, most of which were eventually agreed to, as a result of which the agreement was agreed on March 6, 1987. We signed it in June, and this country signed it in August.

That roughly is the background of that, so we have not, contrary to a great many of the things which I read about this last year, when this matter was being dealt with. We were frustrated for these 5 years by this country, for some reason unknown to me, because it is infinitely more important to this country than it was to the Bahamas. It is important to us, yes, because it is something which you wanted. But it was, I thought, important to your country.

When we were being accused of dragging our feet, frustrating and delaying, I really never took that too seriously in the Bahamas because I knew one day I would have an opportunity to tell some relevant people that this started in December 1980, and between December 1980 and March, or thereabouts, 1985, nothing which I did delayed or caused that not to happen.

This is spilled milk to a certain extent, but it is milk which got spilled like blood on my head. I was directly responsible for it, and I knew the background to it.

Mr. ENGLISH. You are telling me, then, that the legislation has been drafted, and it will be presented to Parliament?

Mr. ADDERLEY. It has been. It has already been. There was a first reading, and then a second reading, then passage. The second reading and passage virtually take place at the same time.

Mr. ENGLISH. Is it fair to say, then, that we should be able to expect that this will be acted on sometime during this calendar year?

Mr. ADDERLEY. Senator, if it weren't for the fact that I wouldn't want to commit myself to this, at the moment we expect to do that in March. I expect to, but that may not happen in March for some reason which I have no control over.

At the moment I have no indication from the opposition that they have any suggested amendments to make to the bill. That being the case, because this is something which we want to do in the Bahamas with as much agreement as possible on both sides, because we don't want a political issue created over what bankers may accuse us of doing, destroying the banking industry of the Bahamas.

We don't want a political issue over that. If we can extract the politics out of it, I think we can get an agreement to it, and I believe we will.

Mr. ENGLISH. I think that this is going to be viewed as a critical item as far as this country is concerned. Certainly there are going to be those in this country who are going to look on that as a real test of the seriousness of the Bahamas in dealing with this particular problem. I would hope that members of your government would keep that in mind. The rest of the world is looking on and hopeful that that will be acted on in a timely and a vigorous manner.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I understand what you have said, and we have kept that in mind. At the same time, I want you to keep in mind December 1980 when we started. There are two sides to that particular little coin of our will and our commitment which we have always had. The will has always been there. The commitment has always been there. But I want to be judged by a single standard that is all.

Mr. ENGLISH. I agree with that. The only point that I would stress is, both governments have signed it, it is a matter now of completing the legal process as far as your country is concerned.

Mr. ADDERLEY. That is true.

Mr. ENGLISH. Let me move on to another area very quickly, since you have been very kind in yielding me some time here.

How many people were arrested on some drug related charge in 1986?

Mr. ADDERLEY. I may be able to give you the 1986 or 1987 figures.

Mr. ENGLISH. I am trying to find a year where you have the figures, and 1986 seemed like a good time. If you have 1985, that is fine. I am looking for a period where we have enough time.

Mr. ADDERLEY. In 1987, around 1,400 is the number.

Mr. ENGLISH. Do you have 1986?

Mr. ADDERLEY. It is in the statement which will form part of this record. It is in paragraph 18. There were 1,259 cases of drug violations.

Mr. ENGLISH. People who were arrested, is that right?

Mr. ADDERLEY. There were 1,259 cases of drug violation, 582 cases resulted in convictions.

Mr. ENGLISH. I am sorry, but could I interrupt you. You have 1,259 people who were actually arrested in 1986 on a drug related charge. I would assume that this is not drug usage. You are talking about drug smuggling and things of that nature.

Mr. ADDERLEY..All.

Mr. ENGLISH. The next question I want to ask. You are saying that 500-odd arrests resulted in convictions.

Mr. ADDERLEY. 582 resulted in convictions, 44 in acquittals, 4 cases were dismissed, and the remaining cases were still pending as of January 1987.

Mr. ENGLISH. I think it is important to understand those figures. In this country, we have found that imprisonment is a very expensive proposition. It is not cheap to put people in prison and keep them there. Certainly, in your country, I would imagine, this is a substantial burden.

Of those 580 that we are talking about here, how many of those folks would still be in prison, do you think?

Mr. ADDERLEY. Today?

Mr. ENGLISH. Yes.

Mr. ADDERLEY. It is difficult to guess, Senator, because a high percentage of those were users, a gram and a cigarette, and they get fined. The petty user with a gram or a cigarette, he gets fined. The fellow who may be a trafficker—not a trafficker, really, but in possession with the intent to supply, a salesman of some kind, he may get anything from 6 months up to 4 years.

Mr. ENGLISH. Of this 1,259, then, how many of those folks are the traffickers as opposed to some guy who is sitting there with a marijuana cigarette?

Mr. ADDERLEY. Very, very few, very, very few of those would fall into the trafficker category because we don't have major traffickers in the Bahamas. The nature of the Bahamian operation involves a relatively few closed shops of what I call the facilitator.

He is the man who facilitates the trafficking through the Bahamas. He doesn't need more than four or five or six people to help him. They are usually his relatives, children, friends. They are difficult organizations to infiltrate.

This is why I want you to look at paragraph D on page 4 of the statement that I put in because that is part of the answer to the local facilitator, because there are not that many of those people in the Bahamas.

Mr. ENGLISH. The thing that I am trying to find out and determine, of these 1,259, you tell me that very, very few of those are actually people who are involved in traffic of drugs.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Yes.

Mr. ENGLISH. Let me state this very clearly. I think it is very widely recognized throughout the world that certainly the Bahamas is one of the major transshipment points in the world. It is a situation in which we have large quantities of drugs that are moving through that particular region, primarily on their way to the United States.

I guess what I am asking, then, I think that it is important from our standpoint to know exactly, of the 1,259, how many of those fit into that category of those people that are involved in that traffic.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Not too many of them fit into that category because there are not too many involved at that level in the Bahamas.

Mr. ENGLISH. How many?

Mr. ADDERLEY. I don't know.

Mr. ENGLISH. Can you give us an estimate?

Mr. ADDERLEY. A couple of dozen maybe. It is difficult for me to give you a guestimation of that category of person because you have to understand the nature of the mechanism, the method of operation here. That is what the key to it is.

Mr. ENGLISH. Let me tell you where I am coming from, Mr. Attorney General, and then maybe you will understand a little more clearly.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Mr. Cusack tells me he may be able to help you with some figures. He has some.

Mr. ENGLISH. The point that we have to come down to here, quite frankly, is that while it is certainly, I would agree, important, when any Bahamian citizen is caught with a marijuana cigarette, certainly we don't want to minimize that, but that does not fit into the same category as a major shipper of cocaine coming into the United States.

Mr. ADDERLEY. That is right.

Mr. ENGLISH. I would dare say that the majority of the Members of the Congress, and certainly the people in this country, are most concerned with those kinds of individuals.

The point that I think we have to come down to, unless you are going to indicate to us that there is really no difference in the treatment in the Bahamas between the Bahamian with the marijuana cigarette and some person who is caught with one-half ton of cocaine, is that of those major traffickers, those people who are involved in transshipping those drugs through the Bahamas, how many of those individuals have, in fact, been arrested, No. 1; No. 2, how many of them have ended up in jail; No. 3, how many of them are still in jail?

Also, I would like to know, and it is very important for us to know and have some understanding, what is the overall capacity from an imprisonment standpoint. How much capacity do you have? Can you handle large numbers of people who are arrested for extended periods of time who might be major shippers of drugs through the Bahamas?

Mr. ADDERLEY. Let me tell you, there are two aspects of that, and that is this: First, technically under the law now, there is no distinction to be drawn between a minor user and a major user, except that in the case of the major users they can go to jail for up to 10 years.

Mr. ENGLISH. Let me interrupt you. That bothers me.

Mr. ADDERLEY. That is technically.

Mr. ENGLISH. I am not talking about a user, Mr. Attorney General.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I know, but let me finish so that I can explain.

That is technically true, but in terms of the kind of sentence which may be imposed, the magistrate may impose a sentence of maybe 4 or 5 years in these days against somebody who may be trafficking, and he may fine a user. But the sentences come under the same provision of the Drug Act.

Mr. ENGLISH. Do you make any distinction in your country between someone who is a user, which may be one marijuana cigarette, and someone who is shipping one-half ton of cocaine through the Bahamas?

Mr. ADDERLEY. We don't have importers of cocaine for shipment to the United States in the Bahamas.

Mr. ENGLISH. Then we have been getting a lot of bad intelligence that has been telling us differently. We are getting transshipment through the Bahamas, shipments being dropped in Bahamian waters, and being dropped on Bahamian islands, and then moving those drugs on to the United States.

Mr. ADDERLEY. We don't have Bahamians who are engaged in the business of importing cocaine from anywhere to stockpile in the Bahamas or sell to somebody in the United States. It doesn't work that way.

Mr. ENGLISH. What about those individuals who may not be Bahamian citizens that are coming through, they are still under Bahamian law, are they not?

Mr. ADDERLEY. You have to understand the nature of the operations, Senator. Let me give you a brief scenario of what we are talking about here. We are talking about an organization which is in south Florida.

It is likely to be controlled by Colombians, likely to be controlled by. A couple of Cubans who speak both English and Spanish will come to the Bahamas. They come to the Bahamas, make an arrangement with the Bahamian facilitator to assist in the transshipment of the drugs.

Once they have arranged for it to be flown to the Bahamas, it is then air dropped somewhere in the Bahamas, or put down on land somewhere in the Bahamas in some kind of fashion, and then transshipped to the United States. But the Bahamian facilitator, he is a middle man. He is a middle man in the operation, that Bahamian facilitator.

That is the category of person that is the most important fellow in the Bahamas, but he is not a trafficker in the sense that he is an importer of drugs and an exporter of drugs to the United States. The Bahamian doesn't control the movement of drugs from Colombia to the United States. He is a middle man.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Attorney General, if you come to the United States and you are involved in the violation of drug laws of the United States, it doesn't matter whether you are a Colombian, a Bahamian, or a United States citizen, you are going to be subject to prosecution.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I agree, and so is everybody in the Bahamas.

Mr. ENGLISH. It would be true in the Bahamas. I am not concerned about whether these individuals are Bahamian citizens or whether they are United States citizens or Colombian citizens or whoever they may be. I know you have your law enforcement officials that are flying, for instance, on U.S. Customs aircraft. The reason we put them on United States Customs aircraft is whenever those aircraft are moving toward the United States with those drugs, making air drops, or whatever, if they are in Bahamian waters or they land on Bahamian soil, our law enforcement officials can put your law enforcement on the scene so they can make the arrests.

I assume that we have arrested some of those folks.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Yes; we have.

Mr. ENGLISH. I would assume that we are having some success. The question is, once those folks get arrested, they go in for prosecution. That is why I want to know how many have been arrested, how many have been prosecuted, how many of them have gone to jail, and how many of them are still in jail.

I am sure I am getting the wrong impression, but the idea that I am getting is that in the Bahamas, under Bahamian law, those folks are not treated a whole lot different than that one person out there caught with a marijuana cigarette.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Nothing could possibly be further from the truth. That is a gross misconception.

Mr. ENGLISH. We have this group over here who are users, who would normally be classified as users. Then we have these folks over here, Bahamian citizens, United States citizens, whoever they may be, who have been arrested in the traffic of drugs, moving drugs through the Bahamas, as a transshipment point. Those are the folks that I am asking the questions about. How many of those 1,259 people fit into that category, and what has happened to them?

Mr. ADDERLEY. In 1986, some of that 103 would fall into that category.

Mr. ENGLISH. How many?

Mr. ADDERLEY. I don't know. One for sure who was the biggest on Grand Bahama at the time. One for sure who is a Bahamian. There were others who were caught, who again are people who are middle men. They are working for somebody else.

The pilot of the plane, the copilot of the plane, they are working for somebody else. The fellow in the Bahamas who facilities, he is working for somebody else. He does not control the operation. The operation is controlled by somebody in this country.

It used to be the case, when the Joe Leaders, and the Barbers, and the Garcias, and the Mitticks, when they were in the Bahamas, they were Bahamians, these were Americans who were in the Bahamas. They were in the Bahamas in one form or the other with some sort of status in the Bahamas. Some were living there and some were visiting, and so on.

We got rid of that category. They have now been replaced. The organizations here have replaced them by a Bahamian fellow who will assist them in facilitating the traffic. So you don't have the non-Bahamian sort of resident trafficker any more.

Mr. ENGLISH. Let's separate out the nonusers.

Senator DOMENICI. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGLISH. I will be happy to yield to the Senator.

Senator DOMENICI. Mr. Attorney General, I don't think it matters what we call them. You want to call them facilitators, why don't we agree to call them facilitators. I think the Representative is trying to find out, when you cite statistics about the success in drug intervention, arrests, and convictions, he is trying to ask you how much success are you having in measurable terms against facilitators, we will use your word.

Is that right?

Mr. ENGLISH. Very good.

Senator DOMENICI. I think that is what he is asking. He doesn't want answers that have to do with smoking marijuana cigarettes.

Mr. ADDERLEY. He introduced it.

Senator DOMENICI. He is not talking about somebody possessing 2 grams of cocaine, walking the streets to sell it, both of which he abhors, but he is talking about the big business that is conducted through there where there is some transaction of criminal culpability occurring within your jurisdiction.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I understand now.

Senator DOMENICI. That is who he is asking about.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Senator, I understand that, but to be able to communicate this in my mind intelligently to you, I want you in the same context as I am. When I said that that is a relatively small number of people. I think that that category is a relatively small number.

I know that there is one of those in jail now, one of the biggest out of Grand Bahama. There is one before the court now who may have been the biggest man in Andros. How many more there are there, I think there are relatively few in the Bahamas. If it runs to two dozen, I don't know. It may be two dozen, or it may be three dozen, I don't know. These are the numbers that we are talking about.

Maybe the answer to your question is, we have not caught enough of them, because catching enough of them requires some sophisticated law enforcement.

Mr. ENGLISH. I have just one further question in pursuit of this line.

We have intelligence information provided to us by DEA, DEA working in your country with your people. I assume that they are providing the same information to your people that they are providing to us.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I don't know that, sir. I don't know that. I wouldn't accept that as a fact.

Mr. ENGLISH. Let me state, then, I would assume that your people here, your representatives in Washington keep track of what is said about the Bahamas.

Mr. ADDERLEY. In these public matters, yes.

Mr. ENGLISH. We have public hearings here in Washington. Before my subcommittee over on the other side of Capitol Hill, we have stated numerous times over the past 2 or 3 years the figures of surface craft coming across from the Bahamas to south Florida.

We have well over 3,000 trips made each year according to the DEA. We have all kinds of testimony on the record about hundreds of flights and air drops that are made in the Bahamas and in that region.

I am going to be very surprised to find that you have not had more than 1, 2, 3, 6, or 50 arrests made as a result of the joint cooperation between the United States Customs Service and your law enforcement officials from the Bahamas. Those are the people that I think we need to zero in on, and I would like to know what has happened to those folks once they have been arrested.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I couldn't agree with you more. If I could get some more help, I will get it in Bahamas. I want to be able to impress people with the fact that it takes in this country and in any other country some sophisticated law enforcement technique to catch that category of person.

I don't want to go into too much of what I understand to be the details of that in any public session and for everybody in the world to hear what I am talking about. I know what some of the deficiencies are. We are a small country in terms of resources, in terms of even personnel who are capable.

Mr. ENGLISH. Can you provide the information that I have requested for the record?

Mr. ADDERLEY. I can provide part of the information. Part of the answer to the question that you asked me, Senator, is in paragraph D.

Mr. ENGLISH. I don't think it is. I don't agree with that.

Mr. ADDERLEY. You want to know why it doesn't happen. You say that you don't agree with me, but I have to deal with the realities of law enforcement. I can only deal with evidence that is put before me. I can't prosecute anybody until somebody puts evidence in front of me. Who is going to produce the evidence for me? A policeman, a law enforcement agent has to produce the evidence for me to evaluate and say, I am going to prosecute somebody.

You say, why isn't this man being caught? He is not being caught because law enforcement is not as effective as it ought to be, because they don't have all the tools of the trade for them to do it with.

That is the answer to the reason why we have not been able to do it, and your people have not been able to do it either. We are not doing this on our own. We are doing this in a collaborative effort with DEA in the Bahamas. The reason why they have not been able to do so, they can tell you as clearly and as honestly as I can tell you, it is because they do not have the means by which to do it as effectively as they would wish to do, and I would wish them to be able to do.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that we don't have any other recourse than to try to get this information from our own law en-

forcement officials. I am afraid that the Attorney General is not answering the questions.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, I don't want to give the impression that I am not answering the questions.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Attorney General——

Mr. ADDERLEY. I am sorry, Senator, but I don't want to leave with Mr. English telling me that I am not answering the question. I am not that kind of person at all. If I misunderstood Mr. English, I am sorry, but I do not deal with people in that kind of fashion.

I am not evasive. I am not an evasive person. I am an open person who will deal with my business in an open and forthright fashion in anything which I do. If I misunderstood his question, I would wish him to repeat it, or you repeat it and tell me what I have missed in the question, which he has asked me, which he thinks I failed to answer.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Attorney General, I think the problem here is that statistics have been put forward, and I suspect the gathering of those statistics was in your office.

The question is, out of those statistics, how many of those are facilitators as you term them, and I term as major drug dealers, operators, whether they are nationals of your country or illegal aliens, or legally in the country, how many. It seems to me that you don't have that information.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I can't answer that. I cannot tell you off the top of my head how many of that number of people would fall into that particular category, and that is not relevant as far as I am concerned.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Attorney General, I understand that. I have been a prosecuting attorney and I have been asked questions, I can't call all those things up.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I can't do that.

Senator DECONCINI. I think what would be helpful is if you could task your agency and your law enforcement of how many of those cases, how many arrests have there been of what you term as a major drug dealer or facilitator, Bahamian and non-Bahamian, what is the disposition of those cases, and how many are in jail. I think that it is one of the problems that I see that Congressman English has raised and has not been able to get a satisfactory answer.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I can't answer, if he wants numbers. I cannot give you that kind of number. All I can tell you is that I can separate the man who may be categorized as a facilitator as opposed to a man who has been engaged in the transportation of drugs. It does not mean that he is the major trafficker or the person who controls it. I can give you those figures, too.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Attorney General, we don't have to have the man who is controlling it. We all know what we are talking about here. We are not talking about the casual user, as the Senator from New Mexico pointed out. We are talking about somebody who is a big businessman in drugs. All we would like from you, if you can provide it for us, is a breakdown of those 1,259 cases, how many of those are what you consider big operators.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Yes; I can do that.

I am sorry, Mr. English, if I misunderstood what you were saying. I don't want you to have any wrong impression about how I deal with things.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Attorney General, let me ask one last question for me, and then I will yield to Senator D'Amato.

One of the concerns that has been raised both by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and others is regarding the destruction of drugs once they are seized in the Bahamas. The House report says that in the past DEA agents have not been permitted to be present at the destruction of seized drugs, nor have they always been provided samples of seized drugs to be submitted to the DEA headquarters for analysis.

They said that you, Mr. Attorney General, would correct this problem. Can you tell us what steps the Bahamian Government and your office are taking to correct this problem, and what happens today when there are large quantities of drugs that are taken, one, by Bahamian officials themselves and, two, in joint operations.

Mr. ADDERLEY. It is an unfortunate reference in that report, Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, because when it was raised with me in August or September by a House of Representative staff member, I told her at the time that it was a nonissue as far as far as I was concerned. We had never been asked by anybody to let DEA be present at the destruction of drugs.

Senator DECONCINI. The answer to the question is that until recently DEA did not ask you.

Mr. ADDERLEY. They never asked before. As soon as they did, I said that I had no problem with that. You can witness all the destruction as often and as long as you like. It is a nonissue.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Attorney General, it is a very satisfactory answer. Don't overstate your case.

Now, let me go to the next question. Has the DEA now asked to be present?

Mr. ADDERLEY. Yes; they have. It happened, I think, once, but I am not sure.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you know the process now for joint operations of destruction of drugs now that the DEA has asked and they have been granted permission?

If drugs are seized during a joint operation with the Bahamian defense forces, or the Bahamian police, and any of our law enforcement agencies, what is the procedure today for the destruction of those drugs from the policy of your government?

Mr. ADDERLEY. Senator, I can't tell you exactly what the procedure is. I told them that whenever they are destroying drugs to inform them. The police, No. 1, destroy the drugs that is the first thing. The police are responsible for that.

Whenever they do, inform the U.S. Embassy, whoever is informed there I really don't know, that it is taking place so that they can have a representative present if they want to have a representative present. That is the policy of the Bahamas Government.

Any U.S. Government official who wants to be present as far as we are concerned. Our people are told to inform them when they are about to do that. I don't decide when they are to be destroyed, and so on.

Senator DECONCINI. It is up to the Bahamian law enforcement operation, whatever it is, the defense forces or the local police, that makes the joint operation seizure to advise the United States law enforcement there when they are going to destroy it.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Yes; and I think that it has happened once since then.

Senator DECONCINI. Then, if DEA, the Coast Guard, or somebody wants to be there, they are welcome to be there.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Yes.

Senator DECONCINI. And the process is to burn it or to destroy it in some orderly manner. Is that right?

Mr. ADDERLEY. Yes.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you have any procedures that you know of for an orderly process, that it will be destroyed by burning it within 10 days, 2 weeks after the trial, or most of it except what is necessary for the trial?

Are there any procedures that you use? The reason I ask for that is because perhaps you have something we don't have in this country that is a better procedure as to how we should destroy these, because we have had cases where we have lost them, where we haven't destroyed, where they have been stolen again. Then we have had times when we destroyed them too soon and have not been able to make the case. If you don't, I understand.

Mr. ADDERLEY. It has to be forfeited by the court. The court needs it for the purpose of evidence in its case. The cocaine gets stored in one of the vaults at the Central Bank. I don't mind saying that because it is not easy to get in and steal it. The marijuana, that is kept in safety as well until it is forfeited by the court.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you petition the court for possession of that?

Mr. ADDERLEY. The court makes an automatic order. As soon as the case is finished, it makes an automatic order.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you have any written procedures as to how many days or in what manner?

Mr. ADDERLEY. No; nothing like that. It can happen straight away. It is a matter of their convenience. Once the court has finished with the matter, it is then a matter of pure convenience, and it can happen straight away or anytime they can do it. There is no delay about that at all.

Senator DECONCINI. I just wondered if you had any procedures to ensure that it didn't get back into the channel some way.

Mr. ADDERLEY. We have had some incidents, just as you have said you have had some incidents, when that has happened once or twice. We haven't had any recently after it has gotten that far that anybody has been able to steal any. If it happens out there, before it gets to that stage, it may happen.

Senator DECONCINI. The Senator from New York.

Senator D'AMATO. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Attorney General, I appreciate your being here with us. I do have some other questions that, if you are agreeable, I will submit to the Ambassador.

Mr. ADDERLEY. Yes; certainly.

Senator DECONCINI. At your convenience, if you could answer them.

I know that there have been some problems with our country on non-responsiveness, perhaps, on extradition cases, as we have had with your country. I want to be sure that you have an opportunity to put those cases on the record as specifically as you wanted. We want to press our Justice Department to respond to your requests and the other items that you may want to bring to our attention. Likewise, in my questions, I will lay out some of the extradition cases that we don't have time to go into today that you could respond to.

Mr. ADDERLEY. There is really only one which has been a long-standing one. He was the biggest one at the time that we caught.

Senator DECONCINI. Last, if you would supply us, for the record, Mr. Attorney General, the status of the extradition treaty that I understand is under negotiation now.

Mr. ADDERLEY. I can answer that in 5 seconds for you, Mr. Chairman.

I had a meeting with representatives of the Justice Department and State Department on Wednesday of the week before last when they were in Nassau. We have submitted some amendments to the treaty. Some of those they have agreed with, and some they have not agreed to and made some other amendments which we now have to consider. If I leave here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, we will likely consider them in cabinet tomorrow.

Senator DECONCINI. The amendments will be considered tomorrow?

Mr. ADDERLEY. If I leave here at 5 o'clock.

Senator DECONCINI. Are you able to give us some kind of a judgment from your point of view? Do you think we will be able to successfully enter into an extradition treaty this year between our two countries? Are you optimistic, in other words?

Mr. ADDERLEY. I think that we are going to be able to do that within a matter of weeks, Senator. It is not a matter of this year at all. I have been trying to get this done since 1973, so you know my attitude toward it.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Mr. Attorney General, I appreciate it. Thank you, Ambassador McDonald. Thank you for your time.

**STATEMENT OF ADM. PAUL YOST, COMMANDANT, U.S. COAST GUARD**

**ACCOMPANIED BY:**

**ADM. CLYDE ROBBINS, CHIEF OF OPERATIONS, 7TH COAST GUARD DISTRICT**

**CAPT. DICK APPLEBAUM, CHIEF OF OPERATIONS, 7TH COAST GUARD DISTRICT**

Senator DECONCINI. The next panel represents the three major drug enforcement agencies in the Bahamas and Puerto Rico. Admiral Yost, Commandant of the Coast Guard is here; David Westrate, Assistant Administrator for Operations of DEA; George Heavey, Regional Commissioner of Customs for the Southeast region; and William Rosenblatt, Assistant Commissioner for Enforcement, U.S. Customs Service.

Gentlemen, thank you for all of your time in being here with us today.

We spent a little more time than I had intended, but it was important having the availability of the Attorney General of that country. I appreciate that immensely, and perhaps we can get refined answers a little bit more from the Attorney General when he has more time to go into it. But I wonder how many countries would send their attorney general up to be questioned by half a dozen Senators. So I am most appreciative of his being here.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Gentlemen, because of time, I hope that you can summarize your statements. Your full statements will appear in the record, if you would just touch on them for us. We do have some questions that we would like to get into.

[The statement follows:]

## STATEMENT OF ADM. PAUL A. YOST

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, it is a pleasure to appear before you today to address the cooperation between the Coast Guard and the Bahamian government in drug interdiction operations and the progress we have made in reaching agreements on starting joint facilities which we can share in the Bahamas. I will also update you on our Bahamas, Turks and Caicos and Puerto Rican operations.

### BAHAMIAN COOPERATION

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 established a United States-Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force, authorized a Bahamas drug interdiction docking facility and separate boat lift facility to be located in the Bahamas. The agreement for the lift facility to be placed at Coral Harbor is complete. The boat lift has been purchased, and construction of the facility should be completed in late spring.

We have agreed in principle, to place a mobile support facility in the vicinity of Georgetown, Great Exuma, which will serve all the functions of the previously planned joint Exuma Station docking facility. The proposed Exuma Station docking facility has proven to be more expensive than anticipated and would take some time to construct. We need a facility to support operations now and, since most of the dredging, site survey, preparation, and construction costs will be avoided, the mobile support facility concept is more attractive in this austere budget climate.

The Caribal II (Georgetown) aerostat balloon is being procured by the Customs Service. The Coast Guard, which will operate the aerostat, anticipates operation in late 1988 or early 1989. We have been advised by American Embassy Nassau that the new Mosstown airport construction in the vicinity of the proposed site may dictate a move to Georgetown airport after the balloon is operational but the present construction site should be adequate for some time.

Our drug interdiction efforts in the Bahamas include participation in Operation Bahamas, Turks and Caicos (OPBAT), a joint U.S. Bahamian operation.

The Coast Guard operated helicopter site at Nassau is a 24 hour operation. All of the OPBAT cases including those of the Army site at Georgetown and the DEA site at Freeport are coordinated through the 24 hour a day response site at the DEA Operations Center in Nassau, which is staffed by Coast Guard and DEA personnel. Preliminary plans call for us to open a second 24 hour helicopter response site in Georgetown early in FY 89 and a third site a year later. This jointly coordinated operation is an example of what results we can achieve when agencies and countries cooperate. All Coast Guard flights carry Royal Bahamian Strike Force; DEA and Coast Guard aircrews. Many cases have resulted from successful handoffs from Coast Guard or Customs E-2's and tracker aircraft to surface interdiction units including Navy, Customs Service, Coast Guard, and of course the close cooperation of the Bahamian government.

Our goal is to continue to work closely with the Bahamian government to interdict as large a percentage of these drugs as possible, and eventually, through deterrence, eliminate drug smuggling in the Bahamas. Three new mobile aerostat vessels with both surface and air search radars have been contracted for and will be delivered in 1988 to join the existing aerostat. A fourth sea-based aerostat with surface-search radar is currently operational. When all four vessels are operational we will have coverage of most of the major maritime drug transhipment passages leading into the Bahamas.

We have just renewed an agreement with the Bahamian government to provide for the embarkation of a member of the Royal Bahamas Defense Force aboard selected Coast Guard cutters operating in the vicinity of the Bahamas. Additionally, Coast Guard aircraft will continue to be granted blanket permission to overfly Bahamian territory. We are pleased to report that as the result of the efforts of your committee and others, the amended Mansfield Amendment has allowed us to expand this Bahamian agreement to permit embarked Royal Bahamian Defense Force members on Coast Guard cutters to authorize law enforcement action by the Coast Guard against U.S., stateless and third nation vessels in Bahamian territorial waters. We are also pleased that for the first time the Bahamians have agreed to expand the agreement to cover two years instead of one.

PUERTO RICO

As maritime drug traffickers are deterred closer to the United States mainland, we expect them to change their patterns of transporting illicit drugs including looking south towards Puerto Rico. This means we will have to continually appraise the threat. Our intelligence indicates there may be a shift towards Puerto Rico and the Eastern Caribbean as a major transhipment point. As intelligence shows increasing loads of drugs moving toward this area we will move our operations in that direction.

Our five new 110 foot Island class cutters located in Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico are already enjoying success in drug and illegal immigrant interdiction. Since May of 1987 these patrol boats have seized five vessels carrying a total of 3,770 pounds of cocaine and 42,360 pounds of marijuana. A sixth Island class patrol boat for Puerto Rico has been completed and will soon be operational.

Drugs of course are not our only problem. The U.S. Border Patrol has recently opened a station in Puerto Rico and we are assisting them in the interdiction of illegal Dominican Republic migrants. INS estimates there may be as many as 1,000 illegal immigrations into Puerto Rico every month.

We are concerned however that cutbacks in the operating hours of our vessels and aircraft will result in a reduction in seizures and a decrease in deterrence for traffickers in both narcotics and aliens. The final impact on drug and alien interdiction will have to wait until we can compare the intelligence estimates of drugs shipped and estimated alien arrivals versus what we have interdicted. In the meantime, we will do everything possible to keep pressure on those who would break our laws.

This concludes my prepared statement and I will be happy to answer any questions.

Admiral Yost, would you please lead off, sir?

Admiral YOST. Yes, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee. It is a pleasure to appear here today. I have brought with me my Chief of Operations, Adm. Clyde Robbins, and also the Chief of Operations of the 7th Coast Guard District, Capt. Dick Applebaum, who has recently been selected to be a new rear admiral.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to appear before you to address the cooperation between the Coast Guard and the Bahamian Government, and to discuss the progress we have made reaching agreements and starting joint facilities in the Bahamas. I will be happy to discuss also the coordination with DEA, Customs, Department of State and other U.S. agencies.

We have agreed in principle to place a mobile support facility in the vicinity of George Town, Great Exuma, which will serve all functions of the previously planned joint Exuma Station docking facility. The proposed station docking facility has proven to be more expensive than anticipated, and would require some time to construct.

We need a facility to support operations now and, since most of the dredging, site survey, preparation and construction costs will be avoided, the mobile support facility concept is more attractive in this austere budget climate. By mobile, I am talking about a ship type of support facility.

As a related matter, I am also concerned that the cutbacks in the operating hours of our vessels and aircraft will result in a reduction of seizures and decrease deterrence for traffickers in narcotics. The difference between our needs and this year's operating expense budget level is $103 million. It is beyond our capability to absorb that amount, and equally important this shortfall is recurring.

To solve the $103 million shortfall in our operating expense appropriation in 1988, and to deal with its continuing effects in the out-years, we have done, first, a squeeze down/slow down of operations, which does affect drug interdiction this year. The second phase of our solution is to reduce or close a number of Coast Guard facilities.

I would point out that these facilities are not drug facilities, very few of them are even involved in drug facilities. So we are attempting to keep sacred those facilities that we can use for drug interdiction.

In order to do that, we do need a $60 million supplemental, which the President is sending up. We need congressional support for the President's 1989 budget, which we have had a tremendous trouble getting in the last few years is support for the Coast Guard figures in the President's budget. I would ask your committee, as well as Mr. English's committee, to support us in that matter with our appropriations subcommittees.

This concludes my summary, and I will be happy to answer any questions, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Admiral Yost.

**STATEMENT OF GEORGE HEAVEY, REGIONAL COMMISSIONER, U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE, SOUTHEAST REGION, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

**ACCOMPANIED BY WILLIAM ROSENBLATT, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR ENFORCEMENT, U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

Mr. Heavey, if you have a summary, we will put your full statement in the record.

Mr. HEAVEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, and distinguished members of the Committee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government.

I am George Heavey, Regional Commissioner of U.S. Customs' Southeast Region, which is headquartered in Miami, FL.

On behalf of Commissioner Von Raab, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to testify before you concerning drug interdiction in the Bahamas. Joining me is William Rosenblatt, Customs Assistant Commissioner for Enforcement.

Over the past several years, the Customs Service has maintained a small but growing presence in the Bahamas. We have constantly attempted to improve our relationship with this government to further our mutual goals of reducing drug smuggling.

I would like to emphasize in my opening that we work closely with other Federal agencies in the Bahamas, especially the Coast Guard and the Drug Enforcement Administration. I believe we are making significant progress and I would like to discuss that with you today.

PREPARED STATEMENT

In the interest of brevity, Customs has already submitted my testimony, I will remain open for questions.

Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

## STATEMENT OF GEORGE D. HEAVEY

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT, I AM GEORGE HEAVEY, REGIONAL COMMISSIONER OF U.S. CUSTOMS, SOUTHEAST REGION, WHICH IS HEADQUARTERED IN MIAMI, FLORIDA. ON BEHALF OF COMMISSIONER VON RAAB, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY BEFORE YOU CONCERNING DRUG INTERDICTION IN THE BAHAMAS AND PUERTO RICO.

JOINING ME IS WILLIAM ROSENBLATT, CUSTOMS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR ENFORCEMENT.

OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS, THE CUSTOMS SERVICE HAS MAINTAINED A SMALL BUT GROWING PRESENCE IN THE BAHAMAS AND PUERTO RICO AREA. WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ATTEMPTED TO IMPROVE OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THESE GOVERNMENTS TO FURTHER OUR MUTUAL GOALS OF REDUCING DRUG SMUGGLING. WE WORK CLOSELY WITH THE OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES IN THE BAHAMAS, ESPECIALLY THE COAST GUARD AND THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION. I BELIEVE WE ARE MAKING SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS AND WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS THAT WITH YOU TODAY.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE CURRENTLY DIRECTS OR PARTICIPATES IN 6 DIFFERENT ONGOING OPERATIONS OR ACTIVITIES INVOLVING THE BAHAMAS.

ON APRIL 13, 1987, THE CUSTOMS SERVICE ESTABLISHED A JOINT BAHAMIAN-CUSTOMS MARINE BASE AT GUN CAY, BAHAMAS. THIS BASE IS EQUIPPED WITH CUSTOMS "BLUE THUNDER" INTERCEPTOR BOATS, A 250 FOOT RADAR TOWER AND A SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM. THE BOATS HAVE CREWS OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS AND ROYAL BAHAMIAN DEFENSE FORCE OFFICERS. SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT, THE GUN CAY BASE HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SEIZURE OF 4,725 POUNDS OF MARIJUANA, 3,006 POUNDS OF COCAINE, 87 VESSELS AND THE ARREST OF 22 DRUG VIOLATORS.

THESE STATISTICS ARE SIGNIFICANT; HOWEVER, THE REAL IMPORTANCE OF THE GUN CAY BASE IS THAT THE ISLANDS IN THE BIMINI CHAIN, THE ISLANDS CLOSEST TO THE UNITED STATES, CAN NO LONGER BE USED AS A STAGING AREA BY DRUG SMUGGLERS.

THE GO-FAST BOATS THAT ONCE CROWDED THE HARBORS OF THE BIMINI CHAIN WAITING TO MAKE THEIR LATE NIGHT SMUGGLING RUNS INTO THE U.S. ARE GONE. THE CORRUPTING INFLUENCE OF THE DRUG SMUGGLERS AND THEIR NARCO-DOLLARS IS GONE. THE FLOW OF NARCOTICS MONEY HAS DRIED UP TO THE POINT THAT BIMINI BANKS ARE UNABLE TO COVER THEIR LOAN RESERVES DUE TO LACK OF INCOMING CASH. LABOR FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ONCE HAD TO BE BROUGHT TO BIMINI BECAUSE THE LOCAL POPULATION WAS AWASH IN DRUG MONEY AND DID NOT WANT TO WORK. NOW, JOB OPENINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ATTRACT LINES OF BIMINI RESIDENTS WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

AS A RESULT OF THE GUN CAY BASE, COCAINE AND MARIJUANA SMUGGLING PATTERNS HAVE CHANGED IN SOUTH FLORIDA. DURING FISCAL YEAR 1986 OVER 10,000 POUNDS OF COCAINE WAS SEIZED BY ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES FROM SMALL VESSELS ARRIVING IN THE MIAMI AND FORT LAUDERDALE AREA. THIS FIGURE DROPPED TO LESS THAN 1,000 POUNDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1987. AT THE SAME TIME,CUSTOMS DRUG SEIZURES IN THE FLORIDA KEYS HAVE INCREASED BY 350 PERCENT. SMUGGLERS ARE NOW FORCED TO TRAVEL FURTHER AND LONGER OVER WATER MAKING THEMSELVES MORE VULNERABLE TO DETECTION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT.

SMALL VESSELS SMUGGLING INTO THE FLORIDA KEYS NO LONGER START THEIR TRIPS FROM THE BIMINI CHAIN BUT RATHER FROM OTHER AREAS OF THE BAHAMAS MUCH FURTHER FROM THE U.S. MAINLAND. THESE AREAS INCLUDE AIRDROPS TO GO-FAST VESSELS IN THE AREA OF THE CAY SAL BANKS, AIRDROPS AND SEA TRANSFERS IN THE WILLIAMS ISLAND AREA AND VESSEL LOADING IN THE BERRY ISLANDS. THE SMUGGLER WHO UTILIZES THESE METHODS IS FORCED TO TRAVEL FURTHER AND LONGER OVER WATER MAKING HIMSELF MORE VULNERABLE TO DETECTION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT.

THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE GUN CAY BASE IN CONJUNCTION WITH CONTINUING COOPERATION BETWEEN U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BAHAMAS IS ESSENTIAL TO OUR STRATEGY OF FORCING PERSONS INVOLVED IN SMUGGLING TO FIND RISKIER AND LESS CONVENIENT METHODS OF OPERATION. THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE BAHAMAS HAS STATED THAT THE GUN CAY BASE IS A SOURCE OF GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT AND INDICATES THAT OUR INTERDICTION EFFORTS ARE PAYING OFF IN THIS AREA OF THE BAHAMAS, AND I AGREE.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE HAS ESTABLISHED A JOINT BAHAMIAN-CUSTOMS AIR INTERDICTION OPERATION CALLED BANDIT. OPERATION BANDIT WAS CONCEIVED WHEN THE BAHAMIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES SENT A LETTER TO CUSTOMS' COMMISSIONER VON RAAB REQUESTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT AIR INTERDICTION OPERATION STAFFED BY BOTH CUSTOMS AND THE ROYAL BAHAMIAN DEFENSE FORCE.

OPERATION BANDIT IS BASED OUT OF HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE, APPROXIMATELY 30 MILES SOUTH OF DOWNTOWN MIAMI. BANDIT IS EQUIPPED WITH BLACKHAWK HELICOPTERS SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, CUSTOMS RADAR TRACKING JETS, AND OTHER FIXED WING TRACKING AIRCRAFT. STAFFING FOR BANDIT IS PROVIDED BY THE CUSTOMS SERVICE, THE ROYAL BAHAMIAN DEFENSE FORCE, AND THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION.

USING AIR AND LAND BASED RADAR, CUSTOMS DETECTS AND SORTS SUSPECT TARGETS ENTERING BOTH AMERICAN AND BAHAMIAN AIR SPACE. AN INTERCEPTOR RADAR PLANE WILL BE LAUNCHED TO VISUALLY IDENTIFY THE SUSPECT AND TRACK ITS JOURNEY. AS THE SUSPECT AIRCRAFT DESCENDS, OPERATION BANDIT WILL LAUNCH A BLACKHAWK HELICOPTER CONTAINING A CREW OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS, ROYAL BAHAMIAN DEFENSE FORCE OFFICERS, AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS.

THE IDEA BEHIND THIS MULTI-AGENCY AND MULTI-NATIONAL STAFFING APPROACH IS SIMPLE. IF THE SMUGGLER LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES,

U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE ON BOARD TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ENFORCEMENT ACTION. IF THE SMUGGLER LANDS IN THE BAHAMAS, WE ARE NOW ABLE TO LAND WITH THEM AND THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL BAHAMIAN DEFENSE FORCE ARE ABLE TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS THERE. PRIOR TO THIS MULTINATIONAL APPROACH, THE UNITED STATES WAS RENDERED DEFENSELESS IN REFERENCE TO FOLLOWING A SMUGGLER INTO THE BAHAMAS AND APPREHENDING HIM THERE, JUST AS WE ARE NOW HANDICAPPED WHEN PURSUING A SMUGGLER WHO RETURNS TO MEXICO.

THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION (DEA) ESTABLISHED A JOINT BAHAMIAN-DEA INTERDICTION OPERATION CALLED BAT WHICH IS BASED OUT OF THE BAHAMAS, AND IS EQUIPPED WITH DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND COAST GUARD HELICOPTERS, CUSTOMS' RADAR TRACKING JETS AND OTHER FIXED WING TRACKING AIRCRAFT, AND IS STAFFED BY THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, THE ROYAL BAHAMIAN DEFENSE FORCE, CUSTOMS AND COAST GUARD.

AGAIN, USING VARIOUS AIR AND LAND BASED RADAR, CUSTOMS DETECTS AND SORTS SUSPECT TARGETS ENTERING BAHAMIAN AIR SPACE. WHEN A TARGET IS DETECTED, DEPENDING UPON THE CIRCUMSTANCES, EITHER A RADAR TRACKING PLANE WILL BE LAUNCHED FROM HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE OR ONE OF THE OPERATION BAT HELICOPTERS WILL LAUNCHED FROM THE BAHAMAS. THE BAT HELICOPTER WILL TYPICALLY LAND BEHIND THE SUSPECTED SMUGGLER IN THE BAHAMAS AND, WITH ITS MULTI-NATIONAL CREW, TAKE THE APPROPRIATE ENFORCEMENT ACTION.

IN COOPERATION WITH THE BAHAMIAN GOVERNMENT, THE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE MAINTAINS TWO PRECLEARANCE FACILITIES IN THE BAHAMAS. THESE FACILITIES ARE LOCATED AT THE NASSAU AND FREEPORT AIRPORTS. THE PURPOSE OF THESE PRECLEARANCE FACILITIES IS TO PERMIT TRAVELERS FLYING TO THE UNITED STATES TO BE PROCESSED BY THE CUSTOMS SERVICE UPON THEIR DEPARTURE FROM THE BAHAMAS AND THEREBY ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THESE PROCEDURES UPON ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE BAHAMIAN GOVERNMENT HAS ASSISTED U.S. CUSTOMS IN OUR NEW SMALL BOAT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IN SOUTH FLORIDA RECORDING BOAT REGISTRATION NUMBERS AND DESCRIPTIONS. THAT INFORMATION IS THEN USED BY CUSTOMS TO DETERMINE WHICH BOATERS AND POSSIBLE SMUGGLERS ARE ARRIVING IN SOUTH FLORIDA FROM THE BAHAMAS, AND NOT REPORTING THEIR ARRIVAL TO CUSTOMS PROPERLY.

AS PART OF CUSTOMS ONGOING ATTEMPTS TO GAIN VALUABLE SMUGGLING INTELLIGENCE WE HAVE WORKED WITH BAHAMIAN OFFICIALS TO INSTALL ONE OF OUR TOLL FREE 1-800-BE-ALERT HOTLINES IN THE BAHAMAS. THAT LINE HAS BEEN INSTALLED AND CUSTOMS IS CURRENTLY ADVERTISING ITS AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC WITHIN THE CUSTOMS PRECLEARANCE FACILITIES AT THE NASSAU AND FREEPORT AIRPORTS. CALLERS MAY USE THE NUMBER AND PROVIDE CUSTOMS WITH SMUGGLING INFORMATION WHILE REMAINING ANONYMOUS AND POSSIBILITY RECEIVING A CASH REWARD.

MR. CHAIRMAN, THIS CONCLUDES MY STATEMENT. BOTH MR. ROSENBLATT AND I WOULD BE HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS.

**STATEMENT OF DAVID L. WESTRATE, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR OPERATIONS, DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Westrate.

Mr. WESTRATE. Yes, Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Also in the interest of time, I will be very, very brief.

The feature, of course, in the Bahamas that we think is most significant is Operation BAT. We have seen some great progress this past year in the formation of about a 250- to 270-person Bahamian investigative force that we think will greatly enhance our investigative capabilities.

A couple of notes on Puerto Rico, which we haven't heard much about this afternoon. We think things there are going very well. The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program is going quite well there. We do continue to operate a DEA, State and local task force in San Juan of some significance.

PREPARED STATEMENT

OP-BAT has been very successful in terms of statistical accomplishments, I believe, as outlined in my statement. We see continued improvement in the hardware and personnel situation.

Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

## STATEMENT OF DAVID L. WESTRATE

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Senate Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government: I am pleased to appear before you today to discuss drug enforcement activities in the Bahamas and Puerto Rico.

The principal DEA mission in the Bahamas and the Caribbean is to reduce the supply of illegal drugs from foreign source and transit countries.

It is estimated that as much as 60 percent of the cocaine and marijuana entering the United States transits the Caribbean, Bahamas, and Turk and Caicos route. Further, it is estimated that at least half of the drugs transitting the Caribbean are off-loaded in some fashion in Bahamian territory for onward shipment to the United States.

BAHAMAS

Operation Bahamas and Turks and Caicos (BAT) is a joint United States/Bahamian effort intended to disrupt the flow of narcotics and dangerous drugs through this area by denying use of the islands as aircraft refueling stops, storage locations, and staging areas for subsequent air or maritime shipment to the United States.

A primary aim of Operation BAT is to overcome the lack of a permanent enforcement presence in the remote areas of this region by providing the Bahamian anti-narcotic forces with helicopter mobility. Equally important are our efforts to use tactical intelligence regarding current trafficker operations to successfully position Bahamian police units to take effective enforcement action.

The Operation BAT contingent presently includes eight U.S. helicopters operated and manned by the U.S Army, U.S. Coast Guard, and DEA. The helicopters are currently based at Nassau, Freeport (Grand Bahama Island) and at George Town (Exumas). The Royal Bahamian Strike Force, an element of the Royal Bahamian Police, furnishes the enforcement personnel for this effort. A DEA agent accompanies the aircraft crew and enforcement personnel on each raid mission.

New interdiction programs, projects, equipment, and manpower have been officially encouraged and welcomed by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. The Bahamian Minister of National Security, who is also the Attorney General, is providing forceful leadership of the Bahamian Police and Defence Forces and is continuing to cooperate fully in joint United States/Bahamian interdiction efforts. In fact, cooperation has further improved.

The Bahamian Police and Defence Forces have actively participated in Operation BAT, have funded new enforcement vessels, and have authorized two new United States/Bahamian boat stations in the Bahamas. They have also approved an additional aerostat radar installation at George Town, whose installation is pending with the United States Federal Aviation Administration.

Bahamian marijuana and cocaine seizures were up 300 percent in 1987 from 1986. Specifically, Operation BAT personnel seized 146.5 tons of marijuana and 24,860 pounds of cocaine last year. Additionally, there were over 1,400 arrests for narcotics violations, of which 167 were the direct result of Operation BAT. There were also over a dozen crashes of narcotics-laden aircraft in 1987.

The Royal Bahamian Defence Force (RBDF) has shown marked improvement in its law enforcement efforts and has made a number

of major unilateral drug seizures. In 1987, there was a significant increase in the number of enforcement patrols, boardings, and conducted searches. The RBDF reported over 1,600 boardings and 13 vessel seizures last year.

In regard to the area of intelligence, the Intelligence Subcommittee of the United States/Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force, chaired by the Drug Enforcement Administration, recently reported an upgrading of its interdiction intelligence program in the Bahamas.

It also reported the establishment of a special intelligence unit to deal with 26 marine ports and 16 airports in the Bahamas.

Drug interdiction efforts in 1988 will hinge, in large part, on the continued cooperation of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas regarding operational enforcement programs and projects. The addition of United States manpower, equipment, and resources as provided by the 1986 Anti-Drug Abuse Act has steadily improved the effectiveness of enforcement efforts.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico continues to be used by narcotics traffickers as a transshipment point for narcotics and dangerous drugs destined for the United States and Europe.

Cocaine transits Puerto Rico via air cargo, cargo vessels, private aircraft, and private vessels. The primary method for transporting cocaine from Colombia through Puerto Rico to Europe is believed to be via commercial aircraft.

The DEA San Juan District Office (SJDO) has geographic responsibility for the Island of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin

Islands, the British Virgin Islands, and the land areas from the Anegada Passage to the Island of Grenada, including Barbados.

During FY 87, the SJDO reported area total seizures of 3,257 kilograms of cocaine, a 486 percent increase over the amount seized the prior year. At the Luis Munoz Murin International Airport alone, 121 kilograms of cocaine were seized in 33 seizure incidents. This cocaine was most often concealed in false-sided suitcases or body-carried.

During FY 87, the SJDO also reported area total seizures of 217,874 kilograms of marijuana, of which 120,111 kilograms were bulk seizures from vessels and 97,763 kilograms were related to marijuana eradication. The marijuana seized in FY 87 represents an increase of 131 percent over the amount seized in FY 86.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 authorized the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in the Department of Justice to make grants to states for certain drug programs. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is included in this BJA grant program. On December 23, 1987, BJA finalized the grant of $2,530,000 to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Although DEA is not a grant agency and does not administer these state grants, DEA is assisting BJA in developing program briefs on numerous topics, including state and local task forces, asset forfeitures, marijuana eradication, clandestine laboratories, and diversion.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you and this subcommittee for your interest in the progress to eliminate drug trafficking through the Bahamas and Puerto Rico and for your support of DEA's efforts in this regard.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Rosenblatt, do you have a statement?

Mr. ROSENBLATT. Thank you, Senator, no.

Senator DECONCINI. Admiral Yost, let me pursue a little bit with you the 1986 drug bill. The Bahamas drug interdiction task force was authorized a total of $15 million for enhanced interdiction assets in the Bahamas. I believe it authorized $9 million for helicopter support, $1 million for enhanced communication capability, and $5 million to start up a docking facility for the Coast Guard.

Your agency is a key member of the task force, can you tell us how each of these funding areas are going?

I understand that there have been some problems with the docking facility. Can you bring us up to date on each of these areas, but particularly the docking facility?

Admiral YOST. There has been a lot of problems with the docking facility. Part of it has been with the Bahamas and part of it has been with our own country. It has basically been an honest man trying to decide what the best kind of a facility down there would be, and how we could fit it in quickly.

We have gone from a very expensive land-based facility with docking facilities ashore, dredged channels, aids to navigation, fuel tanks, and barracks, to thinking that this was no longer economically feasible. We didn't have enough money in the drug bill to put it in. We only had $5 million, and the promise of a $10 million follow-on that looked very iffy in this budget climate.

We then took a look at some jack up riggs that MIRAD had, and other people had, that we could tow down there and jack up and use it as an offshore facility so that we wouldn't have to dredge a channel. That was not highly desirable because it didnt improve the looks of the area very much, and it is an expensive facility to maintain, to man, et cetera.

Within the last few days, literally few days, we have met with the Ambassador and her team down there, including DEA and Customs. The decision has been made, the Bahamas would agree, that we would feel better with putting in a mobile facility, which means a ship, that would be in there. Because it is mobile, when the problem disappeared, the ship could disappear, and we wouldn't leave a lot of concrete and bricks on the beach that would be useless. It could also move with the threat.

It is currently the decision to put a ship in. Since I am decommissioning some ships, it might be a good opportunity to use one of those. We are going to put in, within the next few days, one ship to go in there and do a trial with it, support Coast Guard vessels, Coast Guard fast boats, Coast Guard patrol boats, later on Bahamian boats as well.

Senator DECONCINI. When will that mobile docking station be operative?

Admiral YOST. Let me ask Admiral-selectee Dick Applebaum to talk to that. Dick, as I told you, is up from the 7th Coast Guard District.

Senator DECONCINI. Can you help us?

Captain APPLEBAUM. Yes; certainly, Senator.

The ship that is earmarked to be the first mobile port facility is in Miami at the present time. It is undergoing some briefings to design a concept of operation to test the concept.

For the first couple of weeks, we will test the concept with Coast Guard units, Coast Guard 110-foot island class patrol boats, 95-foot patrol boats, as well as rigid and inflatable boats, fast coastal interceptors. This will be at the end of this week. Probably Friday or Saturday of this week.

Senator DECONCINI. We don't know whether it is going to work yet until you have had satisfactory testing.

Captain APPLEBAUM. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that it will work, but we will hone and make the process even better.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you anticipate this being deployed in the next 30 to 60 or 90 days, something like that, in the Bahamas?

Captain APPLEBAUM. It will be deployed by Friday or Saturday of this week, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. It will be in the Bahamas?

Captain APPLEBAUM. In the Bahamas. For the first 2 weeks, roughly, we will test it and operate it with Coast Guard units. I am going to meet in Nassau, this coming Wednesday, with Commodore Leon Smith, who is the head of the Royal Bahamas Defense Force, and we will design a concept of operation to test the unit with Bahamian facilities in the following 2 weeks.

Senator DECONCINI. In essence, Admiral Yost, the docking facility, then, will be in place in the next week or so?

Admiral YOST. That is right.

Senator DECONCINI. Will there be the possibility of more than one of these mobile docking facilities?

Admiral YOST. All we are planning is to put in one in that area, offshore. It will be used for fuel. It can move, but the initial concept is to anchor it there and stay there.

The problem with putting in bricks and mortar is that the threat moves, and when the threat moves, bricks and mortar don't move with it. That is the problem we have had in some other areas.

Senator DECONCINI. The Bahamian Government has agreed to this?

Admiral YOST. Yes.

Senator DECONCINI. What about the helicopters, the $9 million for helicopter support, where are we on that?

Admiral YOST. Is that the issue that you and I have discussed before at some length, sir?

Senator DECONCINI. That is the money that was transferred, yes, sir.

Admiral YOST. As I remember, that was an electronic transfer that you and I discussed.

Senator DECONCINI. That is to retrofit those helicopters. Has that occurred?

Admiral YOST. As you know, we got the first part of that money which was about $4.1 million. The other part of that money, the other half of it was to be delivered in this current fiscal year 1988. We have not transferred that yet from Customs. We are now discussing that with Customs, when and how. Everybody will be properly notified when it is transferred.

One of the problems that is in the background of this is the money to operate the aerostats. That came out of the Customs' budget. It didn't go into the Coast Guard budget. There is some reluctance, I think, in Customs to transfer us the rest of the helicopter money until we talk to them about who is going to fund the aerostats.

It is my position that the helicopter money has nothing to do with the aerostat. I need the helicopter money now. I want it now. I want to get the helicopters in place now. I already have three in place. I want to do the rest.

Senator DECONCINI. The $3 plus million that is due this year on the helicopters will enhance how many more helicopters than you already have?

Admiral YOST. I am going to let my Chief of Operations, Admiral Robbins, speak to that.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Admiral.

Admiral ROBBINS. Mr. Chairman, when we put the $3.9 that still remains into the pot, it will start the overhaul of some of the helicopters that will be a part of the total operation. What we visualize for the Bahamas is three sites, and that will cost considerably more than the $8 million that we were to get.

Senator DECONCINI. Admiral, let me ask you this. I understand that there was $9 million for the helicopter support. If that is not enough, we will have to address that; $4.1 million has already been transferred for use now. How many helicopters did we get out of that money?

Admiral ROBBINS. We have a total of three that are operating right now.

Senator DECONCINI. If you get another $3.9 million this year that you are going to get, how many helicopters is that going to add to the three you already have?

Admiral ROBBINS. What I hope to have out of that is a total of nine.

Senator DECONCINI. If this other $3 million comes over, $3.9 million comes over, all nine should be retrofitted and ready to go. Is that correct?

Admiral ROBBINS. That will be adequate for the full operation of two sites, which takes nine helicopters.

Senator DECONCINI. It will be inadequate?

Admiral ROBBINS. It will be adequate.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you.

Admiral YOST. The helicopters that we need are the Air Force helicopters. We have them delivered. We have them sitting on the runway. They are ready to go through the overhaul facility. All we need is the money and the time.

Senator DECONCINI. Let me go to the aerostat problem. Customs, as I understand, is footing the bill now for the aerostat. You don't have the money for the aerostat?

Admiral YOST. We didn't get that in our budget. I understand that Customs doesn't have it in their budget. They are funding it. There is also something in the law that, as I understand, requires that they do not transfer any aircraft or detection facilities to any other agency during this year.

For that reason, even if we had the money, which we don't, we would be very reluctant to break the law and take those from them. We are going to have to let them operate them for the rest of the year, and they are going to have to take this out of their hide.

Senator DECONCINI. Are you saying that you are prohibited from operating or from turning over the money?

Admiral YOST. From operating.

Senator DECONCINI. The prohibition is on transferring the money.

Admiral YOST. No; on transferring the equipment.

Senator DECONCINI. For the assets?

Admiral YOST. Yes.

I think that what we want to do, and OMB agrees, is to transfer those aerostats on October 1 of next year. They are in our 1989 budget, sir, and we will fund them and operate them from October 1 on even if we don't have the money, but I hope that you will help us get the money.

Senator DECONCINI. Certainly, we will.

What I am trying to get to, and don't take this the wrong way, is that you do not have the money to operate the aerostats.

Admiral YOST. We do not, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. Is it your interpretation that there is a prohibition on you using any money that you have to operate?

Admiral YOST. No; there is a prohibition for Customs to turn over to any other agency any aircraft or long-range air detection equipment. We assumed that this was put in to see that they didn't turn over to us the E-2C's. It is an assumption of mine. I am merely saying that that law also covers the aerostat, so they couldn't turn it over anyway, which we are delighted, because we don't have the money.

Senator DECONCINI. Who has made that determination that the aerostat falls within that, was that OMB?

Admiral YOST. The Commandant of the Coast Guard at this point, but OMB agrees with me. I don't think that Customs agrees with me.

Senator DECONCINI. No; I don't think they do either. I don't know the answer to it. All I want to do is find the money.

Admiral YOST. For this reason did I come to the mountain to have you tell them, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. I will be glad to give you an opinion on that, Admiral Yost, but my real interest is to be sure that there are operative. We will do our best, and we know that you will do your best.

Admiral YOST. We will, sir, because they are absolutely a superb asset.

Senator DECONCINI. One last question, Admiral. I would like for you to explain to me your present budget problem in just a couple of minutes, for the record, that you face in 1988. If you can lay out to us here, for the record, I know this is a bit early and you will have another opportunity to do this at our regular appropriation operation, but I would like to get it on the record early so we can lay this foundation for helping you on the reprogramming, or what have you. If you can do that in 2 minutes.

Admiral YOST. I can do it in 2 minutes and I can do it very clearly because I just happened to bring a couple of graphs with that will help me considerably.

I would like to mention to you, and I wish I had done it when Senator D'Amato and Senator Domenici were here, but the gentleman helping me is my aide, George Cappacci. It has a very good ring to it, don't you think?

Senator DECONCINI. Yes, indeed. [Laughter.]

Admiral YOST. The President's request was $1.964 billion. The congressional appropriation was $1.789. It left me a $175 million hole. We got from DOD, with the help of some of the people within the Department of Defense Committee, $103 million in kind support, which means that we can take it out of the spare parts bins. If I am fully successful in getting all of that money, and I am able to use it, that leaves me a hole of $72 million. I had a pay raise that we were told to internalize, or to take it out of the hide, and we had a dollar problem buying parts for our French-made aircraft that gave us another $17 million for a total of $103 million.

That is my hole, and I think everybody on the Appropriations Committee agree that this is the hole. There is nothing controversial about that figure.

What makes it interesting or galling is, when you look over the years, what has happened to me in my appropriation subcommittees is that you see the President's request in red. You see, in blue, what the Coast Guard appropriation has been, and you see, white, the drug omnibus bill, which saved us absolutely in 1987. You can see what would have happened in 1987 if we had not gotten it.

The green is our DOD money. You can see that without our DOD friends in Congress, and without the drug omnibus bill, from 1986, 1987, and 1988, we would have been in serious, serious trouble. The reason that this is happening is because we have the Gramm-Rudman thing that structures things, that puts a cap on our function.

We compete in our function with Amtrak and urban mass transit. The problem is when you go from here to New York City, you pay $36 for a ticket, and the American taxpayers pay $30 more on top of your ticket, and that comes out of the Coast Guard's budget. That is oversimplifying it only slightly.

Senator DECONCINI. We will have ample chance to debate selling Amtrak.

Admiral YOST. I don't want to sell Amtrak, I just want to subsidize it out of my budget.

Senator DECONCINI. The administration wants to sell Amtrak, Admiral.

Admiral YOST. And Congress wants to subsidize it out of my budget.

Senator DECONCINI. No; I don't think so.

Admiral YOST. Not you, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. Go ahead and make the rest of your record.

Admiral YOST. This merely shows my operating expense and my variable costs. When I have a cut in budget, all I can deal with is the variable costs, what I have some discretion over. The rest of it are fixed. This, then, those variable or discretionary moneys that I have. I was a third of the way through the year before we had a budget so I had already spent one-third of the money. It shows that I have so very little money left that is discretionary, that I can save $103 million. This is why I have had to cut back drug patrols and fisheries patrols.

Senator DECONCINI. What does this mean to the Bahamas operation, if you don't get the reprogramming?

Admiral YOST. If we don't get the reprogramming, we will continue, for the rest of this year, with 55 percent of our drug interdiction patrols, surface patrols, not being done.

Senator DECONCINI. Is that what you are operating now?

Admiral YOST. About 55 percent.

Senator DECONCINI. The reprogramming that is here, I don't want to go into it at great length, but I understand that it reprograms money from highway demonstration projects; is that correct?

Admiral YOST. I haven't been privy, and I haven't wanted to be, on what is being asked for.

Senator DECONCINI. That is what we hear up here. I just wondered if that was the case. I would like to have an opportunity, if you want our help, to work with you in attempting to find areas that we might be able to get the reprogramming approved here.

Admiral YOST. The Secretary has kept that to himself. I will be happy, however, to relay and work with people on your committee. We have been working with people on Mr. Lehman's committee, and I am sure on Senator Lautenberg's committee, to find things that would be mutually agreeable, the Department has. The Coast Guard has not been involved, but I would like you to be involved.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Admiral.

Mr. Westrate, your agency is our principal in-country law enforcement agency in the Bahamas, and I am informed that DEA's requests to conduct drug operations in the Bahamas have never been turned down by the Bahamian Government, and that cooperation with them has been excellent according to Attorney General Meese.

Secretary Wrobleski's statement says, "Narcotics related corruption remains a serious problem in the Bahamas." Since your people are in-

timately involved in narcotics operations in the Bahamas, I would assume that DEA would know if such corruption exists or that it does not.

Mr. Simpson, a former in-country attaché for DEA, told our staff that he could not recall any evidence that such corruption existed during his 4 years on the job.

Do you agree with Assistant Secretary Wrobleski's statement regarding narcotics related corruption in the Bahamas? If so, can you give us specific information regarding individuals whom DEA believes are involved in such corruption?

Mr. WESTRATE. Senator DeConcini, let me say, of course, the corruption issue is one that faces us every day in drug law enforcement throughout the world, including our own country. I would not say that there is any country that is free from corruption that is related drug activities, then, of course, there is a great variance in degrees here.

I have not discussed personally with Mr. Simpson this issue. Therefore, I can't really comment on what he has had to say. I know from personal experience, when I myself worked in Florida some years ago, that we did receive corruption allegations on a regular basis. We referred those to the appropriate authorities in the Bahamas.

I think the system for handling that has been improved significantly. There was testimony earlier about a new investigative branch there. I would say that we are at least hopeful that the mechanisms have been put in place to deal with this issue.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you agree or disagree with Assistant Secretary Wrobleski's statement that "narcotics related corruption remains a serious problem in the Bahamas?"

Mr. WESTRATE. I would have to say that it is certainly a serious factor, yes.

Senator DECONCINI. Can you supply to us, obviously, if it is confidential due to investigation of cases, any specifics as to how you concur with that particular statement?

Mr. WESTRATE. From personal knowledge, I am aware of a number of allegations. I am not certain that we can go into them in this forum. I certainly am not prepared with a list of any kind to do that.

Senator DECONCINI. Can you supply, for the record, or will you attempt to supply, for the record, what information you can on that issue?

Mr. WESTRATE. We could, consistent with disclosure problems and what other legal restraints it might have.

Senator DECONCINI. Your agency, Mr. Westrate, is also in a unique position to compare the level of cooperation you receive in drug investigations in a number of foreign countries.

How would you compare the level of cooperation that you receive from the Bahamas in drug related investigations as compared to Mexico or Panama, or any other Caribbean country?

Mr. WESTRATE. I think a direct comparison would be difficult, but let me address the countries that you have cited here.

I think cooperation in the Bahamas is truly outstanding. Here we have a country that is close to our shores, critical in the transshipment routes, including United States military forces, I might add, in law enforcement participating in the Bahamas to transport United States law enforcement and Bahamian law enforcement personnel, I think that demonstrates clearly the degree of cooperation that we have. Bahamian officers also fly out of United States territory and Florida on interdiction missions.

I think if there is one area that we have to continue to concentrate on, not only in the Bahamas but in other places, it is the ability of the law enforcement organizations to conduct sophisticated, long-term drug investigative activity. I think the Attorney General referenced that in this afternoon's discussions. Progress is being made in the Bahamas on that. I am quite comfortable and supportive of cooperation in the Bahamas.

Cooperation in Mexico, you are quite familiar with that story. I would say that the biggest problem we have in Mexico is, again, addressing major traffickers and major organizations. This problem is the same problem as in Colombia and other places.

Panama has received a lot of attention, obviously, in the last several weeks. Our experience in Panama, as we have testified on numerous occasions from an operational cooperative level has been very good.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Westrate, let me ask you this. On a scale of 1 to 10, where would you rate the Bahamas on cooperation today?

Mr. WESTRATE. Overall, seven.

Senator DECONCINI. Where would you rate Mexico?

Mr. WESTRATE. About a five.

Senator DECONCINI. Panama.

Mr. WESTRATE. About a seven.

Senator DECONCINI. You would rate them at a seven. Colombia?

Mr. WESTRATE. About a five.

Senator DECONCINI. Referring quickly, because these hearings are not specific about Panama, but what is the answer to the public, to Congress and to yourselves of rating them as a seven, equal to that of the Bahamas, and letters of commendation when intelligence has been around for some time, including within your agency, as to at least allegations that General Noriega has been involved in drug dealings?

How does DEA answer that question?

Mr. WESTRATE. First of all, I think what we have to do here is deal in facts.

Senator DECONCINI. Let's deal in facts.

Mr. WESTRATE. There are some facts about the Panamanian cooperation which we have articulated before. I don't believe there is anything new here.

General Noriega, for example, hosted the first IDEC conference some 5 or 6 years ago in Panama, which brought together the law enforcement leaders from all South America. He and his people have put together a marijuana eradication program which was excellent.

They were leaders in chemical control, particularly because they provided crossroads for commerce where a lot of the chemicals flowing to the labs in South America transited Panama. Without strong legislation, they took action, there is no question.

They have a history of positive responses to us in terms of extraditing defendants in cases that has gone on for several years. It continues to this very time. We have had and continue to have today, and yesterday, on a continuing basis joint investigative activities with the Panamanian Defense Forces. Some very significant investigations have transpired there.

Dealing in facts, our people will say that we have never made a request in Panama from an investigative perspective that has not been honored. They recently came up with legislation on the money laundering aspects. You know of their cooperation in Pisces, and so forth.

On the other side of the coin is the indictment in Florida. I think that indictment speaks for itself. Again, we have to deal in facts and not in allegations, and so forth. Allegations are very common, pertain to many countries and many people in many countries. We look at them all the time as we receive them, we evaluate them, and we deal accordingly. In this particular case, we developed evidence and witnesses, and we acted on that evidence and those witnesses.

Senator DECONCINI. How long, Mr. Westrate, has DEA known that you had witnesses and allegations and information regarding General Noriega?

Mr. WESTRATE. I will tell you, Senator, the allegations go back many years. I think the earliest notation is in the 1970's sometime.

Senator DECONCINI. Have you been able to substantiate any of those allegations prior to these indictments?

Mr. WESTRATE. Not up until the time of the indictment, no. It doesn't mean that we just ignore these things, but we do have to deal in a real world on a daily basis.

Senator DECONCINI. Did DEA do investigations regarding these allegations prior to the indictments? If so, did you conclude that there was nothing to these allegations concerning General Noriega?

Mr. WESTRATE. Yes, sir; to the extent that you can. A lot of this type of thing is third-hand information, third party, somebody said something. You have to evaluate the witnesses themselves, whether they are convicted felons serving a lot of time, how self-serving is it.

Critically, how much corroboration is there, No. 1; and No. 2, will somebody take the stand and raise their hand. That is a difficult thing. One person is usually not enough. We need corroborative witnesses, and it is not easy to put that together.

Senator DECONCINI. Were you involved in the actual case of Florida on the indictments?

Mr. WESTRATE. Yes, sir; the investigators were DEA agents in that case.

Senator DECONCINI. Can you tell us roughly how long that investigation had been going on?

Mr. WESTRATE. Forcefully for about 6 months.

Senator DECONCINI. So for at least 6 months, you have had strong indications that there was evidence that you felt worthy to submit to a grand jury, or was at least moving in that direction?

Mr. WESTRATE. Yes; but I should say also that in the last several weeks of that investigation, it really came together.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Westrate, do you think the Bahamas should be certified?

Mr. WESTRATE. Yes, definitely.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Heavey.

Mr. HEAVEY. Yes.

Admiral YOST. I don't have any feeling at all. At our level there has been a lot of cooperation, more than most other countries. We are delighted with the relationship. But certification is really above our level, I don't care to discuss it.

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Rosenblatt?

Mr. ROSENBLATT. Mr. Chairman, we are able to operate with the Bahamians in the Bahamas, and that is a lot more than we can do in other countries.

Senator DECONCINI. How many full-time customs officers or interdiction staff do you currently have in the Bahamas operating out of Gun Cay and other places?

Mr. ROSENBLATT. I would prefer having Mr. Heavey, since he is Regional Commissioner, he can give you those statistics.

Mr. HEAVEY. It is on a rotating basis. We presently have the capability of three fast boat interceptors and one mobile platform based in the Gun Cay/Cat Cay area. The concept itself, the initiative began in April of last year. As a participant and a contributor to OP-BAT, discussions arose under the auspices of the Ambassador that Customs might put a unit, maintain presence at the Gun Cay/Cat Cay/Bimini area.

We started with two interceptors, and a platform. We have increased it to three, and we feel that it has been all told a resounding success. We have figures that I submitted in my testimony attesting to the seizures that have been made.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you have full consent and cooperation from Coast Guard as far as operating within the Bahamas?

Mr. HEAVEY. Full consent and cooperation from the Coast Guard, that is an interesting thought.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you have any resistance from them in designating personnel within the Bahamas?

Mr. HEAVEY. I would like to say that we have had some open and candid dialog concerning our activities in the Bahamas. We are a viable participant. We are a contributor to OP-BAT.

Senator DECONCINI. Have you had resistance from the Coast Guard for approval of suggested additional personnel in the Bahamas?

Mr. HEAVEY. Suggesting additional personnel, no, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. Have they resisted or turned you down?

Mr. HEAVEY. They have been invited to join us in the Gun Cay facility on two occasions. My contemporary, Admiral Fillerson, has rejected that open invitation. It has been of discussion at several of the OP-BAT meetings. We would welcome their participation within Gun Cay.

I would like to make a point about this Gun Cay operation. Albeit a resounding success, we feel, and it is in my testimony, that some of the threat has shifted further south from the Bimini chain.

Whether it is maintaining presence at a strategic choke point such as Bimini, and cutting off the smuggling, or maintaining interdiction presence at other choke points, such as Cay Sal area, such as the western area, it adds another element to the overall interdiction effectiveness.

This issue has come up for discussion. It is presently being bandied about at the Washington level—I am speaking from the very parochial perspective of a Regional Commmissioner. Customs is very concerned with maintaining that interdiction presence, working with and through the U.S. Coast Guard, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Department of State, and making OP-BAT a success.

Senator DECONCINI. Are you telling me that at this present time, you are having problems getting Coast Guard to concur with what you want to do at Gun Cay?

Mr. HEAVEY. I wouldn't characterize it as problems. There is ongoing dialog as to whether it is Gun Cay.

Senator DECONCINI. Are they going to be part of this operation at Gun Cay?

Mr. HEAVEY. I don't believe that decision has been made yet, Senator, and I would have to defer to the Coast Guard on that issue.

Senator DECONCINI. Senator Domenici has some questions that I am going to submit for you all to answer. I have some other ones, too. I am going to yield to my friend from Oklahoma.

Mr. ENGLISH. Thank you very much.

Mr. Westrate, I still would like to pursue a little bit the question that I was talking to the Attorney General about earlier.

Can you tell us how many people, say, in 1987 or 1986 were arrested in the Bahamas as part of some transshipment operation?

Mr. WESTRATE. Yes, sir; from October 1, 1986, through September 1987 this OP-BAT only, this would not be independent investigative activity which also goes on—but OP-BAT, which is the interdiction type activity, defendants arrested, 173.

Mr. ENGLISH. How many have been convicted?

Mr. WESTRATE. That I can't tell you. We would have to go back and look at that, which I am sure we could do that.

Mr. ENGLISH. I would appreciate that, for the record, if you could, and also if you could determine how many others have been arrested for being involved in some type of transit activity.

Mr. Heavey, do you have any information for us with regard to the Customs Service and your interdiction effort, the joint operations be-

tween Bahamian law enforcement officials and Customs, or how many arrests have been made as a result of that effort over a similar period?

Mr. HEAVEY. I would like to defer to Mr. Rosenblatt on that. We do have those statistics.

Mr. ROSENBLATT. Yes, Congressman. With respect to fiscal year 1987, there was a total of 29 arrests, five vessels seized, 15 aircraft, 12,570 pounds of marijuana seized, and cocaine, 3,032 pounds.

We began that operation, as you know, in September 1986. In fiscal year 1988, to date, we have seized 1,163 pounds of cocaine.

Mr. ENGLISH. Do you have any idea with regard to the 29 arrests, how many have been convicted and sent to prison?

Mr. ROSENBLATT. I am sorry. We could make every attempt to determine that and provide it for the record. Many of those would have been apprehended, if not all of them apprehended, in the Bahamas.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Westrate, do you have any kind of ballpark figure, or anything at all, to give us an idea of how many people involved in some kind of transshipment operation have been arrested?

Mr. WESTRATE. No, sir; I really don't. I would just be guessing. I would rather go back and find out specifically for you, sir. We have good, viable information.

Mr. ENGLISH. Admiral Yost, do you have any figures with regard to the Coast Guard?

Admiral YOST. Yes; in 1987 alone, Congressman, we arrested and turned over to the Bahamas for prosecution 34 people. It was six vessels seized, and most of those are major vessels. Out of that came about 200,000 pounds of marijuana, and about 300 pounds of cocaine. But 36 people were turned over for prosecution.

Mr. ENGLISH. I am going to yield to Senator D'Amato. I think we are going to have an interruption here.

Senator D'AMATO. I am wondering if the staff couldn't set up another chair there, because I know that our Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics Matters, Ann Wrobleski, is pressed for time.

Let me suggest that we ask her to come on up, and I would hope that any followup questions that we might have, Admiral, we will have an opportunity to continue.

If the Assistant Secretary would like to put in her statement, we could start with that, and then any questions.

### STATEMENT OF HON. ANN WROBLESKI, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS MATTERS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Ms. WROBLESKI. Thank you, Senator D'Amato.

With the Chair's permission, I have a brief statement which I would like to make.

The Government of the United States has welcomed the expansion of joint United States-Bahamian narcotics interdiction operations during 1987. Cooperation between Federal law enforcement agencies and the Government of the Bahamas was excellent. Cocaine and marijuana seizures reached record levels.

Through Operation BAT and Operation Bandit, air interdiction capabilities were strengthened by dedicating additional helicopters and crews to permit interdiction readiness 7 days a week, and 24 hours a day, at three staging sites.

The United States Coast Guard increased its presence in and around Bahamian waters, and instituted Operation Sea-BAT, whereby Bahamian enforcement officers were transported aboard Coast Guard patrol boats.

Senator D'AMATO. I am wondering if I could interrupt the Secretary at this point. I know you are pressed for time, and I know the committee has questions that they would like to put to you. I am fairly confident that they have read your report, I certainly have.

It would be in order if you could summarize so that we could then get to some of the questions. If you want to highlight, it would be fine.

Ms. WROBLESKI. Certainly, Senator.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator D'AMATO. Your entire statement will be placed in the record as if read in its entirety.

[The statement follows:]

## STATEMENT OF ANN B. WROBLESKI

The Government of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas (GCOB) has cooperated very effectively with the United States on numerous narcotics control initiatives to interdict the flow of cocaine and marijuana transiting its territory. We are truly appreciative of that cooperation, which led to significantly expanded operations and an unprecedented level of seizures in 1987. Much of the credit for a vastly improved record of drug seizures during 1987 goes to the U.S. Congress. In 1986, the legislative branch provided U.S. law enforcement agencies with funding needed to expand joint U.S.-Bahamian interdiction operations in The Bahamas. The full benefits of that funding should be evident this year when many of the added resources will be in place. No summary assessment of our relationship would be complete, however, without noting that U.S. officials continue to be concerned about narcotics related corruption and its effect on the joint program. We are also concerned about the need for The Bahamas to enforce its narcotics laws more vigorously against major traffickers.

### The Narcotics Control Situation

With that summary assessment as the basis for my testimony, let me describe the narcotics trafficking situation in the Bahamas and the control efforts underway. I would like to highlight what we think are the accomplishments in 1987, including compliance with Sec. 3301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, and address what we believe are continuing problems.

Under PL99-570 Sec. 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Commonwealth of The Bahamas is identified as a major transit country for cocaine and marijuana entering the United States. U.S. law enforcement agencies estimate that 50 to 60 percent of all the cocaine and marijuana that enters the U.S. either transits or is transshipped through The Bahamas. Last year more than 24,860 pounds of cocaine and 146.5 tons of marijuana were interdicted in The Bahamas. This achievement was not equalled in any other country in the Caribbean. Obviously, narcotics enforcement in The Bahamas has a high priority in this Administration. We would like to maintain the spirit of cooperation that was clearly evident last year and build upon it this year to encourage further advances in the war against drugs in The Bahamas.

On the central issue of cooperation, let me say that the Bahamian Government has demonstrated its readiness and willingness to cooperate on narcotics matters. Expansion of joint U.S.-Bahamian interdiction programs has been officially encouraged and welcomed by the GCOB. Under the forceful leadership of the Attorney General, who last summer assumed direct responsibility for the Police and Defence Forces, the already excellent cooperation at the operational level has improved even more.

This is no easy task. The Bahamas' 700 islands and cays are scattered over 100,000 square miles and provide ideal sites for air and sea smuggling. The 1,600 members of the Royal Bahamian Police Force [RBPF] and the 570 members of the Royal Bahamian Defence Force [RBDF] are faced with the difficult law enforcement task of controlling 73 private/public airstrips, as well as 110 small boat harbors. The area extends in the north from Bimini and Grand Bahamas Island, 60 miles from Florida, to within 90 miles of Haiti and The Turks and Caicos Islands.

Despite the impressive achievements in narcotics seizures and climate of cooperation between our governments on most anti-drug matters, narcotics-related corruption remains a serious problem in The Bahamas. The Bahamian Government has not dealt effectively with systemic corruption which continues to make The Bahamas attractive to drug traffickers.

Some police and defense force personnel have been dismissed from service or forced to retire for narcotics-related corruption. They are not, however, normally charged or tried in court for their offenses. Although the government established an internal corruption unit to investigate allegations of corruption among law enforcement personnel, we are unaware of any case brought to prosecution.

The issue of narcotics trafficking receives a high level of public attention from a Bahamian society that is also sensitive to the problem of cocaine addiction and the corruption issue. In fact, an important issue in the 1987 Bahamian general elections was narcotics. The opposition Free National Movement and the ruling Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] traded allegations of official corruption and each blamed the other for the prevalence of narcotics in The Bahamas.

The PLP, which has been in power since 1967, won a clear-cut general election victory in June 1987. PLP leaders last year renominated George Smith and Kendal Nottage for parliamentary seats. Both were identified in the 1984 Commission of Inquiry Report - Nottage for fronting for an organized crime figure/drug smuggler and Smith for narcotics-related corruption. Both won their seats, however. These candidacies underscored the ruling party's failure to address adequately the recommendations in the 1984 report. In August 1987, Nottage was appointed by the GCOB as Chairman of the Bahamas Broadcasting Corporation.

Seizures of marijuana and cocaine in The Bahamas increased by 300 percent in 1987 when compared to 1986. In 1986, joint U.S.-Bahamian interdiction teams seized 5.6 tons of marijuana and 7,276 pounds of cocaine. As stated earlier, they seized 146.5 tons of marijuana and 24,860 pounds of cocaine in The Bahamas and its surrounding waters during 1987. There were over 1,400 arrests for narcotics violations in The Bahamas in 1987. Of those arrests, 167 were the result of joint operations. The increase in seizures is largely attributable to new U.S. interdiction resources provided for by the 1986 Anti-Drug Abuse Act and partially put into operation in 1987.

Drug shipments smuggled into the area are usually transferred on land or at sea to small cigarette-type fastboats for transshipment to the United States. One popular method of "delivery" involves the air-drop of drug shipments to waiting fastboats. Aircraft-to-aircraft transfers also occur.

Bahamians are involved in the transit trade along with Americans, Cubans resident in the United States, Colombians and a few Haitians. Within The Bahamas, domestic distribution of narcotics is handled by Bahamians, and there are indications of a significant level of cocaine (primarily "crack") addiction in The Bahamas. Not surprisingly, the rising crime rate appears to be directly linked to increases in addiction. Police estimate that over half of all crimes committed in The Bahamas are drug related. The hijacking of narcotics shipments is reportedly quite frequent and the level of violent crime (shootings and murders) has risen substantially.

Banking regulations have made money laundering more difficult in The Bahamas. Absence of control over laundering money through purchases of goods and services makes it difficult to measure accurately the extent of money laundering in the country, but U.S. officials believe that large amounts of drug money continue to enter the Bahamian economy.

1987 Accomplishments and Actions

With that background on the narcotics situation, let me review briefly how this cooperation was translated into action in 1987. We have pulled together a brief month by month summary for your consideration, which, with the seizure statistics, illustrates that the relationship is constant.

In January SEABAT, a maritime version of the joint air interdiction mission know as Operation Bahamas and Turks and Caicos (OPBAT) was fully incorporated into the joint interdiction effort. Also in January, the Government enacted a comprehensive drug law which includes a provision for the retroactive confiscation of narcotics derived assets. The burden of proof on the legitimate origin of assets is placed on the defendant. No arrests or prosecutions under the new act have taken place and the Government has been criticized in the current parliamentary session for this failing.

Through INM assistance, U.S. Customs presented two seized fastboats to the RBDF in February. In March, Operation Bandit began at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, with USCS Blackhawk helicopters and Bahamian Strike Force personnel; We also funded the participation of 20 Bahamians in the PRIDE narcotics conference. U.S. Customs began joint fastboat operations at Gun Cay with the RBDF in April and surface radar and improved communications system have been installed at that site. INM presented the last of six fastboat replacement engines to the Bahamian Government. In June, the Royal Bank of Canada, largest commercial bank in The Bahamas, formalized its policy against money laundering and imposed new procedures designed to discourage deposit of drug money. In August, the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty [MLAT] was signed. Maritime Interdiction capability was again enhanced in September when INM presented two Zodiac boats with engines to the Bahamas Strike Force.

A number of significant steps were undertaken in October: OPBAT operations began seven day, 24-hour coverage, with the OPBAT Center in Nassau manned by Coast Guard and DEA watchstanders. In response to our embassy's request, the GCOB invited U.S. officials for the first time to observe destruction of seized drugs and over two tons of cocaine were indeed destroyed. It is anticipated that over time the observation of seized drugs destruction by U.S. officials will become routine practice. Additional Blackhawk helicopters were provided for Georgetown OPBAT operations, permitting seven day, 24-hour interdiction coverage. Site improvements funded by INMwere completed at Oakes Field OPBAT base, and site clearing and preliminary work was begun at Great Exuma for an aerostat radar balloon which will extend the coverage provided by a similar radar at Grand Bahamas Island. Temporary mobile ground radar began operating in the Turks and Caicos Islands. That radar has been supported by USCS and USCG fixed-wing interceptors.

Also in October, the joint U.S.-U.K. narcotics survey report was presented to Prime Minister Pindling. The report contained an assessment of the Caribbean and the Bahamian

narcotics situation and recommended ways to improve interdiction capabilities. In this month, the GCOB tabled three new proposed narcotics laws in Parliament. Two laws concerned mandatory drug testing of police and defence force personnel, and the third would make trafficking and possession of certain quantities of dangerous drugs an offense punishable by life in prison.

In November, the GCOB announced its intention to form a national drug enforcement unit within the Police Force. In December, Bahamian verbal authorization was granted for a two-year extension of the U.S. Coast Guard-RBDF ship-rider program to be signed in January 1988. Finally in December, agreement was reached on the design for a new U.S. Custom Service/Immigration and Naturalization Service preclearance facility in Nassau, and the GCOB requested U.S. assistance in establishing Customs Contraband Enforcement teams.

Drug interdiction efforts in 1988 will hinge in large part on continued GCOB cooperation on operational enforcement programs and projects. Further improvements to joint interdiction base sites and additional U.S. manpower, equipment and training will steadily improve the effectiveness of enforcement efforts in The Bahamas.

The Joint Task Force

Under Section 3301 of the 1986 Anti-Drug Abuse Act, $15 million were authorized to strengthen joint narcotics interdiction operations in The Bahamas through additional helicopters, communications equipment and maritime facilities. That legislation and funds appropriated to implement it helped to provide additional helicopters and crews needed to expand OPBAT mission availability to seven days a week and 24 hours a day in 1987 and should permit establishment of an additional OPBAT helicopter staging site in the Turks and Caicos Islands by not later than October 1, 1989.

A communications package which includes secure voice equipment will be delivered by the end of February 1988 and should be operational in March. Before contracting manufacture of the equipment, an extensive feasibility study was conducted to determine which equipment would be most appropriate for OPBAT use.

Of the $15 million dollars, $5 million was to be used by the U.S. Coast Guard for the initial design, engineering, and other activities for construction of a drug interdiction docking facility to repair and maintain Coast Guard and Bahamian patrol boats operating in The Bahamas. A boat lift is ready to be installed at Coral Harbour, New Providence as soon as the Bahamian Government signs an operational agreement for its use and maintenance. Initial Coast Guard plans regarding establishment of docking facility at Great Exuma have now been replaced by a proposal to put a Coast Guard mobile support facility (MFS) in the sourthern Bahamas. The MSF will refuel and resupply U.S. and Bahamian patrol boats and will permit minor maintenance and repair work.

There have been several meetings of the U.S.-Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force created by Sec. 3301. The most recent meeting occuring on February 5, 1988. At the meeting, U.S. Ambassador Hallett, Deputy Prime Minister Maynard, Attorney General Adderley, U.S. law enforcement officials and others engaged in frank and useful exchanges on several issues, including (at the GCOB's request) joint development of a

long-term strategy for narcotics enforcement. Issues presented by the U.S. side included: land for installation of an aerostat radar balloon on Great Exuma and attendant issues related to opening of the Moss Town airport; deployment of a mobile maritime support facility in the southern Bahamas in lieu of a fixed base at Exuma; improvements to the Georgetown OPBAT site; joint operations at Gun Cay; the Coral Harbour boat-lift; needed improvements at Oakes Field; the ship-rider program; training by U.S. Customs for 30 officers; and the DEA proposal to set up a joint information center. Also discussed were U.S. criticisms of The Bahamas in earlier INCSR reports.

1988 Perspectives

During 1988, US-Bahamian cooperative efforts should result in:

-- Adoption of full MLAT implementing legislation by the GCOB and U.S. Senate advice and consent to the MLAT.

-- Commencement of negotiation of a new extradition treaty.

-- Progress in the cases of individuals for whom extradition has been requested; there are now 17 cases pending of which three are active in the courts. An anticipated February/ March ruling in the case of drug trafficker Nigel Bowe is expected to have an impact on the other cases.

-- Installation of the U.S.-funded boat-lift at Coral Harbour RBDF base.

-- Implementation of enhanced joint maritime interdiction operations in the Bimini/Gun Cay area of the northwest Bahamas.

-- Further upgrades to Great Exuma and Oakes Field [Nassau] joint air interdiction sites.

-- Aerostat radar begins operating at Great Exuma Island.

-- Improved communications system [including secure voice] is fully implemented for OPBAT.

-- Development of joint U.S.- Bahamian enforcement information center.

-- Improved interdiction capabilities of Bahamian police, customs and defense force personnel through training and equipment.

-- Construction of a new U.S. Customs and Immigration preclearance facility at Nassau.

Continuing Problems

The dramatic increase in narcotics seizures during 1987 was impressive; however, much more needs to be done in order to discourage traffickers from operating in The Bahamas. Energetic enforcement of tough, new anti-drug laws is needed, and unilateral interdiction efforts by Bahamian law enforcement personnel need to be strengthened.

To date, the GCOB has not vigorously enforced the new narcotics legislation enacted in January 1987. Not a single court proceeding to seize or forfeit assets gained through narcotics trafficking has been undertaken during 1987. The current legislation, if fully and fairly enforced, could go far

toward addressing many of the judicial and financial problems hampering interdiction efforts. While the GCOB decision to draft new legislation mandating drug testing of police and life sentences for possession of certain quantities of dangerous drugs is welcome, the lack of meaningful enforcement of current statutes raises questions about actual impact of any new laws.

Bahamian law enforcement officers, in the course of their interdiction actions seize aircraft, vessels and vehicles. In late 1987, responsibility for seized assets was transferred from the Ministry of Health to the Attorney Generals Office. The current policy allows Bahamian enforcement agencies first claim to seized aircraft, vessels, and vehicles. The GCOB has yet to demonstrate the necessary will to go after assets of those known to owe their wealth to drugs, although the Attorney General has indicated to USG officials a desire to proceed.

Extradition proceedings against major trafficker Nigel Bowe are progressing slowly, and the proceedings have apparently led to problems in pending extradition cases against other traffickers. In July, the U.S. Government hired a British Queen's Counsel to work on the Bowe extradition case.

A Bahamian Government proposal to create an additional special drug court (one was set up last year), if properly implemented, should expedite the handling of narcotics cases and provide some measure of consistent and reasonable sentencing for major offenders. The GCOB is reportedly considering the creation of a special narcotics prosecutor to relieve overburdened and outmatched police officers of the task.

A GCOB proposal to organize a national police narcotics enforcement unit has considerable potential, but the success of that venture will rest largely on the Bahamian Government's willingness to provide adequate resources and selection of appropriate candidates for the unit. INM plans to assist with some resources.

The RBDF has shown marked improvement in its law enforcement efforts and has made a number of significant unilateral drug seizures. There has been a striking increase in the number of enforcement patrols. In 1987, the RBDF reported over 1,600 boardings and seizure of 13 vessels. Approximately 2900 pounds of cocaine and 30,000 pounds of marijuana were seized in unilateral Bahamian enforcement actions by late October 1987; the previous year only 90 pounds of cocaine and 2600 pounds of marijuana were seized.

Not unlike other Caribbean countries, the GCOB has traditionally considered Customs a revenue collection agency and has ignored the potential narcotics enforcement role. One of the recommendations contained in the joint US-UK narcotics report called for customs development as a drug law enforcement element. Near the end of the year, the Bahamian Government advised that it wants to establish special Customs Contraband Enforcement Teams which would be trained and equipped to detect and seize drugs through U.S. assistance.

Unfortunately, the GCOB still lacks an effective system or policy to deal with official corruption. The failure to address this problem seriously threatens the potential success of all the enforcement efforts that I have just highlighted.

Closing Statement

We get excellent cooperation on interdiction initiatives we want to undertake in Bahamian territory. For example, the

Bahamas is still the only nation which gives us permission for hot pursuit. There are also plans and programs moving off the drawing-board which should improve Bahamian and joint interdiction capabilities. Notwithstanding our cooperative interdiction efforts, we remain frustrated by the lack of enforcement and prosecution against major traffickers and by the slowness with which The Bahamas addresses the long recognized need to curb official corruption.

Ms. WROBLESKI. I would only say, and I think my colleagues have described each of their agency's assets and staffing patterns for both Operation BAT and Operation Bandit, and Operation Sea-BAT.

For the record, let me say that the Department of State is pleased with the cooperation between United States and Bahamian law enforcement agencies.

In 1987, in other areas, let me say that the government reaffirmed its authorization of United States law enforcement under cover investigations, the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty was signed, and the Bahamian Government agreed to routinely invite United States officials to witness the destruction of seized drugs.

The State Department is prepared to help the Bahamas to strengthen its own narcotics law enforcement units. Additionally, to increase drug seizures through unilateral Bahamian efforts.

The Government of the Bahamas has plans to establish a vastly expanded police narcotics unit, contraband enforcement teams, and a narcotics intelligence unit.

In fiscal year 1988, we intend, out of my bureau, to also add to narcotics control programs in the Bahamas, and I would expect that we would spend in the neighborhood of $500,000.

I think, sir, that the testimony that you have heard today will show you that there has been excellent cooperation at the enforcement level between the Bahamas and the United States.

We continue to be concerned about the issue that Mr. English raised, and that Senator D'Amato raised, and that is the question of corruption, and how we and the Bahamian Government deal with that question. That question will probably be the subject of hearings once certification process decisions have been made.

Thank you, Senator, for taking me earlier. I appreciate it.

Senator DECONCINI. Sorry to keep you, and don't leave the rest of you, but we will go ahead and yield to the Senator from New York for questions.

Senator D'AMATO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to share with you, if I might, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, the panel, and our Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics Matters, a sentiment which I just expressed literally 5 minutes ago on the Senate floor.

I indicated that maybe we could save some money and put it to better use in the drug war by eliminating the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters. Let me tell you why I say that.

If what I have been told is true, and I don't get it just from the New York Times article that appeared this Saturday, "Draft U.S. report on drugs urges no penalty for Mexico and Panama, but concludes that certification for national interests be the overriding consideration," then I would suggest that this Bureau is so out of touch with reality that it has lost its way.

Let me also suggest, by even putting in such a draft report, undermines any credibility—any credibility—that this administration, or the State Department, has in dealing with the so-called war against drugs, and particularly drug traffickers.

I want to ask the Secretary a question, and this is on the Bahamas, but first let me say this to you. Why should the Bahamian Government, or any government that is involved in a battle against international drug dealers, be cooperative if they see the United States certifying Panama, where you have a leader who is running that country, literally with the Panamanian people under his control, for the benefit of the drug cartel; where you have had two Federal grand juries indict Mr. Noriega?

Then we have a report that comes from your office, and I take it that it is your recommendation—if not, I would want to know whose—to certify that Panama, for the national interests, be certified.

I want to ask a question. Whose national interests?

Is it the national interests of the people here in this country?

Is it the national interest of the citizens in Panama who are ruled by a killer, a drug dealer, someone operating and working for the Colombian drug cartel?

Let me say this to you. Frustration is mild. I cannot understand it. I cannot understand the thinking. What you do, and what that draft does, is undermine all of the efforts of the valiant people out there working, fighting, who are committed.

I would like to know from you Madam Secretary, did you make that recommendation? If you didn't, who did?

Ms. WROBLESKI. Senator, let me say to you, and I welcome this opportunity to have this exchange with you.

Let me say that no decisions have been made on certification. As you well know, the only decision that counts is the decision that is made by the President of the United States.

I have the obligation, the responsibility within the Department to coordinate the interagency process. The Secretary makes his recommendations to the President, and those are made known to the Congress on March 1. You will then have 45 days to overturn any of those certification recommendations.

I am not going to comment on any newspaper stories until those certifications are made because, as I said, we are in the midst of the process.

Senator D'AMATO. Are you denying that there is a draft report that recommended that Panama and Mexico both be certified in the national interest?

I spoke to Secretary Elliot Abrams.

Ms. WROBLESKI. I am telling you that I am not commenting on any recommendations until the final recommendations are made by the President.

Senator D'AMATO. Let me suggest, and I made this recommendation to Secretary Abrams, and I tell you, if that proceeds, and that is not reversed, whoever is responsible for that has helped destroy any credibility as it relates to this Government and its efforts in the international drug war.

It is the most stupid, ludicrous, incredible thing I have ever seen. It is amateurish. It is bungling.

Whose national interests? My God, where did you get your input from? The DEA? The CIA? The military people?

Here you have a guy who is publicly thumbing his nose, who has been indicted, who is a crook, whose whole country is ready to explode, and here we are ready to send another message, a message saying: For our national interests, we won't decertify.

Let me just suggest this to you. I don't believe that there is anybody who could be so silly to permit this in the White House to go the full course. I just cannot believe it. But if it were, and if it were to come to the Senate, it would probably be the first time that it would be reversed 100 to nothing.

You lost on Panama the last time, we refused to certify. What has improved there? Has anything improved since last year?

Ms. WROBLESKI. Senator, let me say, I think that we will have ample opportunity, after the certification decisions are made, to discuss this in an open hearing. But I am not going to comment while the process is on-going, and until the President has had an opportunity to make his decision.

Senator DECONCINI. Would the Senator yield?

Senator D'AMATO. Sure.

Senator DECONCINI. Without commenting on this supposedly draft report, the Senator asked a good question. In your opinion, have things improved or gotten worse since last year in Panama?

This is certainly something that you can give us an opinion on without even commenting as to whether or not there is a draft report or whether or not it is going to be your recommendation or anything else. What do you think?

Ms. WROBLESKI. I can give you, again, only an educated opinion, or less than an educated opinion.

Senator DECONCINI. That will do.

Ms. WROBLESKI. It is the same opinion that Mr. Westrate gave you. You have operation Pisces. You have several investigations that are on-going. You have several things in the plus column that would lead you to the same conclusion that we reached last year, which was that there was a cooperative relationship between the two governments.

Senator DECONCINI. Is it just as good as last year, then?

Ms. WROBLESKI. On the other hand, though, you have the indictment of General Noriega. This is what I am saying, this is a process that is not just a State Department process. It is an interagency process, and there are people whose views have yet to be heard. I would not want to comment and in any way skew the process.

I will be delighted, as all of you well know, and I think I proved it last year, to come up as soon as the decisions are made and spend as much time as you want. But I am not going to be placed in the position where I am in any way prejudicing the President's decision.

Senator DECONCINI. I understand what you are saying, Madam Secretary. I am sorry to infringe on the Senator's time here, but it seems to me that he asked you another question not dealing with this certification, and that question was: Is the situation better, or is the situation worse, in your judgment, this year than it was last year when you certified it, yes or no?

Ms. WROBLESKI. To tell you the truth, I can't answer that question. I am just back from a Commission on Narcotic Drugs meeting in Vienna. I only got in Saturday night, and I have not had a chance to sit down and review the report myself. It is an interagency process. It is not just a Department decision.

Senator DECONCINI. I thank the Senator for the time.

Senator D'AMATO. Madam Secretary, let me just say this to you. This would just be the most terrible blow to the credibility of our so-called efforts against international drug trafficking if you are the Bahamian Government, and you have to deal with the various forces that the international drug traffickers can put into play, the immense power, and you have the other countries that have almost literally been seized by them; if you are in Colombia, and you see this; if you are in Mexico, and we are attempting to get some efforts there, and there reasonable people might even be able to disagree as it relates to matters of national interests.

We are serious about this, doggone it. If you want our help in the drug war, we will commit ourselves to you, because nothing is going to get any better unless we do that. But having said that, this process is allowed to proceed.

Given the vote of the Senate; given the law that we passed that cut off aid—why would you approve something when we have already prohibit it? What you are doing is give the drug trafficker a pat on the back. You are saying, don't worry, notwithstanding the fact that Congress has cut off aid, we are going to certify you. It is incredible.

Let's go back to "Basic Government 101," a political science course that you can enroll in upstairs, 520 Senate Hart, no charge. Come on up there and find out what this kind of report does to the administration, and to all of the people in the Justice Department who are working their tail off, all the drug enforcement agents, the Coast Guard, all the people who are trying so hard.

Wake up and stand up. Don't let them push you around. If they are not going to take a look at the thing realistically, then up theirs. Don't

be afraid. We are talking about something that is important here. We are talking about survival.

We don't have a war. If you do this, we are never even going to get the hope of getting things going. Everybody will lose heart. It is going to be a tragedy.

I thank the chairman for permitting me this latitude.

Madam Secretary I expressed my sentiments to Elliot Abrams, with the hope that he would be in the vineyards working. I am going to call the Deputy Chief Security Adviser and make my feelings on this matter known to him.

Senator DECONCINI. Let me just say, Madam Assistant Secretary, I appreciate your position. I disagree with it, but I appreciate it, and I respect it.

Let me just tell you that what Senator D'Amato is telling you, probably a little more articulate and explicit than I might say, but I think he is dead right. I hope, if anything comes out of this afternoon, for purposes, that might be considered constructive, is that he is certainly the tip of iceberg, and maybe more than that, of a very strong feeling here.

Let me ask you a question. On page 2 of your statement, you say that: "Narcotics-related corruption remains a serious problem in the Bahamas," yet you do not cite any specific examples, or names, or evidence to support that statement.

We have learned that our own Justice Department has not turned over evidence upon the request of the Attorney General, Mr. Adderley, regarding specific evidence of corruption, several requests, and even a response from Attorney General Meese that Mr. Trott would be in touch with him to give him such evidence.

I think the time has come to empty out our files here. Is there or is there not specifics of corruption, and would you be so kind as to give us two or three, or as many as you feel like, pieces of evidence to substantiate your statement?

Ms. WROBLESKI. Senator, first of all, let me say, I always hesitate to speak for the Justice Department. I would say that it may be that——

Senator DECONCINI. Let's not talk about the Justice Department, let's talk about your statement.

Ms. WROBLESKI. I understand that. But let me say, regarding the Attorney General's charge, that no one has gotten in touch with him, I would only suggest that it may be because of some ongoing investigation. I don't know that, but I am just suggesting that could be part of the reason, and nothing more or less than that.

We believe that corruption in the Bahamas, as I think Mr. Westrate pointed out, corruption in all drug production and drug transiting, indeed, in drug consuming countries is a problem.

We have been worried, and I was pleased to hear the Attorney General on this question of Nottage and Smith. It worried us very much that there were some early on indications that they might be part of the cabinet. Given the Attorney General's response to your question, I guess it was, I was delighted to learn that that is probably not going to be the case.

My sense is that in a country as small as the Bahamas, with as much dope flowing through it, as I think Mr. English brought out in his questioning, there is a sense that some of this moves because it gets facilitated.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you have any evidence?

This Senator is not at all bashful about attempting to address the corruption problems in this country or in Mexico. I sent to the President and the Attorney General there allegations, but some evidence to support them, as to corruption of Mexican officials, including military and judicial police, even former governors. They haven't done anything with it, but I have sent it. I have been specifics I have given names and incidents of what information that is gathered. Do you have any on the Bahamas?

When you make a statement like that, that it is a serious problem. It seems to me, if it is a serious problem, and I am not arguing that it is not, I don't know that it is, what I would like to have, for the record, is what information you have that draws you to put that in your statement. To me that is a pretty strong statement that there is a serious problem of corruption.

Ms. WROBLESKI. You then have to look at the follow-on sentence, which is, "The Bahamian Government has not dealt effectively with systemic corruption which continues to make the Bahamas attractive to drug traffickers."

Obviously, if the amount of drug trafficking through the Bahamas is not decreasing, drug traffickers believe that the Bahamas is an easy place to move drugs through. Why do they believe that?

Senator DECONCINI. That means that there is corruption in your judgment?

Ms. WROBLESKI. That would lead me to believe that they are not afraid of law enforcement.

Senator DECONCINI. Do you have any specifics? Maybe it is classified. If it is, we would be glad to take it under those circumstances.

We, at least I would like to know on what basis those strong statements are made, because I would like, as a member of this body, to confront our good neighbors and allies in the Bahamas with specifics, as I have done in Mexico, because I think that it is important that they be told this. That is why I am really asking, Madam Secretary, if you have some hard evidence on this.

Ms. WROBLESKI. Mr. Chairman, again, I have not come prepared with any specifics today. I think we would be happy to look and get back to you.

Senator DECONCINI. Would you please, because it is done not in a combative nature with you, but it seems to me that we need to be upfront, both accepting responsibility for corruption and the problems we have in this country, but also presenting some evidence to them. When we make these kind of statements, I would like to support them with evidence.

Does the Congressman from Oklahoma have any questions?

Mr. ENGLISH. Thank you very much, Senator.

Madam Secretary, I think you are misinterpreting a little bit the line of questioning that I was pursuing. I was really trying to determine not just the question of corruption. I agree completely with Senator DeConcini, we have to have some evidence.

I have been hearing these stories, these allegations, and it has been sort of a general thing, but I haven't seen a lot of evidence either. I have seen a lot on Mexico, and we certainly have plenty as far as Panama is concerned. Now I am hearing it from you this statement with regard to the Bahamas.

Are you stating as an official of the United States Government, that there is as much corruption there as there is in Mexico, in Panama, Colombia, Timbuctu? Is that what you are saying?

Ms. WROBLESKI. Mr. English, if I misinterpreted your remarks, maybe you are misinterpreting mine.

Mr. ENGLISH. I want you to be very specific whenever you start speaking about this. It troubled me a little bit about this statement earlier, there is corruption everywhere. I hear this.

This seems to be the thing that I get from the administration. But when you really start pinning somebody down about this corruption issue in foreign countries, well, we all have it. To me that is totally unacceptable. It is totally unacceptable. Quite frankly, I think that it is an insult to the law enforcement officials, elected officials, anybody who is an official position in this country, and probably a lot of other countries. You are just basically painting everybody with the same brush.

What I want to give you the opportunity to do is to tell me, according to the evidence that we have, this country has, indeed, more corruption than that country, than that country, and that country.

The other side of the story gets into ability. I made the reference with regard to the cost of putting someone in prison. It costs a lot of money for a government to put somebody in prison.

It gets into the question of law enforcement officials. Having competent law enforcement officials that have both the equipment, the personnel, or whatever. I am very familiar with regard to the law enforcement problems in the Bahamas. They have a lot of territory to cover, and they certainly don't have enough law enforcement officials to put them on every island down there, and neither do we.

So you are really looking at two things. You get into the desire end of it, which I certainly think that Senator D'Amato was referring to, and I think we are all looking for. We are looking for convictions. We want people out there that are ready to go to bat, and we are going to stand behind them, work with them, and do everything we can to support them. But just because you have the heart and the willingness to do it, you also have to have the means.

State plays a very important role in that. We have talked to the State Department about the means that they provided to transshipment countries in the past. It is pretty darn weak. It is pretty darn weak, they don't provide much. That becomes another question as well.

What we should be able to expect from you, someone in your position, you should be able to come in here to this hearing, and in response to Senator D'Amato's question, you should be able to go through and say: This particular country, we feel has a strong desire and willingness, and is making every effort to fight this problem in their country. They are seeking out and rooting out corruption wherever it exists. That is the effort that this government is making. They may not have all the means. They may not have enough helicopters. They may not have enough law enforcement officials. They may not have enough of anything.

The difficulty that that presents to you, in all candor, and the State Department, is the next question from us, either side, the House or the Senate: What is the State Department doing about it?

I strongly suspect, and maybe I am being unfair in my accusation, but I strongly suspect that that is a question that your Department does not want to face because, in all candor, from what I have seen, your record isn't too good there, not you personally, but the State Department. I am talking primarily of transshipment countries.

Ms. WROBLESKI. I am sorry, Mr. English, our record in what respect? Is it the State Department's job to clean up corruption in the Bahamas?

Mr. ENGLISH. No; one of the functions that the State Department has is to provide assistance to those countries in dealing with the drug problem. We have all kinds of programs. I agree that most of that is centered in the source countries. That is where you put all of your effort, but you put darn little in the transshipment countries.

Probably no better case can be made than we can make in the Bahamas, how little resources, effort, and attention State has given with regard to transshipment countries. I went through this 2 years ago with the State Department, and I had very strong criticism of it, because I feel that this is where we have definitely missed the boat.

Ms. WROBLESKI. Mr. English, let me say that I would agree with you. I was in the Bahamas in January. It was my first trip. One of the things that struck me, and I had this conversation with the Attorney General, as well as with the Deputy Prime Minister, is that while we have enormous United States assets in the Bahamas from our three enforcement agencies, an enormous amount of hardware, people, aerostats, communication systems, you name it, and we have it down there.

My impression is that we had the ship-rider program, the helicopter-rider program, but what we don't see, again, this is probably our feeling as well as the Bahamian feeling, is a unilateral Bahamian law enforcement operation. I think, quite frankly, sir, we have allowed OP-BAT to mask that fact.

Mr. ENGLISH. Can I interrupt you right there?

Ms. WROBLESKI. Certainly.

Mr. ENGLISH. I have been down to the Bahamas, I am familiar with it. In all candor, whenever you consider the training that the typical Bahamian law enforcement official receives as opposed to one of our law enforcement officials who is involved in drug efforts, there is no comparison. You know that.

Ms. WROBLESKI. There isn't anywhere in the world, Mr. English.

Mr. ENGLISH. That is exactly right.

The second part of this is that the Bahamas is primarily a transshipment country. Its citizens, for the most part, probably do not put the same degree of priority on it as citizens of the United States, particularly those who are facing this kind of a drug problem.

The thing that you come down to is the shear numbers, the technology, the helicopters. If you don't have OP-BAT down there, they can't move. How are you going to get them from one island to the next? There is no other choice.

They can sit down, huff and puff, and say, we sure do want to do something about, but we can't get off this island and get over to this island to make an arrest.

Certainly, we can't do it in those Boston whalers the State Department gave us a few years ago. They are sitting out there in the harbor, and we can't get parts for them. Or we can't do it because of the communications equipment that the State Department gave us a few years ago where one walkie-talkie worked and the rest didn't.

That is what I am talking about. You are getting right into your bailiwick there at the State Department in assisting in that kind of equipment. If you think that we are relying too much on OP-BAT, then the question is, what is the State Department going to do about replacing those resources, and provide the training, provide those helicopters.

Ms. WROBLESKI. Let me say, I don't know that we need to replace them. I think what we need to do is to continue to put the assets that the Congress has recommended through United States law enforcement agencies into the Bahamas.

What I am very pleased about is the Attorney General's insistence on a contraband enforcement team arrangement for the Bahamian customs, a new investigative unit for the Bahamian police force, a new intelligence unit for the Bahamian police force.

Mr. ENGLISH. Who is going to pay for all this?

Ms. WROBLESKI. That is the point. The question now is, can we redirect, within the priorities that we have, training moneys to make all of that happen, and can we make equipment available so that those people are operational?

I think the answer to that question is yes. We are prepared to spend, as I said, about $500,000 initially to get that going. It is not the kind of thing that costs a lot of money, Mr. English. The training does not cost a lot of money, and equipping these people will not cost a lot of money initially.

The hardware, the expensive hardware, is being provided through the our law enforcement agencies. What I am pleased with is the willingness, particularly on the Attorney General's part, to look at what is available on the Bahamian side of the island, and how can we train these people, how can we organize them, how can we equip them, how can we make them better able to fight the drug war in the Bahamas, so that it is not just the United States who is fighting the drug war in the Bahamas. That has been my criticism.

Mr. ENGLISH. Madam Secretary, one final point that I would like to make.

You are talking about $500,000; this is a major transshipment region of the world, and you are going to come in with $500,000.

Ms. WROBLESKI. For an initial training and organizational program.

Mr. ENGLISH. You have people down there who are walking off on bail for $1 million.

The point that I am getting down to, at some point, I would like to see the U.S. Government—this is the responsibility of the Drug Policy Board—put together an honest to goodness, real life plan, war on drugs.

I would like to see the State Department come up and say: Here is what it is going to take in the Bahamas to really put together the kind of force that is going to be necessary to deal with this problem in the Bahamas. Put it before the country. Let the country see what it is like. I know that it is going to be expensive, and I know that it is going to be tough, but the country deserves to see the real thing, rather than parceling out—we have $500,000 this year—and trying to make folks believe that that is really going to have some impact.

Ms. WROBLESKI. I agree with you, of course. As you know, that is what we have been working on within the Drug Enforcement Policy Board structure for some time.

Mr. ENGLISH. Let me ask you this question, then. Is the Drug Enforcement Policy Board going to be forthcoming with that kind of a program?

It is my understanding that it is not. It is my understanding that any agency or department that presents such a program, it is being sent back to them and they are told to bring it in line with whatever the President's budget is, in other words, it is being snuffed.

Ms. WROBLESKI. I can't speak for other agencies, but certainly we have spent an enormous amount of time trying to figure out what is needed where. We have actually put, for the first time for the International Narcotics Matters Bureau, one of our people in the Bahamas, which is the only transit state where we have one of our people, to help out in the Embassy effort, and to help coordinate all of the efforts.

Mr. ENGLISH. Coming up with that plan, what is it going to take? It is not what you are budgeting for this year, not $500,000.

What is it going to take for the Bahamas in this all-encompassing plan, if that is what you have been allowed to do?

Ms. WROBLESKI. Again, I think that $500,000 initial investment is what we are looking at.

Mr. ENGLISH. I asked what the total plan is going to cost?

You said that you are working on it, you have it all set up. How much is it going to cost?

Ms. WROBLESKI. That is not what I said. I said, all of the agencies have been looking at the issue of strategic planning. All of the standing committees have pulled together various strategies and plans that are now being pulled together to be approved by the National Drug Policy Board.

Mr. ENGLISH. Did the State Department pull together one of those plans?

Ms. WROBLESKI. Absolutely, the State Department Chairs the International Standing Committee.

Mr. ENGLISH. How much did it cost?

Ms. WROBLESKI. For the upcoming year——

Mr. ENGLISH. Not for the upcoming year, I am talking about the ultimate overall plan, because I know you were requested to submit your ultimate overall plan—this is what it is going to cost to do the job, and this is what it is going to take to do the job.

Ms. WROBLESKI. I don't know that the answer to that is. I can check it for you.

Mr. ENGLISH. I have one or two of those plans. It is going to be mighty interesting to compare them.

Ms. WROBLESKI. I can tell you, from a State Department perspective, we have complained for 2 or 3 years now about the sad state of affairs in the foreign affairs budget. When I look at the foreign affairs budget from which my money comes, it has not increased, and what is there is earmarked heavily. It is very difficult to find money for narcotics in that budget.

Mr. ENGLISH. Madam Secretary, I can only suggest that maybe, just maybe, if the Drug Policy Board allowed such plans to surface, a complete and total plan, a real live, honest to goodness war on drugs—this is what it is going to take to deal with this menace in this country—maybe you would be surprised. I think that you would be surprised not only by the actions of Congress, but by the American people.

The problem we have run into is when year after year we make these proposals that we all know are not going to cut it, are not going to do the job, and they are not going to have the impact that they need to have, the American people lose faith, and I don't blame them. Either that, or they get to feeling that nothing can be done about the drug problem, and we all know that that is not right.

Madam Secretary, it is kind of bad to have a House Member here dismiss a Senate witness, but under the circumstances, it is a pleasure. I want to thank you for coming by. I appreciate it very much. We are going to have a number of questions, I am sure, for the record.

Ms. WROBLESKI. Certainly.

Mr. ENGLISH. Thank you very much.

I would like to return to the law enforcement folks.

Admiral Yost, it is my understanding that the Pentagon is going to be pulling their Blackhawks out of the Bahamas, particularly those at Georgetown, at the end of this fiscal year. How many are they going to be taking out, do you know?

Admiral YOST. Let me ask my Chief of Operations to talk to that, because I am not sure that they are going to be pulling those out.

Admiral ROBBINS. Mr. English, as far as I know, the decision has not been made yet. They are talking about taking them out. We have asked them to keep them in Georgetown for another year if they could. We are working through that issue to see if that is a possibility.

Mr. ENGLISH. How many Blackhawks are there?

Admiral ROBBINS. They keep two there all the time, but they are probably not always the same ones.

Mr. ENGLISH. There has been no decision made, then, as far as removing those Blackhawks?

Admiral ROBBINS. No, sir; not to my knowledge, unless it has been made within the last day or so, and I don't think it has.

Admiral YOST. They have indicated that they would like to get their airplanes out of there. We have said that we would like to replace those aircraft. We are working to do that. We have asked them to keep them there another year until we can get our program ginned up, get the helicopters we got from the Air Force overhauled, get everything in them that we need to get in them, stand up the pilots and get them down there. That is where we are on it.

Mr. ENGLISH. Are you planning on replacing those two with two Coast Guard helicopters.

Admiral YOST. We would like to do that. Part of my problem is my budget problem. I would like to do that, and we have that planned. We are talking about picking up the other $3.9 million this year, and that will overhaul some of those Air Force helicopters that we have waiting at the overhaul facility. It is a matter of money and time to get it stood up. We need another year.

Mr. ENGLISH. It will take another year before those two Coast Guard helicopters are ready to replace them. If the DOD pulls out the Blackhawks, in effect, we are going to be left without helicopters for a year. Is that correct?

Admiral ROBBINS. No, sir; what we had planned to do was open up the second site for Coast Guard on the 1st of October coming. What we had asked is, if DOD could say at the Georgetown site for an additional year, then we could open up another site still to be determined, so we would have three sites a year earlier than we had originally planned.

I misspoke. There are four helicopters that the Army has there, but only two crews.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Westrate, could you tell me what are the penalties with regard to someone who is involved in either the transshipment of drugs, smuggling of drugs, trafficking of drugs in the Bahamas?

Mr. WESTRATE. I don't know specifically, but I think the Attorney General said today up to 4 years, and then he said up to 10, I thought. I don't know for sure.

Mr. ENGLISH. You are not familiar with what those penalties might be?

Mr. WESTRATE. No, sir.

Mr. ENGLISH. Could you supply those for the record?

Mr. WESTRATE. Absolutely.

Mr. ENGLISH. It has been stated that the Customs preclearance in Nassau is too lenient. When the smugglers are apprehended, they are turned over to the Bahamians. The information I have is that there is

some question as to how seriously those people are dealt with under those conditions. Could you address that, and do you agree with those allegations?

Mr. HEAVEY. No; I wouldn't agree that Customs is too lenient. Coincidentally, between Nassau and the preclearance unit in Freeport, of which Customs has approximately 31 officers, combined, we made 169 arrests in fiscal year 1987. We made 175 seizures of drugs.

Mr. ENGLISH. Where were those arrests made, in the Bahamas?

Mr. HEAVEY. In Nassau preclearance and at Freeport preclearance, we made what I would characterize as a quantum leap over the last few years. We have seized more drugs and made more arrests in those two preclearance units than we previously did in the previous eight.

Mr. ENGLISH. What happened to those people?

Mr. HEAVEY. I would like to submit to the committee the names of those people. I have a listing going back to 1984. But it has been subject to discussion between Ambassador Hallett and Bahamian authorities. We, too, are very much interested in the status and the outcome of these arrests.

We make the arrest within the preclearance locale. We turn the arrest and the seizure over to the Bahamian authorities. They are brought to the magistrate. I would like to add that of my 31 officers, we probably have more experience in testifying in Bahamian courts of law than other United States Federal agency there.

Mr. ENGLISH. It was 179 last year?

Mr. HEAVEY. It was 169 arrests in fiscal year 1987. I do not have the figures for fiscal year 1988 to date, but I can provide them. We do keep a track record on the seizures, the arrests, even going down to country and background.

Mr. ENGLISH. You can't tell us how many of those folks are in jail?

Mr. HEAVEY. No; I can't, Congressman.

Mr. ENGLISH. Can you provide it for the record?

Mr. HEAVEY. Yes; I will supply what I have for the record, and the identities of the individuals.

Senator D'AMATO. Congressman English, you have just really hit the point, and that is the point which I tried to make with the Attorney General as it related to just six or seven of the major cases.

I would be interested to find out from him how many of those people who were arrested are still in prison, or if they are out on bail, or if they are fugitives, because it would seem, without anybody really saying it that that is the major problem.

You arrest them, and they go. They are out. It is a game. I wonder if that is part of the protection racket. If we catch you, you pay your way out, and you continue to do business.

Let me ask you, if I might, do you have any sense of this being an accurate portrayal of what is taking place, that a lot of these people are right back out and operating?

Mr. HEAVEY. It has happened, Senator, on occasion.

Senator D'AMATO. Let me ask you this. Why wouldn't they give you the figures? Are you given the reports of what takes place after the arrests are made, and the status of the cases?

Wouldn't that be an integral part of any successful law enforcement operation that not only do you count the numbers of people and the names, who are arrested, but then what transpires, what happens after that arrest takes place?

Isn't that an integral part of any enforcement procedure?

Mr. HEAVEY. I would agree with you, Senator. We do get some of the dispositions. We do not get all of them. Again, I know it has been a matter of dialog between the Ambassador and the Bahamian authorities.

Senator D'AMATO. I asked this question of Secretary Shultz last year as related to a number of cases, and what happened with them.

I got from him this reply:

> We are making an effort to find out what happens to drug smugglers turned over to the Bahamian Government for prosecution as a result of the United States Coast Guard Maritime interdictions. On July 15, 1987, our Embassy in Nassau sent a diplomatic note to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas asking for a report of the judicial status of such drug smugglers and the contraband * * *

Which is another part.

Let's put it on the record. There are some who say, who are rather knowledgeable, that the contraband is often put right back into circulation. If we are not permitted to watch the destruction of it. If we are not given accurate records as to the proceedings that follow the arrests. Why this big game?

We ought to get the Coast Guard the heck out of there. Get everybody else out of there, if we are not really going to be doing anything. If when you catch them, you don't know what happens to them.

You may want to say that we have assembled this wonderful armada, and we are doing something. I am trying to underscore that the key ingredient is not only interdiction, but it is to see that the drugs are destroyed, and to see that those people involved are prosecuted, possibly even an attempt to trace back to who set them in motion, so that we not only get the carriers, but we get the people behind them.

I rest my case there. It just seems to me that this is a break in the link in what we are doing. It must be rather frustrating to the Customs people, to the Coast Guard people, to the DEA agents, and everybody out there trying to do their darnedest, to see this and know that this is taking place. With what regularity, I don't know. But certainly, when you don't have figures—this is repeatedly, year after year—to back this up.

When the Attorney General tells me that you can't tell a judge what to do, I understand that, but I want to tell you something, the justice system, obviously, is in need of some repair there. Without that, and without having an accounting, then we are just playing a game. Patting each other on the back, we are permitting this drug trafficking to continue. It is pervasive, and the people in the Bahamas know it. Any cab driver that you speak to, they know what is going on.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Senator.

I think, as much as we get criticized up here for micromanagement, I kind of like that word, it sounds to me like we may have to micromanage and ask these agencies to request the Bahamian Government to give us that information.

Mr. Westrate, let me ask you one question. What is the policy of the DEA as to giving information and permitting the State Department to turn over information regarding corruption and allegedly drug dealers within a country, particularly in the Bahamas?

Mr. WESTRATE. I don't quite understand the question.

Senator DECONCINI. If you have information on corruption within the Bahamian Government, and information regarding drug operations within the Bahamian Government, do you restrict the State Department from turning that over to the Government of the Bahamas?

Mr. WESTRATE. No; not at all. Out policy is to pursue the corruption aspects that we have wherever we have them. We do this in multiple countries.

Senator DECONCINI. Have you turned over any information to the Bahamian Government regarding corruption?

Mr. WESTRATE. Yes; we have. I think we were one of the instrumental organizations in support of the commission investigation. Much of what the commission looked at was information that we furnished.

Senator DECONCINI. In the last year, have you turned over any information regarding corruption?

Mr. WESTRATE. That would be done at the Miami level, and I am not personally familiar with it. I am sure that if we had it, we would.

Senator DECONCINI. Would you please task your organization and find out if you have?

Mr. WESTRATE. Absolutely.

Senator DECONCINI. We have information from the State Department in the Bahamas that they have been advised not to turn over some information regarding corruption in the Bahamian Government. If I can get release of the person who has given us that information in the State Department, I would like to have that resolved.

Either that is accurate or it is not accurate, but someone in the State Department has given that information to us. I don't have authority at this moment to use his name, but I will attempt to do so. But it concerns me that DEA may not want to turn it over. Maybe they have a good reason for that, but it is awfully important for other agencies to know why if, in fact, there is a good reason.

Mr. WESTRATE. If we have some information that strictly of a grand jury nature, we are not allowed to disclose that to anybody.

Senator DECONCINI. I understand that.

Mr. WESTRATE. Frankly, there are certain times when you would not want to turn over information, and we would reserve the right.

Senator DECONCINI. Perhaps, there is another shoe to fall, too, perhaps the State Department impedes turning over some of that information.

Mr. WESTRATE. I have not known that, sir, never.

Senator DECONCINI. Congressman English, do you have any other questions?

Mr. ENGLISH. I just have one point. The Bahamian Government did provide me with some information. Maybe the staff could go through that—it appears to have all of the individuals who were arrested and the amount of drugs that were involved—and try to ascertain exactly what is happening to the defendants. It will be a good beginning. It might be a helpful record.

Senator DECONCINI. We will attempt to do that.

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Chairman, let me also say, I deeply appreciate the hospitality of the Senate, allowing me to sit in on this. You have joined us numerous times over on our side. Let me say that I want to draft Senator D'Amato to join us in the future. We would be delighted to have him come over and join with us.

Senator DECONCINI. I will bring him with me.

Senator D'AMATO. Thank you, Congressman.

Mr. Chairman, let me say that there hasn't been any better partner than you might have, I know of none, better than Congressman English, with his steadfast work in this area, day in and day out, irrespective of political season.

So many of our colleagues, when the election light goes on, are out there chomping at the bit. When the light is off, and they have a reprieve, they forget all of that commitment, all of those promises, and it just turns into rhetoric.

Senator DECONCINI. The Senator from New York is absolutely correct. He is the leader in the Congress, and I am one of his lieutenants, perhaps, or disciple. Thank you.

Thank you, gentlemen, very much for your patience and time.

Congressman Fuster, if you would come forward. I apologize, Congressman, for taking the long period of time here to get to very important witnesses we have from Puerto Rico. But, as you can appreciate, we had a lot of information to go into.

We truly welcome you introducing the witnesses, Mr. Carlos Lopez and Mr. Hiram Sanchez. We are very pleased to have you, gentlemen, here.

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Senator, members of the subcommittee, I am only here to introduce these good friends from Puerto Rico.

Just for the record, my name is Jaime Fuster, and I am the Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico. I am a Member of the other body, where I represent 3.5 million American citizens from Puerto Rico in the U.S. House of Representatives. These subject matters are of great concern to me, and I have been doing a lot of work on the other side in trying to get any assistance we need to deal with these very important problems.

I am here today just to introduce two of our top ranking law enforcement officials in Puerto Rico. The Governor's Special Assistant for Security Matters, Attorney Hiram Sanchez, and the head of the police of Puerto Rico, Superintendent Carlos Lopez.

I will just give them the microphone so that they can go ahead with their statement.

**STATEMENT OF CARLOS LOPEZ FELICIANO, ESQ., SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, PUERTO RICO POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**ACCOMPANIED BY:**

**HON. JAIME B. FUSTER, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER**

**HIRAM SANCHEZ, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE GOVERNOR FOR SECURITY MATTERS**

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator DECONCINI. Mr. Lopez, due to the time restraints, we will put your full statement in the record, if you could summarize that for us, we would appreciate it.

[The statement follows:]

## STATEMENT OF CARLOS LOPEZ FELICIANO, ESQ.

My name is Carlos López Feliciano, and I am the Superintendent of Police for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Today I am accompanied by Mr. Hiram Sánchez, Advisor to the Governor on Public Safety, and Mr. José A. Ortiz-Daliot, Director of Puerto Rico Federal Affairs Administration (our office in Washington). I welcome this opportunity to testify before you, Senator DeConcini, and the other members of this Subcommittee, on a problem of mutual concern -- that is, the influx of illegal narcotics to our shores. My testimony briefly describes the problem; then provides specifics on the status of expenditure of Congressionally appropriated funds for drug interdiction activities in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and then briefly describes other steps the Commonwealth has taken or will take to combat narcotics on the Island.

### THE PROBLEM

In terms of national traffic of illegal narcotics, Puerto Rico has a dual problem. First, we have an influx of drugs for local consumption. The narcotics issue goes beyond the individual tragedy and loss of human potential among drug users. The Commonwealth Department of Police estimates that an average of 75% of all crimes committed on the Island are drug related. In Attachment I - Part A, a comparison of rates for certain crimes in Puerto Rico and the United States is included.

Second, there is the problem of drugs entering the mainland United States through Puerto Rico. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) officials, cited in the New York Times of August 17, 1986, estimate that only 20% of drugs entering Puerto Rico are consumed locally; 80% are transshipped to the mainland United States.

In the Fall of 1987, at the request of this Subcommittee, the United States Customs Service carried out a narcotics

threat assessment study for the area in and around Puerto Rico. The findings were alarming. The Service found that seizures of cocaine had increased from 136.5 pounds in 1984, to 2,088.9 pounds in 1986. Drugs are not cultivated or processed in Puerto Rico. Therefore, these statistics illustrate the growth in production and smuggling efforts from some South American countries. Commonwealth statistics show an increase of drug-related arrests between 1986 and 1987. During this same period cocaine seizures rose markedly. Attachment 1 - Part B and C includes statistics.

FEDERAL AND LOCAL EFFORTS

In recognition of the national scope of the drug problem in Puerto Rico, Congress authorized 7.8 million dollars, , in the Anti Drug Abuse Act of 1986, for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to purchase one aircraft, two helicopters, and five high speed vessels to equip the Commonwealth drug interdiction effort.

To date the following equipment has been purchased with these funds:

Two (2) BK 117 Helicopters, delivered in February, 1988

One (1) Super King Airplane, to be delivered in March, 1988

All of these units are equipped with FLIR (Forward Looking Infra-Red Rays) Systems for night-time vigilance.

To complete our equipment, five (5) Trojan International high speed vessels have been ordered, with delivery expected on March 15, 1988.

A third helicopter was purchased with local funds and has been in service for several months.

These purchases are coordinated in Puerto Rico by Fuerzas Unidas de Rápida Acción (FURA);-- which means in English United

Forces for Rapid Action against Drug Trafficking in Puerto Rico. FURA was established by the Governor of Puerto Rico, Honorable Rafael Hernández Colón, in the Spring of 1986 to utilize the resources and coordinate the efforts of the Commonwealth and federal agencies working in Puerto Rico to eradicate the entry of illegal drugs.

The Board of Directors of FURA is made up of the highest level law enforcement officials in Puerto Rico. A complete list of all members is included as Attachment II. FURA has a managing coordinator, a commander from the Police Department, and an operations supervisor. The primary function of FURA is to coordinate the efforts of existing agencies. Besides representing the efforts of the Commonwealth law enforcement agencies against drug smuggling, FURA communicates with the Vice President's National Narcotic Border Interdiction System (NNBIS) and coordinates resources and efforts with federal agencies working in Puerto Rico such as the Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Coast Guard, United States Customs Service, and Federal Bureau of Investigation.

At the time the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 was under consideration, Puerto Rico requested an Aerostat radar system to link the Island to the other Aerostat systems that will be installed as a result of the southern border initiative. Congress appropriated funds to cover part of the cost of this Aerostat in the 1988 Continuing Resolution. It is also our understanding that this subcommittee will be asking the Customs Service to earmark an additional $4.2 million from reprogrammed Department of Defense funds. The Puerto Rico Aerostat project is being coordinated by FURA with input from the Puerto Rico Aerostat Technical Advisory Council. You can see our comments on the aerostat project on Attachment III.

FURA also coordinates other local drug interdiction efforts. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is responsible for the administrative expenses of FURA. Operational funds are

budgeted through the various agencies involved in the drug interdiction efforts. The FURA budget for 1988, including funds from the Police Department, the Justice Department, the Puerto Rico National Guard and the FURA Managing Coordinator's Office in the Office of the Governor, is almost six million dollars ($6,000,000). The overall Commonwealth budget for law enforcement agencies with a drug interdiction related role increased by 16.4% over 1987 funding levels to nearly one half a billion dollars. Attachment IV - Part A indicates the level of Commonwealth funding for FURA and the overall funding for law enforcement in Puerto Rico.

Our work with drug interdiction is only one facet in our efforts against drugs. Funds were also received for other drug law enforcement activities such as prosecution and incarceration. With these funds the Department of Justice is establishing a specialized prosecution unit for drug related cases in each of the twelve District Attorney's Offices throughout the Island. The Bureau of Special Investigations of the Department of Justice is also establishing a specialized unit to investigate organized crime related to narcotic trafficking.

Under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, Congress has also authorized funds for drug education, drug prevention, and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse.

For its drug prevention program, the Puerto Rico Department of Education received $895,781 for a new Islandwide School Drop-Out Program. This program has reached 18,175 high-risk youths, enabling them to return to school or furnishing them with alternatives such as job training and placement.

Funds for drug treatment are received and used by our Department of Anti-Addiction Services, for rehabilitation programs. The funds have been utilized to acquire mobile detoxification units in order to make their services more

accessible to high risk locations. Figures on funding of the Department of Anti-Addiction Services are included as Attachment IV - Part B.

With these words, I hope you can perceive that while the problem is acute, we in Puerto Rico are fully committed to attacking the menace of drugs. We know that the battle against drugs must be waged aggressively and on many levels -- from interdiction to criminal prosecution to education. We expect that with the equipment purchased with the funds appropriated by Congress, drug seizures, arrests and related interdiction activities will initially increase, then decrease as smugglers confront the impassible barrier formed by the aerostats in Puerto Rico, the Bahamas, Turk-Icacos, Florida and across to the southwest border. We know that an effective anti-narcotics program requires cooperation among all levels of government. We look forward to continuing to work with your Subcommittee in the critically important fight against drugs.

ATTACHMENT I - PART A

CRIME RATE STATISTICS
PUERTO RICO AND THE UNITED STATES COMPARED
(RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION)

| CATEGORY OF CRIME | 1985 | | 1986 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PUERTO RICO | UNITED STATES | PUERTO RICO | UNITED STATES |
| Robbery | 379.3 | 208.5 | 485.2 | 225.1 |
| Burglary | 1,198.1 | 1,287.3 | 1,144.4 | 1,344.6 |
| Larceny-Theft | 1,006.3 | 2,901.2 | 954.1 | 3,010.3 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 556.3 | 462.0 | 629.6 | 507.8 |
| Aggravated Assault | 251.1 | 302.9 | 246.4 | 346.1 |
| Murder | 16.6 | 7.9 | 17.9 | 8.6 |

Source: United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports: Crime in the United States, 1986 and 1987 editions.

ATTACHMENT I - PART B

DRUG INTERDICTION ACTIVITY IN PUERTO RICO SINCE CREATION OF UNITED FORCES FOR RAPID ACTION (FURA)

| | 1986 | 1987 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drug - Related arrests | 168 | 238 | 406 |
| Drug Seizures: | | | |
| Marijuana - Pounds | 275,428 | 53,627 | 329,055 |
| Cocaine - Pounds | 1,599 | 4,320 | 5.919 |
| Heroin - Pounds | 14.6 | 8.3 | 22.09 |
| Estimated value of all drug seized (in dollars) | $325,000 | $496,982 | $821,982 |
| Drug Smuggling - Related Properties Equipment and Materials Confiscated: | | | |
| Boats | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| Airplanes | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Fire Arms | 122 | 154 | 276 |
| Motor Vehicles | 29 | 52 | 81 |
| Real Estate | 12 | 20 | 32 |
| Technical Equipment: | | | |
| -Walkie-Talkies | 11 | 18 | 29 |
| -Programmers | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| -Beepers | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| -Repeaters | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| -Marine Radios | 3 | 4 | 7 |

Source: FURA, Statistical Report for 1986 and 1987.

ATTACHMENT I - PART C

DOMESTIC DRUG INTERVENTIONS BY P.R. POLICE ANTI-DRUG SQUADS

| | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrests | 2,452 | 2,717 | 2,984 | 3,882 |
| Indictments | 2,792 | 3,062 | 3,695 | 4,571 |
| Juvenile Detentions | 322 | 274 | 374 | 676 |
| Drug Seizures (in Pounds) | | | | |
| Marijuana | 41,888.3 | 184,956.5 | 426,498.1 | 64,767.6 |
| Cocaine | 18.7 | 85.3 | 1,835.8 | 3,704.1 |
| Heroin | 3.4 | 11.0 | 23.0 | 7.1 |
| Estimated Values of Drugs (millions) | $ 27.8 | $ 74.9 | $ 557.6 | $ 451.8 |

Source: P.R. Police Department, Bureau of Narcotics Reports

ATTACHMENT II

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PUERTO RICO FURA CORPS

HECTOR RIVERA-CRUZ, ESQ.
SECRETARY OF JUSTICE

CARLOS LOPEZ-FELICIANO, ESQ.
POLICE SUPERINTENDENT

ADJUTANT GENERAL ALFREDO J. MORA
PUERTO RICO NATIONAL GUARD

HIRAM A. SANCHEZ-MARTINEZ, ESQ.
ADVISOR FOR THE GOVERNOR ON PUBLIC SECURITY

P.R. POLICE COMMANDER VICTOR MELENDEZ-MORALES
GENERAL COORDINATOR, FURA CORPS

ATTACHMENT III

PART A

COMMENTS ON AEROSTAT PROJECT

Even before funds for the Aerostat Project were assured, FURA organized an Aerostat Technical Advisory Committee made up of representatives of the Federal Aviation Administration, the United States Coast Guard, the United States Customs Service, the Puerto Rico Air National Guard, and the Commonwealth Environmental Quality Board, as well as FURA Officials. (A list of members is included as Attachment III - Part B). Meetings and communications were coordinated by the Puerto Rico Federal Affairs Administration in Washington, D. C., between the United States Customs Service Aerostat Joint Program Office (also in Washington), FURA officials and its Aerostat Technical Advisorty Committee throughout the Autumn of 1987.

Last November I represented the Governor at the inauguration of the Ft. Huachuca Aerostat. This gave us a first-hand look at the Aerostat and its auxiliary facilities and installations. I shared my observations with the other members of the FURA Board of Directors as well as the local Aerostat Technical Advisory Committee.

In late November, a private expert, contracted by the Commonwealth government, met with the FURA Board of Directors and the Puerto Rico Aerostat Technical Advisory Group as well as representatives from the Office of the Governor for an initial selection of potential sites. This expert also provided rough estimates of the resource requirements for the Commonwealth to meet its responsibility for the continuing maintenance and operation of the Aerostat system once installed.

The Governor of Puerto Rico then officially requested technical assistance from the United States Customs Service. The first visit of specialists from the Customs Service Aerostat Joint Program office took place February 9-12, 1988. During this trip five potential sites were visited and the advantages and disadvantages of several others were discussed. Meetings were also held at the United States Weather Bureau and the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center at Arecibo, Puerto Rico. Climatological conditions and the operations of the Arecibo Observatory ( the world's largest, most sensitive radio-radar telescope), will be factors in the final site selection.

The FURA Board of Directors, the Aerostat Technical Advisory Committee and the staff of the Governor's Washington Office met with the Customs Service Aerostat Joint Program Office representatives. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the initial draft of an intergovernmental memorandum of agreement whereby specific responsibilities for implementation of the various aspects of the Puerto Rico Aerostat project would be assigned. Underscoring his strong belief in the importance of this project, Governor Hernández Colón met with the group.

We understand that the United States Customs Service expects to award the contract for the Puerto Rico Aerostat and two other Aerostats soon. In-depth site specific data will be collected over the next serveral months, so that final site

selection may be made no later than June of this year. This will allow site preparation to begin immediately. Aerostat delivery is expected within 12 months of the contract award. One month is required for installation and testing by the manufacturer. This is followed by a 90 day test conducted by the United States Customs Service. In a best-case scenario, assuming smooth implementation of this Aerostat construction and testing schedule, the Commonwealth Aerostat system could be in place in Puerto Rico as early as July, 1989.

ATTACHMENT III - PART B

AEROSTAT TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

PUERTO RICO

EUGENE L. PARKER
CERAP/FAA

LT. COMMANDER TONY STIMATZ
U.S. COAST GUARD

ELIO DELGADO SUAREZ
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD

WILLIAM JIMENEZ, JR.
U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

LT. COLONEL JULIO RODRIGUEZ BUTLER
AIR NATIONAL GUARD (RADAR)

P.R. POLICE AGENT VICTOR FEBRES-DE JESUS
FURA GENERAL OPERATION SUPERVISOR

ATTACHMENT IV

PART A: PUERTO RICO FUNDING FOR DRUG INTERDICTION

| | Commonwealth Budget Appropriations 1987 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|
| United Forces for Rapid Action (FURA) | $3,010,210* | $5,939,487* |

PART B: PUERTO RICO FUNDING FOR OTHER DRUG - RELATED PROGRAMS ($000)

| | Commonwealth Budget Appropriations 1987 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|
| Department of Anti-Addiction Services | $15,470.0 | $19,206.1 |

*This budget includes specific appropriations for equipment and operations within the Puerto Rico Police Department, the Justice Department, the Puerto Rico National Guard and the FURA Managing Coordinator's Office, Office ot the Governor.

ATTACHMENT IV - PART C

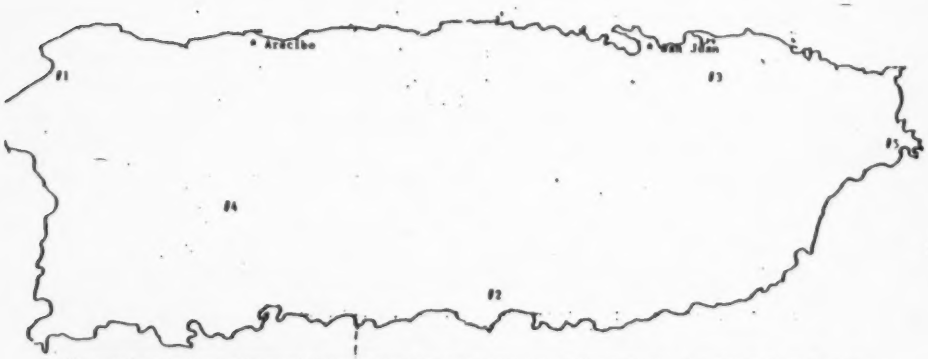
PUERTO RICO BUDGET FOR PUBLIC SECURITY AGENCIES
WITH DRUG INTERDICTION RELATED ROLES ($000)

| | Commonwealth Budget Appropiations 1987 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|
| Puerto Rico Police Department | $175,660.7 | $203,187.4 |
| Courts System | 71,143.5 | 70,843.5 |
| Department of Justice | 30,970.2 | 41,661.4 |
| Forensic Sciences Institute | 3,937.2 | 2,987.2 |
| Administration of Corrections | 63,825.0 | 83,474.1 |
| Puerto Rico National Guard | 3,199.9 | 3,848.3 |
| Total Commonwealth funds | $348,736.5 | $406,001.9* |

*This is a 16.4% increase over 1987 funding.

PUERTO RICO

RADAR NETWORK UTILIZED BY UNITED FORCES FOR RAPID ACTION (FURA)




1. A/N GPS-3 Early Warning (Search) Radar. Belongs to Puerto Rico Air National Guard. Located at Punta Borinquen, in Aguadilla, Puerto Rico. FURA personnel use it.
2. TPS-44 Radar. Belongs to United States Customs Services. Located at Cerro Modesto, Salinas, Puerto Rico. Operated by FURA personnel.
3. FAA Radar. Located at Pico del Este in El Yunque Rain Forest. Used by FURA personnel.
4. TPS-43 Radar planned to be located in Monte del Estado, Puerto Rico.
5. Navy Radar at Roosevelt Roads, Ceiba, Puerto Rico. FURA is negotiating for an extra scope to operate.

Mr. LOPEZ. Mr. Chairman, and distinguished members of this Senate committee:

We welcome this opportunity to testify before you, Senator DeConcini, and the other distinguished members of this committee, on a problem of mutual concern, the influx of illegal drugs to our shores in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

My testimony briefly describes the problem, and then provides specifics on the status of expenditures of congressional appropriated funds for drug interdiction activities in the Commonwealth. Then it briefly describes all the steps the Commonwealth has taken or will take to combat narcotics on the island.

In terms of national traffic of illegal narcotics, Puerto Rico has a dual problem. First, we have an influx of drugs for local consumption. The narcotics issue goes beyond the individual tragedy and loss of human potential among drug users. Attachment I of our written statement, part A is a comparison of rates for certain crimes in Puerto Rico and the United States.

Second, there is the problem of drugs entering the mainland United States through Puerto Rico. The Drug Enforcement Administration officials, cited in the New York Times of August 17, 1986, estimate that only 20 percent of drugs entering Puerto Rico are consumed locally; and 80 percent are transshipped to the mainland United States.

In the fall of 1987, at the request of this subcommittee, the U.S. Customs Service carried out a narcotics threat assessment study for the area in and around Puerto Rico. The Service found that seizures of cocaine had increased from 136.5 pounds in 1984 to 2,088.9 pounds in 1986. These statistics illustrate a growth in production and smuggling efforts from some South American countries.

Commonwealth statistics show an increase of drug-related arrests between 1986 and 1987. During this same period, cocaine seizures rose markedly. We submit attachment, parts B and C which show the statistics.

In recognition of the national scope of the drug problem in Puerto Rico, Congress authorized $7.8 million in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to purchase one aircraft, two helicopters, and five high-speed vessels to equip the Commonwealth drug interdiction effort.

These purchases are coordinated in Puerto Rico by fuerzas unidas de rapida accion, FURA, which in English means united forces for rapid action against drug trafficking in Puerto Rico. FURA was established by the Governor of Puerto Rico, Hon. Rafael Hernandez Colon, in the spring of 1986 to utilize the resources and coordinate the efforts of the Commonwealth and Federal agencies working in Puerto Rico to eradicate the entry of illegal drugs.

The primary function of FURA is to coordinate the efforts of existing agencies. FURA communicates with the Vice President's National Narcotic Border Interdiction System, NNBIS, and coordinates resources and efforts with Federal agencies working in Puerto Rico such as the

Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

At the time the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 was under consideration, Puerto Rico requested an aerostat radar system to link the island to other aerostat systems that will be installed as a result of the southern border initiative. Congress appropriated funds to cover part of the cost of this aerostat in the 1988 continuing resolution.

It is also our understanding that this subcommittee will be asking the Customs Service to earmark an additional $4.2 million from reprogrammed Department of Defense funds. Our comments on the aerostat project are included in attachment III.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is responsible for the administrative expenses of FURA. The FURA budget for 1988 is almost $6 million. The overall Commonwealth budget for law enforcement agencies with a drug interdiction related role increased by 16.4 percent over 1987 funding levels to nearly $500 million. Attachment IV, part A, indicates the level of Commonwealth funding for FURA and the overall funding for law enforcement in Puerto Rico increased from $348.7 million in 1987 to $406 in 1988.

Under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, Congress has also authorized funds for drug education, drug prevention, and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse.

Funds for drug treatment are received and used by our Department of Anti-Addiction Services for rehabilitation programs. Figures on funding of the Department of Anti-Addiction Services are included as attachment IV, part B.

With these summarized words, I hope you can perceive that while the problem is acute, we, in Puerto Rico, are fully committed to attacking the menace of drugs. We know that an effective antinarcotics program requires cooperation at all levels of government. All of our words could be summarized that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico wants to develop a very high risk environment for drug smugglers on the east side of the Caribbeans.

I will be pleased to answer any questions that you, Mr. Chairman, or other distinguished members of the subcommittee, may have.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much.

Mr. Lopez, were you in Arizona with us?

Mr. LOPEZ. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you very much. We greatly appreciate your time being with us.

Mr. Sanchez, do you have a statement?

Mr. SANCHEZ. No, sir.

Senator DECONCINI. Gentlemen, the Congress appropriated $7.8 million in fiscal year 1987 in response to title V of the omnibus drug bill. The drug bill calls for $3.3 million for the purchase of two helicopters, $3.5 million for the purchase of an aircraft, and $1 million for purchase and maintenance of five high-speed vessels.

Can you tell us the status of those assets? Have they been procured? Have they been deployed in Puerto Rico?

Mr. LOPEZ. Yes, Mr. Chairman. The two helicopters of the model BK-117 were already purchased and delivered in February 1988. We received them last week. Right now they are in operation in the FURA Program, in the antidrug program.

The Super Kind airplane is already purchased and it should be delivered in the first 2 weeks of next March. All of these units are equipped with fluorescent systems for nightime vigilance.

The five high-speed vessels of the Trojan International type have been ordered, and they are already in Puerto Rico. Right now they are working on interiors. We expect to receive them on March 15.

Senator DECONCINI. What kind of vessels were those, do you know?

Mr. LOPEZ. Trojan International, they were built here in the United States.

Senator DECONCINI. You are satisfied that the $1 million for the purchase and maintenance is in place?

Mr. LOPEZ. We are satisfied, Mr. Chairman.

Senator DECONCINI. In the fiscal year 1988 continuing resolution, Congress appropriated $7.8 million to initiate construction and installation of an aerostat radar system on Puerto Rico. Report language accompanying this appropriation made it clear that operating funds for the aerostat were to come out of Puerto Rico assistance grants, including the trust fund set up for the Commonwealth.

Can you give us the status of this site selection and procurement for the aerostat?

Mr. LOPEZ. Right now, from the 9th to the 12th of February, 2 weeks ago, the U.S. Customs Service Aerostat Joint Program Committee visited Puerto Rico. We had meetings with our own technical committee. Right now they are installing about three specific possible sites on the island, on the southwest of the island.

After that, we have to conduct some weather studies with sensors in order to determine the best site selection. We hope we will finish these technical procedures before June.

Senator DECONCINI. Before June.

Mr. LOPEZ. That is what we hope.

Senator DECONCINI. You think that the site selection will be concluded by June?

Mr. LOPEZ. We hope so. We are right on schedule.

Senator DECONCINI. I am convinced that the Governor and the people in your State government have made drug interdiction its highest priority. It is our hope that the aerostat and the things that the Congressman has been influential in escorting through the House of Representatives, and the support you have had here in the Senate, will really bring about some turn of events there. But it is equally important for Puerto Rico to address this problem with their own State resources.

Can you tell us what steps unilaterally that Puerto Rico has taken in the last year along these lines?

Mr. LOPEZ. If you see, Mr. Chairman, in our attachment IV, part C, the actual Commonwealth Administration has been increasing considerably the budget appropriations.

Senator DECONCINI. That is from $3 million to $5.9 million?

Mr. LOPEZ. I am referring to attachment IV, part C, of our written statement, in which we include the overall budget change from one year to the other. We have almost six local agencies working on law enforcement operations related to drugs. We increased the budget from $348.7 million in 1987.

Senator DECONCINI. The interdiction amount for 1987 is $3.8 million, and for 1988, it is $5.9 million?

Mr. LOPEZ. That is for the FURA interdiction program.

Senator DECONCINI. Then the other figure is for education, rehabilitation, the $15.470 versus the $19.20?

Mr. LOPEZ. That is right, Mr. Chairman, that is for treatment and education.

Senator DECONCINI. That is very good. Those are very substantial increases, and I want to express my thanks to you and the Governor and the administration there for its commitment to this.

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to add, Mr. Chairman, that the Governor of Puerto Rico, as you mentioned, has made drug enforcement, drug fight, drug struggle, the first order of his government. He has a Council of Security Matters that he heads personally. Of the many councils that the Governor has to deal with all kinds of problems, this one he heads personally.

It meets very often. Mr. Sanchez could tell you how often it meets. It includes the head of the police and the head of the Justice Department, and the head of the National Guard, the Drug Enforcement Administration. They go over very detailed kinds of plans that are being conducted in numerous ways to fight crime and to fight drug addiction.

We are beginning to show an impact, a real impact, in terms of increased interdiction, in terms of the substantial increase in the number of arrests. In fact, we are facing right now a problem that we never thought would happen, the police and the Governor's efforts are being so successful that we don't have enough jails to put the people that we are arresting in.

We now have a little problem with the Federal courts who have been telling us that we are under very heavy fines in the Federal courts because we have too many people in prison, and according to the rules of the Federal courts the space is not big enough to put them all in there.

So while at the same time, we are arresting people, we are having to deal with this problem of not having enough facilities to put them in. But that fact alone gives you an idea of how seriously the government is working on this and putting all of the resources that we have, our own resources and those that we get from the Federal Government, into fighting this crucial problem.

Senator DECONCINI. Thank you, Congressman, very much.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Gentlemen, thank you very much for your testimony. It has been very helpful. We will ask, if you will, to take a couple of questions with you and sending them back?

Mr. LOPEZ. Certainly.

[The following questions were not asked at the hearing but were submitted to the Department for response subsequent to the hearing:]

## QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO COAST GUARD BY SENATOR PETE V. DOMENICI

QUESTION. ACCORDING TO THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING REGARDING LEAD DRUG INTERDICTION AGENCY ROLES, COSTS OF THE BAHAMAS AEROSTATS AND TASK FORCE HELICOPTERS WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE COAST GUARD. HAS THIS FUNDING REQUIREMENT BEEN INCLUDED IN THE COAST GUARD'S FISCAL YEAR 1989 BUDGET REQUEST? WHAT AMOUNT HAS BEEN REQUESTED?

Answer. The funding requirement for the costs of operation of the Bahamas Aerostats and Task Force Helicopters are included in the Coast Guard's fiscal year 1989 budget request. Funding for the Bahamas Aerostats - $15,000,000. Funding for the Task Force Helicopters - $14,972,000.

QUESTION. THE FISCAL YEAR 1987 DRUG SUPPLEMENTAL INCLUDED $5 MILLION FOR THE COAST GUARD TO CONSTRUCT BOAT LIFT AND DOCKING FACILITIES IN THE BAHAMAS. WOULD YOU PLEASE UPDATE US ON THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE BOAT LIFT FACILITY, IN TERMS OF LOCATION, USE, ESTIMATED COST, AND ANTICIPATED OPERATIONAL DATE?

ALSO, I UNDERSTAND THAT PLANS REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DOCKING FACILITY AT GREAT EXUMA HAVE NOW BEEN REPLACED BY A PLAN FOR A MOBILE DOCKING FACILITY. WOULD YOU PLEASE TELL US WHY YOU ARE NOW LOOKING AT A MOBILE, RATHER THAN A FIXED BASE FACILITY AND WHAT IS ITS PROJECTED OPERATIONAL DATE?

ALSO, HOW MANY PERSONNEL WILL BE REQUIRED TO OPERATE THIS FACILITY?

Answer. The shoreside boat lift facility will be located at the Bahamas Defense Force base, Coral Harbor (New Providence). A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) agreement has been forwarded to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas (GCOB). The boat lift facility is expected to be operational by the summer of 1988. No Coast Guard personnel will be assigned permanently to the boat lift facility, and operating costs will be the responsibility of GCOB.

The docking facility was initially to be a refueling and resupply base at Georgetown, Great Exuma. After further study, a mobile support facility (MSF) was considered to be operationally more effective and a much better use of limited funds. This concept has the endorsement of the GCOB. To test this concept the Coast Guard cutter TAMAROA began operating as the initial MSF near Georgetown on 27 February 1988. It is supporting U. S. Coast Guard and Royal Bahamas Defense Force patrol boats. It also serves as a base for law enforcement Fast Coastal Interceptors.

If the test proves effective, we plan to procure an appropriate vessel which would provide hotel facilities, fuel and supplies to U. S. and Bahamian law enforcement boats and crews. At this time, we have not determined the number of personnel that will be required to operate this facility.

QUESTION. HOW MANY COAST GUARD ASSETS AND PERSONNEL ARE CURRENTLY ASSIGNED TO THE BAHAMAS? WHAT IS THE COST OF THESE RESOURCES?

Answer. There are three HH-3F helicopters with twelve pilots and fifty-one aviation enlisted personnel assigned in Clearwater, Florida to the Operation Bahamas, Turks and Caicos (OPBAT) mission. Fifteen person detachments deploy to Nassau for two

weeks at a time. The annual cost is $3,260K. Additionally, there is one Coast Guard liaison officer at the American Embassy, and another Coast Guard officer with 4 enlisted watchstanders working at the DEA OPBAT Operations Center in Nassau. One to two Coast Guard cutters routinely patrol within or around the Bahamas.

QUESTION. WOULD YOU PLEASE GIVE US AN UPDATE ON OPERATION "SEABAT"? HOW MANY COAST GUARD, BAHAMIAN AND DEA PERSONNEL ARE ASSIGNED TO THIS OPERATION?

Answer. No full time personnel are assigned to SEABAT; it is a pulsed operation conducted periodically with Coast Guard helicopters and cutters. Normally two Royal Bahamian Defense Force (RBDF) personnel and one Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agent would be assigned to each deployment. The team works closely with the OPBAT Operations Center in Nassau while deployed. The advantages of SEABAT operations is the ability to move the ship/helicopter team to address the threat anywhere in the Bahamas.

QUESTION. WHAT HAS BEEN THE SUCCESS OF YOUR SHIPRIDER PROGRAM? HOW MANY BAHAMIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS ARE INVOLVED IN THIS PROGRAM?

Answer. The shiprider agreement allows us to enter Bahamian water on authority of an embarked official rather than being forced to go through a formal government-to-government procedure for each case. The immediate access which the riders can provide has allowed the Coast Guard to take law enforcement action in waters often considered temporary safe havens by smugglers. This procedure has become so effective and routine that the Coast Guard does not keep separate statistics. In January 1988, this agreement was renewed for two more years. During 1987, twenty-two Royal Bahamian Defense Force (RBDF) riders were underway on Coast Guard units for periods up to three weeks each.

QUESTION. BAHAMIAN AMBASSADOR MCDONALD ESTIMATES THAT LESS THAN TWO PERCENT OF DRUG-LADEN AIRCRAFT AND BOATS HEADED FOR FLORIDA ARE INTERCEPTED BY U. S. AUTHORITIES. DO YOU AGREE WITH THIS ESTIMATE?

Answer. For aircraft, the Coast Guard does not have the information to estimate what percent of those which are drug-laden are being interdicted. For drug-laden vessels, the Coast Guard estimates that 30-40% are interdicted in the Caribbean region.

QUESTION. GIVEN YOUR INTERDICTION EXPERTISE, WOULD YOU PLEASE GIVE US YOUR VIEW AS TO HOW THE BAHAMAS AND PUERTO RICO FIT INTO OUR OVERALL INTERDICTION STRATEGIES.
WHAT IS THE ASSESSMENT OF THE DRUG TRAFFICKING THREAT IN THESE TWO AREAS RELATIVE TO OTHER THREATS?
WHAT PRIORITY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE BAHAMAS AND PUERTO RICO IN TERMS OF DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES AND OUR INTERDICTION EFFORTS?

Answer. Neither the Bahamas nor Puerto Rico has any significant domestic drug cultivation. Both serve as trans-shipment points for narcotics originating from Jamaica and Colombia. Large volumes of drugs entering the southeast United

States transit through the Bahamas, often arriving in the Bahamas by aircraft or vessels for further transport to the United States. Puerto Rico is used less than the Bahamas as a transhipment point. However, once drugs are introduced into Puerto Rico, they can be transhipped to the United States by various means without being required to undergo a Customs inspection.

While maintaining support of interdiction efforts through the Bahamas, additional resources have been deployed in and around Puerto Rico. The Coast Guard has moved six new 110 ft patrol boats and three long range C-130 aircraft to Puerto Rico to increase law enforcement assets in the region.

Interdiction efforts in specific geographic areas cannot be addressed in isolation. Drug smuggling has shown itself to be remarkably adaptive and flexible, shifting routes quickly when pressure is applied in a specific area. Therefore Coast Guard interdiction efforts emphasize operational flexibility. This includes random patrols to deter smugglers and gather intelligence, as well as coordinated large scale operations. The Bahamas and Puerto Rico receive significant attention from operational commanders.

QUESTION. ARE ALL NARCOTICS RELATED ASSETS SEIZED IN THE BAHAMAS BY THE COAST GUARD TURNED OVER TO THE BAHAMIANS? WHAT IS OUR POLICY ON THIS?

Answer. Nearly all the aircraft, vehicles, personnel and contraband seized or arrested by CG forces supporting OPBAT are turned over to the Bahamian authorities since the interdictions occur on their soil. Almost all vessel interdictions are turned over when the seizure occurs within Bahamian territorial limits. For non-Bahamian vessels seized on the high seas within their region, we request permission of the flag state to proceed against them under U.S. law in the United States. In some cases the Bahamians offer custody to the United States for further action. Each seizure is dealt with on its own unique set of circumstances.

QUESTION. HOW WOULD YOU MEASURE THE LEVEL OF COOPERATION GIVEN TO THE COAST GUARD BY THE BAHAMIANS? WHAT CLEARANCE PROCESS DO YOU GO THROUGH TO CONDUCT OPERATIONS IN THE BAHAMAS? HAS ANY REQUEST TO CONDUCT AN OPERATION IN BAHAMIAN TERRITORY BEEN TURNED DOWN? IF SO, WHAT WERE THOSE REQUESTS?

Answer. The cooperation of the Government of the Bahamas toward the Coast Guard at the operational level is excellent. Functional details are handled rapidly through the OPBAT Operations Center (OPCEN) or the Coast Guard liaison officer at the American Embassy in Nassau.

If a case requires clearance by the Government of the Bahamas to allow the U. S. Coast Guard to take law enforcement action within Bahamian waters, when a Royal Bahamian Defense Force (RBDF) rider is not embarked, the Presidential Directive 27 process is followed. This allows all involved U. S. agencies to be represented and present pertinent information prior to embassy personnel presenting the final proposal to the Bahamian Government. Ambassador Hallett has been able to foster increasing support for U. S. Coast Guard efforts in recent years.

No requests by the Coast Guard to take law enforcement action against a vessel have been denied by the Bahamian Government.

QUESTION. HOW IS THE U. S. - BAHAMAS TASK FORCE WORKING TO IMPROVE COORDINATION OF NARCOTICS OPERATIONS IN THE BAHAMAS?

Answer. The Task Force is working well together and there is progress on several issues. The MOU for the boat lift facility should be signed soon and the shiprider agreement was renewed for two years in January. The Task Force has several committees in place as follows: Communications Subcommittee (DOD), Air Interdiction Subcommittee (USCS, Miami), Marine Subcommittee (USCG Seventh District) and Logistics Subcommittee (DEA, Miami), all are addressing issues in their representive areas that need resolution. The Working Group meets regularly and had its last meeting on February 4, 1988. I am very happy with the progress of the committees and Ambassador Hallet's strong leadership.

QUESTION. HAVE THE HELICOPTERS AUTHORIZED FOR USE OF THE TASK FORCE AND FOR WHICH FUNDING WAS MADE AVAILABLE BEEN DEPLOYED?

Answer. Yes. The Coast Guard has deployed a helicopter in the Bahamas on a continuous basis in support of the U. S.-Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force since 5 January 1987. On 1 October 1987 the Coast Guard established a 24 hour a day operation at Nassau when the Air Force withdrew their helicopter support. Since that time, the Coast Guard has dedicated three U. S. based helicopters to provide a 24 hour, seven day a week response capability of at least one helicopter at Nassau.

QUESTION. HOW IS THE $1 MILLION BEING SPENT TO ENHANCE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES OF THE TASK FORCE OPERATION?

Answer. The major portion of the $1M is being used to create and equip the OPBAT Communications Center in Nassau. This will provide HF radio communications capability for nonsecure, protected (voice privacy) and secure modes. Additionally, phone-patch capability will be provided.

Some of the funds will provide secure telephone units for use by law enforcement shore units throughout the Bahamas and in the OPBAT Operations Center as well as in the Seventh Coast Guard District Operations Center, Blue Lightning Operations Center, the C3I Center in Miami and at the El Paso Intelligence Center. A portion of the funding will be used to upgrade telephone lines within the Bahamas to accommodate the secure telephones between facilities. The remaining funds will procure voice privacy equipment to link the OPBAT Operations Center with the Royal Bahamas Defense Force and the Bahamian Police Academy. This will allow them to conduct protected telephone conversations.

QUESTION. THE 1986 DRUG BILL ESTABLISHED, AT MY RECOMMENDATION, A U. S. BAHAMAS DRUG INTERDICTION TASK FORCE AND AUTHORIZED A TOTAL OF $15 MILLION FOR ENHANCED INTERDICTION ASSETS IN THE BAHAMAS. IT AUTHORIZED $9 MILLION FOR HELICOPTER SUPPORT; $1 MILLION FOR ENHANCED COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES; AND $5 MILLION TO START A DOCKING FACILITY FOR THE COAST GUARD. YOUR AGENCY IS A KEY MEMBER OF THE TASK FORCE AND A PRIME BENEFICIARY OF THE FUNDING. CAN YOU TELL US HOW EACH OF THESE FUNDING ELEMENTS OF THE TASK FORCE HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED AND WHAT YOUR CURRENT PLANS ARE FOR THE DOCKING FACILITY?

Answer. Public Law 100-71 transferred $3.12 million to the Coast Guard from the U. S. Customs Service (USCS) for helicopter

support. Another $1.43 million is proposed for transfer to the Coast Guard from USCS for a total of $4.55 million. A total of $1.484 million was expended in FY 1987 for support equipment. The remaining funds will be expended for provisioning and support equipment in FY 1988 as follows: Nassau Site - $1.25 million, Georgetown site - $1.585 million and the remaining $.231 million for CH-3E modification. Currently, two USCG HH-3F's are deployed in Nassau and provide 24 hour all-weather mission capability.

The $1 million for enhanced communications was also transferred for USCS to the Coast Guard as a result of Public Law 100-71. Based on the recommendations in the Telecommunications Report for the Bahamian Drug Interdiction Task Force, several networks are being established/expanded by the Coast Guard to support interagency drug law enforcement operations in the Bahamian region. The system will consist of a High Frequency (HF) Communications Facility at the American Embassy in Nassau, a secure telephone system between numerous U. S. federal law enforcement agencies and a voice protection system within the Bahamas. All secure communication systems will be on-line and operator training completed by July 1988.

The shoreside boat life facility will be located at the Bahamas Defense Force base, Coral Harbor (New Providence). A Memorandum of Understanding has been forwarded to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas (GCOB). The boat lift facility is expected to be operational by the summer of 1988, and a travel lift has already been purchased. The initial idea for the dock facility was to create a refueling and resupply base at Georgetown, Great Exuma. After further study, a mobile support facility (MSF) was considered to be operationally more effective. This concept has the endorsement of the GCOB. To test this concept, USCGC TAMAROA began operating as the initial MSF on February 27, 1988.

QUESTION. WHAT EFFECT WILL YOUR BUDGET PROBLEMS HAVE ON THE FEDERAL DRUG INTERDICTION EFFORT IN THE BAHAMAS IN FY 1988? BE SPECIFIC.

Answer. Coast Guard surface law enforcement patrols will be reduced approximately 55% although operational commanders have operational flexibility to increase patrols if warranted. Missions in response to hard intelligence will not be affected. The number of vessels seized, arrests made, and contraband interdicted will likely decrease. If the reduction is prolonged, smugglers will undoubtedly perceive a lower risk of interdiction and increase shipments of contraband, using the Bahamas as a convenient transhipment and staging area. However, because of their high priority, the Coast Guard does not anticipate any reduction in joint air interdiction operations or OPBAT in the vicinity of the Bahamas.

QUESTION. WHAT LEVEL OF RESOURCES WILL BE ABLE TO PUT INTO THE BAHAMAS DRUG INTERDICTION EFFORT IN FY 1989? AGAIN, BE SPECIFIC.

Answer. The Coast Guard FY 1989 budget submission includes $30,622K specifically targeted for drug interdiction efforts in the Bahamas. The Coast Guard is scheduled to support two OPBAT sites as well as start up funds for a third requiring $14,972K. $650K is requested to operate the mobile support facility. To assume the operations of the Caribali I and II aerostats will involve approximately $15,000K.

QUESTION. HOW WILL YOU BE ABLE TO OPERATE AND MAINTAIN THE CUSTOMS AEROSTATS IN FISCAL YEAR 1988 AND 1989? (CUSTOMS IS OPERATING THE HIGH ROCK AEROSTAT NOW EVEN THOUGH COAST GUARD IS SUPPOSED TO BE!)

Answer. As a result of Coast Guard designation as lead agency for detection in the southeast, Coast Guard and Customs opened discussions concerning the orderly transfer of the High Rocks Aerostat, (Cariball I). A specific transfer date could not be established because no funding was provided in the Coast Guard FY 1988 budget for aerostat operations.

Funding for operation and maintenance of both Cariball I and II is requested in our FY 1989 budget. The Coast Guard and Customs have worked out a tentative funding plan to keep the aerostat operating until 1 October 1988. Funding will come from the $10 million provided for the U. S.-Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force, from Customs O&M, and from Land Based Aerostat procurement funding.

QUESTION. WHAT CAN YOU TELL US ABOUT THESE CONCERNS AND THE STATUS OF THE $1 MILLION APPROPRIATED TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE BAHAMAS - U. S. TASK FORCE?

Answer. The Coast Guard has flown very successfully over the water at night for many years in all weather conditions. Furthermore, realizing that night vision goggles improve the effectiveness of the mission, we acquired night vision compatibility modification kits for our helicopters, trained our pilots, and were operational with night vision goggles in the Bahamas on 1 December 1987. All helicopter pilots at the unit supporting the Bahama mission are fully trained with night vision devices, including Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR).

Since 5 January 1987, we have provided helicopter resources to support the U.S.-Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force on a continuous basis. On 1 October 1987, the Coast Guard established a 24 hour a day operation at Nassau when the Air Force withdrew their helicopter support. Since that time, the Coast Guard has provided three helicopters to support a 24 hour, seven day a week response capability at Nassau. On 1 October 1988, we will commit additional helicopters to the Task Force when we assume the alert response at Georgetown.

The major portion of the $1M is being used to create and equip the OPBAT Communications Center in Nassau. This will provide HF radio communications capability for nonsecure, protected (voice privacy) and secure modes. Additionally, phone-patch capability will be provided.

Some of the funds will provide secure telephone units for use by law enforcement shore units throughout the Bahamas and in the OPBAT Operations Center as well as in the Seventh Coast Guard District Operations Center, Blue Lightning Operations Center, the C3I Center in Miami and at the El Paso Intelligence Center. A portion of the funding will be used to improve telephone lines within the Bahamas to support normal telephone communications and use of the secure telephones between facilities. The remaining funds will procure voice privacy equipment to link the OPBAT Operations Center with the Royal Bahamas Defense Force and the Bahamian Police Academy. This will allow them to conduct protected telephone conversations. We are nearing completion of the Nassau communications upgrades now and expect full operational capability in communications by late Spring 1988.

QUESTION. HOW HAS THIS PROGRAM WORKED IN THE BAHAMAS AND WHAT LEVEL OF COOPERATION HAVE YOU RECEIVED FROM THE BAHAMAS IN THIS EFFORT?

Answer. This program is extremely effective. The shiprider agreement was renewed in January 1988 for two more years. Reports from the units with shipriders embarked and the operations centers involved are that cooperation from the Bahamians continues to be excellent.

QUESTION. WHEN CAN WE EXPECT THE OTHER FOUR HELICOPTERS TO BE ON-BOARD AND OPERATIONAL BY COAST GUARD IN THE BAHAMAS? WHY THE DELAY?

Answer. The Air Force helicopters will be used in conjunction with similar Coast Guard helicopters to provide response capability in the Bahamas. The program involves phased Coast Guard implementation to match DOD withdrawal from the mission. Three U. S. based helicopters have provided a continuous one-helicopter 24 hour, seven day a week response capability at Nassau since October 1, 1987. Current plans are for Coast Guard operations at Georgetown on October 1, 1988 and a third site in October 1989.

All of these helicopters require overhaul and modification to meet mission requirements. The President's FY 1989 budget will provide funding to proceed with the intended implementation schedule.

QUESTION. WHAT IS THE STATUS OF THE FLORIDA C3I CENTER AND WHAT EFFECT WILL IT HAVE ON IMPROVING DRUG INTERDICTION OPERATIONS IN THE BAHAMAS? BE SPECIFIC.

Answer. The new C3I building in Miami is 60% complete and scheduled to begin operations this summer. C3I East improves interdiction activities in the Bahamas in several ways. A "hotline" connection to the American Embassy in Nassau allows C3I East to pass interdiction advisories to OPBAT resources. Using its internal intelligence analysis capability, the center provides intelligence assessments and coordinates additional resource allocation to the threat. Designed to track up to 1,000 air or surface contacts, C3I East uses contact information from FAA radars, aerostats, E-2C and other airborne radars operating in and around the Bahamas. On demand access to external law enforcement data bases helps to focus law enforcement efforts on high payoff targets by identifying suspect smugglers. The secure interagency radio and telephone communications available at C3I East coordinates scheduled and unscheduled drug interdiction activities in the Bahamas. C3I East simplifies interdiction efforts by providing a single focal point for the entire east coast.

QUESTION. CAN YOU TELL US ABOUT THE COOPERATION YOU ARE RECEIVING IN THESE JOINT OPERATIONS AND GIVE US SOME EXAMPLES OF DRUG SEIZURES RESULTING FROM THESE JOINT OPERATIONS.

Answer. The cooperation from Bahamian authorities is excellent. The following are a few examples of occasions when Bahamian shipriders were embarked on Coast Guard cutters which resulted in successful interdictions.

(1) On 4 February 1988, the 29' U. S. speedboat FL-5417-EX was seized in the Bahamian waters of Cay Sal Bank by CGC SHEARWATER, and the 2 people onboard were arrested following an airdrop of 500 pounds of marijuana. The incident also resulted in the later seizure of the aircraft and arrest of 2 people in Bimini, BF.

(2) On 4 October 1987, the 50' Bahamian vessel ANNA MARIA was seized in Bahamian waters off Crooked Island by CGC SPENCER, and the 6 persons onboard were arrested when 17,745 pounds of marijuana were discovered onboard.

(3) On 3 October 1987, the abandoned 45' vessel PIRANHA (flag unknown) was seized in Bahamian waters off Mayaguana Island by CGC SPENCER when 7,200 pounds of marijuana were discovered onboard.

(4) On 1 October 1987, the 65' vessel CATHERINA (flag unknown) was being pursued by CGC SPENCER within Bahamian waters when the people on board began throwing duffle bags over the side and set fire to the vessel. Eight people were recovered from the water after they abandoned their ship. They were arrested when the Coast Guard rescue and assistance team located approximately 24,000 pounds of marijuana onboard. The vessel was evacuated due to flooding and fire damage and later sank. Three more crewmen who had escaped in a dingy in the darkness were apprehended by Bahamian authorities.

Without the Bahamian shipriders these interdictions may not have taken place. Coast Guard OPBAT operations have been equally successful and enjoy the same high degree of cooperation with the RBDF and DEA personnel.

QUESTION. COULD YOU GIVE US YOUR ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPORTANCE OF HOT PURSUIT -- BOTH IN VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT -- IN ATTRACTING DRUG SMUGGLERS IN THE BAHAMAS?

Answer. The ability to maintain pursuit of a vessel or aircraft in the Bahamas is crucial to successful interdiction. This eliminates the artificial barrier created by the territorial boundary which would otherwise stop our cutters until specific permission is granted by the Bahamian government. It also removes the temporary safe haven previously available to smugglers. Because pursuit is not interrupted there is no easy escape by simply fleeing into Bahamian waters.

QUESTION. WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT ON DRUG INTERDICTION IF YOU HAD THIS SAME AUTHORITY IN MEXICO, PANAMA OR OTHER CARIBBEAN DRUG TRANSHIPMENT COUNTRIES?

Answer. It would enhance the Coast Guard's immediate ability to intercept suspect vessels in or entering foreign territory. It would also raise the level of risk to smugglers since hiding or running into the territory of the other country would not protect them. This would also translate into a higher level of deterrence to smugglers. The magnitude of the impact, however, would probably not be as great as it is in the Bahamas due to the type of shipments and physical regions involved as well as the proximity to the U.S. compared to other countries.

QUESTION. COULD YOU TELL US ABOUT THESE AND ANY OTHER PROBLEMS YOU ARE HAVING IN COORDINATING YOUR DRUG INTERDICTION EFFORTS IN AND AROUND THE BAHAMAS?

Answer. Although DEA may rotate personnel more often than other agencies, any adverse effects for the Coast Guard have been greatly reduced since the recent addition of 5 permanent personnel assigned to the OPBAT Operations Center as watchstanders. There have been communications problems among the involved agencies. As the new equipment presently being installed at Nassuau from funds provided in the Drug Omnibus Bill become operational, most if not all, of these problems should be solved.

QUESTION. TELL US IF, IN YOUR VIEW, THE BAHAMAS SHOULD BE CERTIFIED AND WHAT RECOMMENDATION YOU WOULD MAKE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Answer. The Coast Guard experience is that Bahamian authorities at the operational levels contribute significantly to drug interdiction efforts. Also when requests are made to the Bahamian government, the Coast Guard has obtained timely feedback and strong support. We have informed the State Department that we have no objection to certification.

QUESTION. TELL US WHAT RESOURCES ARE NEEDED IN THE BAHAMAS, AND WHICH OF THESE, IF ANY, ARE ASSUMED IN YOUR FISCAL YEAR 1989 BUDGETS?

Answer. The Coast Guard FY89 budget submission includes $30,622K specifically targeted for drug interdiction efforts in the Bahamas. The Coast Guard is scheduled to support two OPBAT sites as well as start up funds for a third requiring $14,972K. To operate the mobile support facility another $650K is needed. Also, to assume the operations of the Cariball I and II radar sites will involve approximately $15,000K.

QUESTION. HAS THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S AIR WING PROVIDED ANY SUPPORT TO YOUR OPERATIONS IN THE BAHAMAS; HAVE YOU REQUESTED OR HAS THE BAHAMIAN GOVERNMENT REQUESTED THEIR SUPPORT? WHY WOULDN'T THIS MAKE SENSE?

Answer. The Department of State has funded several aircraft which are used in source country eradication and interdiction programs. The Honorable Ann Wrobleski, Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics Matters, Department of State, can address their operation. The Coast Guard supports the Department's efforts in these programs. We have not asked the Department to divert any of their assets because our OPBAT and SEABAT helicopters have been successful. When our second and third sites are fully operational and planned for October 1988 and October 1989, we feel that the aircraft needs of Royal Bahamian Defense Force (RBDF) apprehension efforts will be fully met. C3I tasked fixed wing detection and tracker aircraft based in the United States can cover the region from both home bases and forward deployed sites to thwart air smugglers. Maritime patrol aircraft can cover the region using the same bases to deter the sea based threat.

QUESTION. WHAT IS YOUR INDIVIDUAL OR CUMULATIVE VIEW OF THE DRUG THREAT IN PUERTO RICO AND WHAT SPECIFIC MEASURES WOULD YOU PROPOSE TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM?

Answer. Puerto Rico is considered a transhipment area for drugs and is specifically important as a transhipment site for contraband loads originating in both Jamaica and Colombia. Some trafficking vessels transit waters around Puerto Rico as the Yucatan and Windward Passages are more heavily patrolled. Although there is no significant internal drug cultivation, there is an increasing level of drug use within Puerto Rico. Both aircraft and vessels with narcotics are landing in or off Puerto Rico and transiting through the region of the Bahamas. Puerto Rico is twice as close to Colombia as it is to Florida, which is more heavily patrolled. Once drugs are introduced into Puerto

Rico, they can be transhipped to the United States by various means without being required to undergo a Customs inspection. While maintaining support of interdiction efforts elsewhere, additional resources have been deployed in and around Puerto Rico. The Coast Guard has moved five new 110 ft patrol boats and three long range C-130 aircraft to Puerto Rico to increase law enforcement assets in the region.

Interdiction efforts in specific geographic areas cannot be addressed in isolation. Drug smuggling has shown itself to be remarkably adaptive and flexible, shifting routes quickly when pressure is applied in a specific area. Therefore Coast Guard interdiction efforts emphasize operational flexibility. This includes random patrols to deter smuggling and gather intelligence, as well as coordinated large scale operations. The Bahamas and Puerto Rico both receive significant attention from operational commanders.

QUESTION. WHAT TYPE OF RESOURCES WOULD YOU RECOMMEND TO SUPPORT THE AEROSTAT RADAR ONCE IT IS INSTALLED IN PUERTO RICO?

Answer. The Puerto Rican aerostat is not a Coast Guard project. However, if it is built it should be connected to provide air track information to the joint Coast Guard/Customs C3I Center in Miami. This would integrate the Puerto Rican aerostat into the air interdiction network, and permit air interdiction resources to intercept promising contacts.

QUESTION. WHAT IS YOUR VIEW ON THIS PROPOSAL?

Answer. The idea may have merit and warrants review. The Coast Guard will provide more specific comments once we have seen the background information and/or the draft proposals on this concept. DEA may wish to provide interim response to this idea since they are already involved in these types of missions.

## CONCLUSION OF HEARING

Senator DeConcini. Thank you, gentlemen, very much.

The subcommittee stands in recess.

[Whereupon, at 5:35 p.m., Monday, February 22, the hearing was concluded, and the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene subject to the call of the Chair.]

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